ETHICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH pdf

1: Current Issues in Research Ethics : Privacy and Confidentiality

Major ethical issues in conducting research Informed consent According to Armiger: "it means that a person knowingly, voluntarily and intelligently, and in a clear and manifest way, gives his consent".

Georgia Fouka1, Marianna Mantzorou2 1. Research ethics involve requirements on daily work, the protection of dignity of subjects and the publication of the information in the research. However, when nurses participate in research they have to cope with three value systems; society; nursing and science which may be in conflict with the values of subjects, communities, and societies and create tensions and dilemmas in nursing. Using the Medline and the Nursing Cinahl data base, the most important ethical issues which appear in bibliography, will be addressed. After a short description of the nature of nursing, and the advocacy role of nurses, the writer will attempt to highlight the possible conflicts that nurses have to deal with, when undertaking or participating in research. The major ethical issues in conducting research are: However, both the nature of nursing which focuses on caring, preventing harm and protecting dignity and the advocates role of nurses which calls for defending the rights of subjects, are sometimes incongruent with the ethics in research. Ethical issues, conflicting values, and ambiguity in decision making, are recurrently emerging from literature review on nursing research. Because of lack of clarity in ethical standards, nurses must develop an awareness of these issues and an effective framework to deal with problems involving human rights. Mantzorou Marianna, 13, Tassopoulou str. It also emphasises the risk- benefit refers to a system of principles which balance. It was only in concerning what is right and wrong. Research protection of subjects in this kind of ethics involve requirements on daily work, research and strongly proclaimed that the the protection of dignity of subjects and the well being of individuals is more important publication of the information in the than scientific and social interests. In terms of Nursing the first inquiry was However, when nurses participate in the "Nightingale Pledge" Since then research they have to cope with three value there has been a significant development of systems; society; nursing and science. The professional codes in conduct and research. According to Clarke these values research and the Royal College of may conflict with the values of subjects, Nursing Code for nurses in research communities, and societies and create provide a strong assistance to professional tensions and dilemmas in nursing. After a short intentions. Informed consent is the major ethical Historical overview- Ethical codes issue in conducting research. Beauchamp and Childress define several cases. Professional codes and laws autonomy as the ability for self were introduced since then in order to determination in action according to a prevent scientific abuses of human lives. It all subsequent codes made to protect human also seeks to prevent assaults on the rights in research. This code focuses on integrity of the patient and protect personal voluntary informed consent, liberty of liberty and veracity. From what has been that will be followed. In this study, not harm". Beauchamp and Childress, suggest rural black men were chosen as subjects in a that study of syphilis. Although a cure for syphilis "t he principle of benef icence includes was found after the start of the study, it was t he prof essional mandat e t o do ef f ect ive decided not to treat them and they had not been told that penicillin was effective to and signif icant research so as t o bet t er serve their disease. He must predict when creating a hypothesis especially also provide a "Noncoersive Disclaimer" which in qualitative research. Carr says that if the states that participation is voluntary and no research findings prove that it was not penalties are involved in refusal to beneficial as it s expected, this can raise participate. The researcher must also research, while non-malificence relates to take into account that persons with physical, the potential risks of participation". According to Burns and withdraw must be explained. A researcher must consider all possible validity of the results. The Declaration of consequences of the research and balance Helsinki provide some help as it declares that the risks with proportionate benefit. The the interest of the subject must always type, degree, and number of potential risks prevail over the interests of society and must be assessed as well as the patients What are the Major Ethical Issues in Conducting Research? In that cases it can be The risk benefit ratio can only be achieved argued that the moral duty and personal by identifying these factors. If the risks ethos can be stronger than legal outweigh the benefits, the study should be requirements. Treece and Treece say confidentiality especially in qualitative that debriefing refers to explaining the exact research where

conduct is personal, the aim of the study and why the disclosure was sample is smaller and the reports display not full. Ford and Reutter subjects should feel as much at ease as suggest using pseudonyms and distorting possible and express their feelings. Certificate of Confidentiality issued by the U. Department of Health and Human Respect for anonymity and confidentiality Services DHHS may be useful to help ensure the privacy of research participants The issue of confidentiality and especially in studies in which participants anonymity is closely connected with the and researchers may be exposed to rights of beneficence, respect for the dignity compelled legal disclosure of research data. If the that a breach of confidentiality may have on researcher is not able to promise anonymity subjects. In order to protect participants, he has to address confidentiality, which is they have to inform them on their rights, and the management of private information by use all possible coding systems that they the researcher in order to protect the regard appropriate in each case. On the other hand, the privacy happens when private information deontological theory which ignores the result such as beliefs, attitudes, opinions and implies that the moral duty is what really records, is shared with others, without the matters. If a researcher, though, acts patients knowledge or consent. Another issue is that the different persons may held different opinions researcher may have to report confidential about when privacy is invaded. A researcher information to courts which can also cause cannot decide on behalf of other persons on What are the Major Ethical Issues in Conducting Research? All aims, instruments are in favour of the use of such subjects in and methodology must be discussed with the research whilst others would argue strongly prospective subject and the research workers against it. Most condition their responses prior to the investigation. Persons with without their knowledge and without diminished autonomy are also more identifying themselves. In may cause loss of dignity, friendship or the case of mentally ill patients, it is employment, or create feelings of anxiety, important to measure comprehension and guilt, embarrassment or shame". In a descriptive study of Beebe and potential physical, psychological or social Smith the Evaluation to Sign Consent ESC damage during the research or after form was used in order to document circulation of the results. Participants prescribed two about vulnerable groups and whether it is antipsychotic medications were significantly ethical or not for them to be used as more likely to require a prompt than those research subjects. The different opinions about their Skills of the researcher participation in research can be attributed to their inability to give an informed consent Jameton declares that in research the and also to their need for further protection three more important elements are the and sensitivity from the researcher as they competency of the researcher, the careful are in a greater risk of being deceived, design, and worthwhile expected threatened or forced to participate. Any lack of that caring describes precious moments knowledge in the area under research must when participants realise their common base be clearly stated. Inexperienced researchers of humanity". The caring is undervalued because the profession choice depends on the object of the study. Doing and meaningful experience of integrating for, means predicting individual needs, with the environment. On the other hand, enabling, means as well. Raya no discipline that is so directly and focuses on the unique element of caring in intimately involved with caring needs and nursing while Swanson views Nursing in the behaviours than the discipline of Nursing". It can treat human responses to actual or potential not be stated either that all nursing health problems". The vulnerability of the sick and the lack of Swanson suggests that nursing has to do with patient participation in health care, creates "science, concern for humanity and caring. The rights protection model implies that nurses helps persons to Beneficence-Non malificence understand and exercise their rights. They also aim to protect and enhance personal A common feature in professional autonomy. The ANA decisions but assist persons to decide which Code of conduct declares that the nurse choices are most consistent with their protects the clients and the public from values. Even if nurses are clarification and reconsideration of the certain about the incompetence of the values of the patients by self examination. Jameton though, believes does not provide adequate reasoning why that patient should be informed as they will self-determination is the most important appreciate the trust shown to him by value or why the human rights claim to self- frankness. In case the possible care for patients. Consequently, nurses may feel that judged are the physical and mental their patients are vulnerable and exposed discomfort or harm of subject, the and that they can not prevent it because qualifications and experience of the they do not have a voice or power to resist. Many that there is a danger that the members may support the idea that the

prohibition from have vested interests in a research. If instead of the bureaucratic system. According to the Belmond and demand a multidisciplinary synthesis in commission the general aim of practice is to order to deal with very difficult cases. This distinction development in nursing. It is Confidentiality therefore very difficult for nurses to be engaged in studies whose aim is not directly The issue of confidentiality which is beneficial to the subject. They must though, stated as very important in the Hippocratic consider that these studies may generate and oath, is another possible issue of conflict for refine nursing knowledge. Another problem that nurses may have to Clause 10 of the ICN Code for nurses face is taking part in randomised control emphasises that all information obtained trials. According to Brink and Wood during nursing practice should be kept secret dedicated nurses are finding themselves apart from cases that it should be reported under pressure when they are asked to in a court, or in cases that the interests of exclude some patients from an obvious society are important. Skodol can not reveal confidential information not Wilson implies that there should be some even to the members of the research team. The trust they have to decide whether to participate showed to them must not be jeopardised. When explanation at the end of data collection. Consent, can however, be a major Informed consent ethical issue for nurses when it involves persons with diminished autonomy, such as Nurses involved in research, have to children, aged, mentally ill etc. Nurses consider many ethical problems relating to should ascertain that consent has been the issue of informed consent. The ICN code obtained either from the individual, when for nurses in research, states that nurses as possible, or, by relatives or guardians. They practitioners may be called upon to witness must also protect the dignity and privacy of that informed and voluntary consent has such groups who are more vulnerable to loss been obtained from the subjects of research. Nurses taking part in It suggests that they should make sure that research on children should be alert, in order patients have fully understood what has been to notice any verbal or non verbal dissent proposed, which means that they are aware which warrants exclusion of the child from of potential risks or discomforts. Nurses who the study even if this creates conflicts with spend more time with patients are in a good the researcher. In addition, they must nurses must act as advocates when ascertain that patients have understood their vulnerable groups are used in research, and right to withdraw at any time. In order to not prevent it. According to Levine, maintain the self-determination of patients, restricting these groups from research could nurses must be fully informed themselves end in disadvantaging those populations, about the study and its purpose. Webb suggests that the informed consent is an With regard to nurse researchers, the obligation of the researcher and no nurse International Council of Nurses declares that should obtain it on behalf of another they are not responsible for the care of professional, nor agree to give the patients. They should only intervene in case explanation as a substitute. Another conflicting issue is that giving If a researcher nurse provides physical or information to patients is accepted as a psychological care during an interview, the major role of the nurse; but if for the sake of results will be biased and generalisation will a research, nurses have to withhold be difficult. He also declares that statement, is to determine when a "harmful nursing, not as a biomedical branch, but as a situation appears imminent" and the science and art of caring, is able to start the intervention of the researcher is required. Burns and Grove suggest that in case that support from 1. A Nursing the researcher is required, then, it should be Perspective. Research Ethics that another alternative, is to seek help in and Nursing Science: Journal of Advanced Nursing, collection. Nevertheless, most health ; Moral dilemmas in Nursing in supportive techniques will provide some Research. Nursing Practice, ;4 4:

ETHICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH pdf

2: Legal and ethical issues in research

What are the major ethical issues in conducting research? Is there a conflict between the research ethics and the nature of nursing? Health Science Journal, 5(1),

Ethical Considerations Ethical Considerations The purpose of this module is to overview ethical issues that should be considered when designing and conducting research. Describe the purpose of the the Institutional Review Board. List and explain the ethical issues that must be considered when using human subjects. Ethical considerations in research are critical. They help to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. Why are ethical considerations so important in research? First, ethical standards prevent against the fabrication or falsifying of data and therefore, promote the pursuit of knowledge and truth which is the primary goal of research. Ethical behavior is also critical for collaborative work because it encourages an environment of trust, accountability, and mutual respect among researchers. This is especially important when considering issues related to data sharing, co-authorship, copyright guidelines, confidentiality, and many other issues. Researchers must also adhere to ethical standards in order for the public to support and believe in the research. The public wants to be assured that researchers followed the appropriate guidelines for issues such as human rights, animal welfare, compliance with the law, conflicts of interest, safety, health standards and so on. The handling of these ethical issues greatly impact the integrity of the research project and can affect whether or not the project receives funding. Because ethical considerations are so important in research, many professional associations and agencies have adopted codes and policies that outline ethical behavior and guide researchers. These codes address issues such as honesty, objectivity, respect for intellectual property, social responsibility, confidentiality, non-discrimination and many others. These codes and policies provide basic guidelines, but researchers will still be faced with additional issues that are not specifically addressed and this will require decision-making on the part of the researcher in order to avoid misconduct. The resources on this page address many of those issues and the case studies used in these resources provide excellent examples of these types of issues. One of the most important ethical considerations in research is the use of human subjects. To address these considerations, most institutions and organizations have developed an Institutional Review Board IRB. An IRB is a panel of people who help to ensure the safety of human subjects in research and who assist in making sure that human rights are not violated. They review the research methodology in grant proposals to assure that ethical practices are being utilized. The use of an IRB also helps to protect the institution and the researchers against potential legal implications from any behavior that may be deemed unethical. Examples of some of these issues include voluntary participation and informed consent. These principles are followed to guarantee that all human subjects are choosing to participate of their own free will and that they have been fully informed regarding the procedures of the research project and any potential risks. Ethical standards also protect the confidentiality and anonymity of the subjects. Review the following slideshow to begin understanding the key ethical considerations for researchers and the history of ethical issues in research. This slideshow is a comprehensive discussion of ethical issues that researchers may face and provides definitions of key terminology for new researchers. This slideshow includes the use of case studies to illustrate many of these considerations. The following video discusses all types of ethical considerations in research including use of human subjects, consent, plagiarism, guiding principles, and so forth. The ethics of educational research Vol. Ethical Issues in Online Course Design: Negotiating Identity, Privacy, and Ownership. Selected Papers of Internet Research, 3. Do IRBs protect human research participants?. The Journal of the American Medical Association, 10 , Research methods in social relations. Issues, Methods and Research. Ethical considerations in qualitative research. Western Journal of Nursing Research, 10 2 , Evaluating the science and ethics of research on humans:

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3: Ethics in Research - How Morals and Ethics Affect Research

If "deviations" from ethical conduct occur in research as a result of ignorance or a failure to reflect critically on problematic traditions, then a course in research ethics may help reduce the rate of serious deviations by improving the researcher's understanding of ethics and by sensitizing him or her to the issues.

From the time immediately after World War II until the early s, there was a gradually developing consensus about the key ethical principles that should underlie the research endeavor. Two marker events stand out among many others as symbolic of this consensus. The Nuremberg War Crimes Trial following World War II brought to public view the ways German scientists had used captive human subjects as subjects in oftentimes gruesome experiments. In the s and s, the Tuskegee Syphilis Study involved the withholding of known effective treatment for syphilis from African-American participants who were infected. By the s, the dynamics of the situation changed. Cancer patients and persons with AIDS fought publicly with the medical research establishment about the long time needed to get approval for and complete research into potential cures for fatal diseases. After all, we would rather risk denying treatment for a while until we achieve enough confidence in a treatment, rather than run the risk of harming innocent people as in the Nuremberg and Tuskegee events. But now, those who were threatened with fatal illness were saying to the research establishment that they wanted to be test subjects, even under experimental conditions of considerable risk. You had several very vocal and articulate patient groups who wanted to be experimented on coming up against an ethical review system that was designed to protect them from being experimented on. Although the last few years in the ethics of research have been tumultuous ones, it is beginning to appear that a new consensus is evolving that involves the stakeholder groups most affected by a problem participating more actively in the formulation of guidelines for research. Ethical Issues There are a number of key phrases that describe the system of ethical protections that the contemporary social and medical research establishment have created to try to protect better the rights of their research participants. The principle of voluntary participation requires that people not be coerced into participating in research. Closely related to the notion of voluntary participation is the requirement of informed consent. Essentially, this means that prospective research participants must be fully informed about the procedures and risks involved in research and must give their consent to participate. Ethical standards also require that researchers not put participants in a situation where they might be at risk of harm as a result of their participation. Harm can be defined as both physical and psychological. There are two standards that are applied in order to help protect the privacy of research participants. Almost all research guarantees the participants confidentiality -- they are assured that identifying information will not be made available to anyone who is not directly involved in the study. The stricter standard is the principle of anonymity which essentially means that the participant will remain anonymous throughout the study -- even to the researchers themselves. Clearly, the anonymity standard is a stronger guarantee of privacy, but it is sometimes difficult to accomplish, especially in situations where participants have to be measured at multiple time points e. Good research practice often requires the use of a no-treatment control group -- a group of participants who do not get the treatment or program that is being studied. But when that treatment or program may have beneficial effects, persons assigned to the no-treatment control may feel their rights to equal access to services are being curtailed. Even when clear ethical standards and principles exist, there will be times when the need to do accurate research runs up against the rights of potential participants. No set of standards can possibly anticipate every ethical circumstance. Furthermore, there needs to be a procedure that assures that researchers will consider all relevant ethical issues in formulating research plans. To address such needs most institutions and organizations have formulated an Institutional Review Board IRB , a panel of persons who reviews grant proposals with respect to ethical implications and decides whether additional actions need to be taken to assure the safety and rights of participants. By reviewing proposals for research, IRBs also help to protect both the organization and the researcher against potential legal implications of neglecting to address important ethical issues of participants.

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4: What Is Research Ethics? | Research www.enganchecubano.com

Background: Research ethics involve requirements on daily work, the protection of dignity of subjects and the publication of the information in the research.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Legal and ethical issues form an important component of modern research, related to the subject and researcher. This article seeks to briefly review the various international guidelines and regulations that exist on issues related to informed consent, confidentiality, providing incentives and various forms of research misconduct. Researchers should note the major international guidelines and regional differences in legislation. Hence, specific ethical advice should be sought at local Ethics Review Committees. Confidentiality, ethics, informed consent, legal issues, plagiarism, professional misconduct INTRODUCTION The ethical and legal issues relating to the conduct of clinical research involving human participants had raised the concerns of policy makers, lawyers, scientists and clinicians for many years. The Declaration of Helsinki established ethical principles applied to clinical research involving human participants. The purpose of a clinical research is to systematically collect and analyse data from which conclusions are drawn, that may be generalisable, so as to improve the clinical practice and benefit patients in future. In this article, we will briefly review the legal and ethical issues pertaining to recruitment of human subjects, basic principles of informed consent and precautions to be taken during data and clinical research publications. Some of the core principles of GCP in research include defining responsibilities of sponsors, investigators, consent process monitoring and auditing procedures and protection of human subjects. Mistreatment of research subjects is considered research misconduct no ethical review approval, failure to follow approved protocol, absent or inadequate informed consent, exposure of subjects to physical or psychological harm, exposure of subjects to harm due to unacceptable research practices or failure to maintain confidentiality. As for a standard therapeutic intervention that carries certain risks, informed consent â€" that is voluntary, given freely and adequately informed â€" must be sought from participants. However, due to the research-centred, rather than patient-centred primary purpose, additional relevant information must be provided in clinical trials or research studies in informed consent form. Informed consent is documented by means of written, signed and dated informed consent form. There are also general principles regarding risk assessment, scientific requirements, research protocols and registration, function of ethics committees, use of placebo, post-trial provisions and research publication. The involvement of such populations must fulfil the requirement that they stand to benefit from the research outcome. The hierarchy of priority of the representative may be different between different countries and different regions within the same country; hence, local guidelines should be consulted. Emergency research Emergency research studies occur where potential subjects are incapacitated and unable to give informed consent acute head trauma, cardiac arrest. Where identifying information is essential for scientific purposes clinical photographs , written informed consent must be obtained and the patient must be shown the manuscript before publication. Subjects should also be informed if any potential identifiable material might be available through media access. It is imperative to obtain approval from the appropriate regulatory authorities before proceeding to any research. The constitution and the types of these bodies vary nation-wise. Avoiding bias, inappropriate research methodology, incorrect reporting and inappropriate use of information Good, well-designed studies advance medical science development. Poorly conducted studies violate the principle of justice, as there are time and resources wastage for research sponsors, researchers and subjects, and undermine the societal trust on scientific enquiry. Duplicate publication, redundant publication Publication of a paper that overlaps substantially with one already published, without reference to the previous publication. Transparent disclosure is important when submitting papers to journals to declare if the manuscript or related material has been published or submitted elsewhere, so that the editor can decide how to handle the submission or to seek further clarification. Substantial contributions to the conception of design of the work, or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for the work Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content Final approval of the version to be published Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in

ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. Authors and researchers have an ethical obligation to ensure the accuracy, publication and dissemination of the result of research,[4] as well as disclosing to publishers relevant corrections, retractions and errata, to protect scientific integrity of published evidence. Every research study involving human subjects must be registered in a publicly accessible database e. They should have their written permission sought for their names to be published and disclose any potential conflicts of interest. Various guidelines have been formulated by organisations and authorities, which serve as a guide to promote integrity, compliance and ethical standards in the conduct of research. Fraud in research undermines the quality of establishing evidence-based medicine, and interventions should be put in place to prevent such practices. A general overview of ethical and legal principles will enable research to be conducted in accordance with the best practices. Financial support and sponsorship.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH pdf

5: Ethical Issues in Surveys | Ethis Issues for Surveys

Ethics in Research and Publication - This website is a comprehensive set of resources that are helpful in learning examining and learning about ethical issues in research. The site contains webcasts, PDFs, examples, links to other sites and numerous other resources.

Ethical considerations for qualitative research will be examined in this module. Describe why adhering to ethical principles is important in research. Explain the specific ethical issues to consider in qualitative research. Describe the purpose and function of the Institutional Review Board. Ethical considerations in research are critical. Ethics are the norms or standards for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong. They help to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors on the part of the researcher. Why are ethical considerations so important in research? The integrity, reliability and validity of the research findings rely heavily on adherence to ethical principles. The readers and the public wants to be assured that researchers followed the appropriate guidelines for issues such as human rights, animal welfare, compliance with the law, conflicts of interest, safety, health standards and so on. The handling of these ethical issues greatly impact the integrity of the research project and can affect whether or not the project receives funding. Because ethical considerations are so important in research, many professional associations and agencies have adopted codes and policies that outline ethical behavior and guide researchers. These codes address issues such as honesty, objectivity, respect for intellectual property, social responsibility, confidentiality, non-discrimination and many others. These codes and policies provide basic guidelines, but researchers will still be faced with additional issues that are not specifically addressed and this will require decision-making on the part of the researcher in order to avoid misconduct. The resources on this page address many of those issues and the case studies used in these resources provide excellent examples of these types of issues. Ethical issues are important in all types of research. Regardless of the type of research, the researcher should take into consideration both general research principles and those that are more specific to the type of research. In quantitative research, ethical standards prevent against such things as the fabrication or falsifying of data and therefore, promote the pursuit of knowledge and truth which is the primary goal of research. In qualitative research, ethical principles are primarily centered on protecting research participants and the guiding foundation of "do no harm". Following is a list of core ethical principles that are important in qualitative research: Respect for persons - Respect the autonomy, decision-making and dignity of participants. Beneficence - Minimizing the risks physically, psychologically and socially and maximizing the benefits to research participants. Justice - Participants should be selected from groups of people whom the research may benefit. Respect for communities - Protect and respect the values and interests of the community as a whole and protect the community from harm. One of the most important ethical considerations in qualitative research is the use of human subjects. To address these considerations, most institutions and organizations have developed an Institutional Review Board IRB. An IRB is a panel of people who help to ensure the safety of human subjects in research and who assist in making sure that human rights are not violated. They review the research methodology in grant proposals to assure that ethical practices are being utilized. The use of an IRB also helps to protect the institution and the researchers against potential legal implications from any behavior that may be deemed unethical. Examples of some of these issues include voluntary participation and informed consent. These principles are followed to guarantee that all human subjects are choosing to participate of their own free will and that they have been fully informed regarding the procedures of the research project and any potential risks. Potential participants must be competent to make a decision regarding participation and must be free from any coercion. The consent may be given in a written or oral form depending on the nature of the research. Ethical standards also protect the confidentiality and anonymity of the subjects. Researchers should not share information between participants and should have procedures in place to protect the data and names of participants. The following Slideshare presentation, Ethics in Qualitative Research, offers an overview of ethical considerations. In addition to the consideration discussed above, the presentation also addresses the ethical concerns related to "access" to research participants.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH pdf

6: Ethical Issues in Conducting Research - SAGE Research Methods

Background: Research ethics involve requirements on daily work, the protection of dignity of subjects and the publication of the information in the research. However, when nurses participate in research they have to cope with three value systems;.

Research ethics involve requirements on daily work, the protection of dignity of subjects and the publication of the information in the research. However, when nurses participate in research they have to cope with three value systems; society; nursing and science which may be in conflict with the values of subjects, communities, and societies and create tensions and dilemmas in nursing. Using the Medline and the Nursing Cinahl data base, the most important ethical issues which appear in bibliography, will be addressed. After a short description of the nature of nursing, and the advocacy role of nurses, the writer will attempt to highlight the possible conflicts that nurses have to deal with, when undertaking or participating in research. The major ethical issues in conducting research are: However, both the nature of nursing which focuses on caring, preventing harm and protecting dignity and the advocates role of nurses which calls for defending the rights of subjects, are sometimes incongruent with the ethics in research. Ethical issues, conflicting values, and ambiguity in decision making, are recurrently emerging from literature review on nursing research. Because of lack of clarity in ethical standards, nurses must develop an awareness of these issues and an effective framework to deal with problems involving human rights. Keywords Research ethics, moral dilemmas in research, nature of nursing, nursing research, nursing advocacy Introduction Ethics is rooted in the ancient Greek philosophical inquiry of moral life. It refers to a system of principles which can critically change previous considerations about choices and actions. Scientific research work, as all human activities, is governed by individual, community and social values. However, when nurses participate in research they have to cope with three value systems; society; nursing and science. According to Clarke these values may conflict with the values of subjects, communities, and societies and create tensions and dilemmas in nursing. Historical overview- Ethical codes Human experimentation has been conducted even before 18th century. Professional codes and laws were introduced since then in order to prevent scientific abuses of human lives. This code focuses on voluntary informed consent, liberty of withdrawal from research, protection from physical and mental harm, or suffering and death. It also emphasises the risk- benefit balance. It was only in with the declaration of Helsinki that the need for non therapeutic research was initiated. Since then there has been a significant development of professional codes in conduct and research. Beauchamp and Childress define autonomy as the ability for self determination in action according to a personal plan. It also seeks to prevent assaults on the integrity of the patient and protect personal liberty and veracity. In this study, rural black men were chosen as subjects in a study of syphilis. Although a cure for syphilis was found after the start of the study, it was decided not to treat them and they had not been told that penicillin was effective to their disease. He must also provide a "Noncoersive Disclaimer" which states that participation is voluntary and no penalties are involved in refusal to participate. The researcher must also take into account that persons with physical, cultural and emotional barriers may require a very simple language in order to understand him. The Declaration of Helsinki provide some help as it declares that the interest of the subject must always prevail over the interests of society and science. Another major ethical issue is obtaining an informed consent from groups with diminished autonomy which will be further discussed later. From what has been discussed, it becomes clear that disclosure, comprehension, competency and voluntariness are the four essential parts of a consent. Beauchamp and Childress, suggest that "the principle of beneficence includes the professional mandate to do effective and significant research so as to better serve and promote the welfare of our constituents". Carr says that if the research findings prove that it was not beneficial as it s expected, this can raise immense ethical considerations especially for nurses. According to Burns and Grove "discomfort and harm can be physiological, emotional, social and economic in nature". A researcher must consider all possible consequences of the research and balance the risks with proportionate benefit. The type, degree, and number of potential risks must be assessed as well as the patients value system which ranks various harms. If the risks

outweigh the benefits, the study should be revised. Treece and Treece say that debriefing refers to explaining the exact aim of the study and why the disclosure was not full. Clarke addresses the ethical dilemma of the researcher when confidentiality must be broken because of the moral duty to protect society. On the other hand, the deontological theory which ignores the result implies that the moral duty is what really matters. If a researcher, though, acts deontologically he may feel that he has not protected society. Another issue is that the researcher may have to report confidential information to courts which can also cause moral dilemmas. In that cases it can be argued that the moral duty and personal ethos can be stronger than legal requirements. Ford and Reutter suggest using pseudonyms and distorting identifying details of interviews when transcribing the tapes used. Department of Health and Human Services DHHS may be useful to help ensure the privacy of research participants especially in studies in which participants and researchers may be exposed to compelled legal disclosure of research data. The researchers must always bear in mind all psychological and social implications that a breach of confidentiality may have on subjects. In order to protect participants, they have to inform them on their rights, and use all possible coding systems that they regard appropriate in each case. A researcher cannot decide on behalf of other persons on those delicate issues. All aims, instruments and methodology must be discussed with the prospective subject and the research workers prior to the investigation. Treece and Treece suggest that whenever subjects refuse to report personal information as they regard it an invasion of privacy, the researcher ought to respect their views. They also imply that privacy can be invaded when researchers study certain groups without their knowledge and without identifying themselves. The different opinions about their participation in research can be attributed to their inability to give an informed consent and also to their need for further protection and sensitivity from the researcher as they are in a greater risk of being deceived, threatened or forced to participate. Many are in favour of the use of such subjects in research whilst others would argue strongly against it. Most condition their responses according to the seriousness of the research, the level of potential risk and the availability of alternatives. In the case of mentally ill, family as well as employers and colleagues have the right to know while patients may not be able to see the testimony of others in their own record. In the case of mentally ill patients, it is important to measure comprehension and develop valid tools for it, before obtaining informed consent to participate in a research study. In a descriptive study of Beebe and Smith the Evaluation to Sign Consent ESC form was used in order to document comprehension in 29 schizophrenia outpatients. Participants prescribed two antipsychotic medications were significantly more likely to require a prompt than those prescribed only one antipsychotic. According to Lasagna there are strong feelings among professionals who disagree with experimentation on vulnerable groups. Skills of the researcher Jameton declares that in research the three more important elements are the competency of the researcher, the careful design, and worthwhile expected outcomes. Any lack of knowledge in the area under research must be clearly stated. Inexperienced researchers should work under qualified supervision which has to be reviewed by an ethics committee. The choice depends on the object of the study. When human beings are involved, all the ethical issues, discussed above, must be taken into account. Raya focuses on the unique element of caring in nursing while Swanson views Nursing in the same scope as "informed caring for the wellbeing of others". Swanson suggests that nursing has to do with "science, concern for humanity and caring. Mayeroff describes caring as an interaction which offers space for personal growth for both the carer and the cared. Doing for, means predicting individual needs, encouraging, performing tasks with adequate skills and competence, protecting the patient from harm and preserving the dignity. On the other hand, enabling, means enhancing self-care by training, informing and explaining to the patient as well as assisting with finding alternatives. Other professions can also claim that caring is an important part of their practice. It can not be stated either that all nursing procedures include caring. The vulnerability of the sick and the lack of patient participation in health care, creates a danger of patient exploitation by nurses. The rapid change and development of nursing emerged the need for a code of professional conduct to guide nurses in their practice. Advocacy in nursing Advocacy primarily used in legal contexts, refers to the protection of human rights of people who cannot defend them for themselves. The rights protection model implies that nurses helps persons to understand and exercise their rights. They also aim to protect and enhance personal autonomy. Last, the respect for persons model focuses on human dignity,

privacy and selfdetermined choices that the nurse has to protect if the person is not autonomous or self-determining. According to Johnstone all professions with a morally significant relationship with a patient ought to fulfil the role of the advocate. Conflicts in nurses Beneficence-Non malificence A common feature in professional conduct codes and those specific to research is the principle of non-malificence. The ANA Code of conduct declares that the nurse protects the clients and the public from unethical, incompetent or illegal practice of any person. Even if nurses are certain about the incompetence of the investigator, which is usually very difficult, they have to deal with serious dilemmas. First they have to consider the fact that if patient learn that they are exposed to professional misconduct, they may lose faith in health care. Jameton though, believes that patient should be informed as they will appreciate the trust shown to him by frankness. However, even if nurses decide that their duty of caring and being loyal to the patient is more important, they may have to deal with the hierarchical and bureaucratic systems of institutions which demand loyalty to subordinates to the institution. In case the incompetent researcher is a higher status professional, nurses may be obliged to show loyalty, but this can conflict with loyalty to patients. Consequently, nurses may feel that their patients are vulnerable and exposed and that they can not prevent it because they do not have a voice or power to resist. This is merely why many authors believe that it may not be possible for nurses to act as advocates of subjects in research. According to the Belmond commission the general aim of practice is to enhance the well being of individuals while the purpose of research is to contribute to general knowledge. This distinction highlights the differences in the aims of a nurse practitioner and a researcher. It is therefore very difficult for nurses to be engaged in studies whose aim is not directly beneficial to the subject. They must though, consider that these studies may generate and refine nursing knowledge. Another problem that nurses may have to face is taking part in randomised control trials. According to Brink and Wood dedicated nurses are finding themselves under pressure when they are asked to exclude some patients from an obvious beneficial treatment such as relaxation techniques for relief of post operative pain. Skodol Wilson implies that there should be some provisions for alternative effective care. In order to prevent human exploitation, ethics committees were introduced. If instead of the patient and his needs, the central aims of the committee are personal interests, profits and academic prestige, then nurses will have none to share their concerns with, and deal with their dilemmas in research. Confidentiality The issue of confidentiality which is stated as very important in the Hippocratic oath, is another possible issue of conflict for nurses either as practitioners or researchers. Clause 10 of the ICN Code for nurses emphasises that all information obtained during nursing practice should be kept secret apart from cases that it should be reported in a court, or in cases that the interests of society are important. It is important therefore, to seek advice in ethics committees to get approval for disseminating the results of the data collection including an account of what happened. The trust showed to them must not be jeopardised. Patients reveal information concerning their body and mind and expect them to be used only in a therapeutic manner. When dilemmas according to confidentiality arise, trust as a basic element of a therapeutic relationship should be considered and maintained.

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7: Psychology Research Ethics | Simply Psychology

While these issues are indeed a key part of research ethics, there are also wider issues about standards of conduct. These include the importance of publishing findings in a transparent way, not plagiarising others' work, and not falsifying work.

Introduction Coteaching as a model of teacher preparation and professional development allows teachers to experience the classroom at the elbows of another practitioner and thereby develop a sense of practice they both share from the perspective of the other ROTH, The coteaching projects implemented to date have mostly been small-scale case studies featuring the professional learning of participants in regular classrooms. In this paper, I foreground some contradictions I see as an outsider to this research project and then comment on the ethical implications of teacher educators conducting coteaching research with interns. From this situated learning perspective, novice teachers begin their learning trajectory as legitimate peripheral participants in a community of teaching practitioners. They move closer to the center of this community as they progressively demonstrate effective implementation of those practices considered by its members as markers of membership. This was not an ethical dilemma so much; it was an implementation problem for program coordinators who recognized a difference in expectations rather than a collision of philosophies. This could be seen as problematic for the research component because a one-sided interpretation only is presented. I commented on the first dilemma above. The second dilemma focused on participants who opted out of coteaching. In research it is the right of all participating volunteers to opt out of a project at any time without repercussions from the researchers conducting the research. There is no ethical dilemma here for the researchers. This might have caused problems again for Kate, as program coordinator, and her co-researchers, but this should not be presented as an ethical dilemma. It is clear that one pair of coteachers opted out of the coteaching model. What is less clear is whether or not they opted out of the research project. If they continued to express the desire to participate in the research project, their different perspectives could have become a source of interesting data about the constraints they perceived to work against the implementation of the coteaching model. While we know that Sheila and Sam had agreed to participate as supervisors of the interns, we do not know whether they consented to be research subjects. Again, this does not appear to me as a serious research ethical dilemma. Had the researchers engaged in ongoing dialogue with the clinical supervisors, this issue would not have been identified as an ethical dilemma. These become the focus of my following comments. Ethical Dilemmas As a caring program coordinator Kate was particularly sensitive to the needs of her staff and interns. She also recognized for herself the need to stand back from data that involved those staff, particularly Sheila and Sam, for whom she supervised in the program. This action and her conflicting roles created research ethical dilemmas that were left unresolved in the paper. These dilemmas were related to the constructs of positioning, power, and care. Ethically, however, the teacher participants in such research need to become aware of the changed purposes of the research as the researcher takes up alternative positions. Positioned as colleague, Kate had potential opportunities to interact with her coteachers that would give her a unique perspective into what it was like for interns and cooperative teachers to engage in a systemic program of coteaching. Yet, Sam and Sheila may not have recognized their roles and observations as problems, especially when they were excluded from discussions that could have clarified the purpose of the research and coteaching model. By not recognizing the observed teaching practices as a problem they had no moral obligation to report on the events that were read as a problem for Beth and Jennifer. Coteaching offers a context for a sharing of capital that is likely to diminish perceived power differentials between coteachers. Coteachers can carve out open spaces of their own that could not simply be categorized in terms of the binary of dominance-resistance, where the regular teacher is subservient to the researcher. Within this research chaotic space the coteachers can enact events that exceed the dominance-resistance binary. By working alongside of classroom teachers and interns in a coteaching model in teacher-education research, researchers demonstrate their care and respect for all participants. There are several examples in the paper where the researchers demonstrated such care. This becomes less of a dilemma when researchers act in accordance with

the principle of reporting in such a way that advances opportunities for teaching. Researchers of coteaching should have few difficulties defending their researchâ€”they work with teachers to improve the learning experiences for their students. The waters are muddied, however, when the chief researcher is also the teacher education program director holding the ascendant powerful position in relation to herself and other participants. While engaging in constant dialogue with all participants about their experiences with coteaching might help resolve some ethical dilemmas, it creates other dilemmas that can only be partially resolved. So, is it ethical for a teacher education program director to participate in research for coteaching? While there is no immediate clear-cut answer to the question, the over-riding issue for fully informed participants to consider should be whether the research project is likely to lead to the improvement of the quality of learning experiences for the interns without harming other participants. Ethical dilemmas in implementing the coteaching model. Qualitative Social Research, 7 4 , Art. Ethics in educational research. Review of Research in Education, 24, Control, trust, and rethinking traditional roles: Critical elements in creating a mutually beneficial university-school partnership. Teacher Education Quarterly, 24 1 , Fidelity in teaching, teacher education, and research on teaching. Harvard Educational Review, 56, Researcher-participant positioning in classroom research. International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education, 14, Research method in the postmodern. His research interests include science education, curriculum leadership, collaboration, teacher education, and integrating science and literacy in the curriculum.

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8: Ethical Considerations - Center for Innovation in Research and Teaching

Research Ethics Lecture Series Ethical Issues in Conducting Qualitative Research Katherine Boydell, PhD Senior Scientist, Child Health Evaluative Sciences.

Validity of Tests In housing health hazards research, both routine clinical tests and experimental tests may be done, depending on the study design and the problem under investigation. For clinical tests, there are standardized testing methods, age-specific normal ranges, predictive value for various diagnoses or conditions, and levels at which clinical interventions should be instituted. Blood lead measurements are an example of a clinical test often used in housing health hazards research: If researchers carry out tests that are also used in clinical practice, they typically provide patients or their physicians with the results, a description of the normal range of values, and the implications of results outside the normal range. Providing results of clinical tests in the range of concern to parents of child subjects in a timely manner is ethically required because it allows appropriate medical follow-up to be obtained. In contrast, experimental tests may have uncertain validity. Indeed, one goal of the research may be to determine the validity of a new method of measuring a variable or the strength of an association between a new measurement and a clinically meaningful outcome. Analytical validity indicates how well the test measures the property or characteristic it was intended to measure: Clinical validity refers to the probability that a test result correctly diagnoses a condition or predicts a disease or clinical condition. In research on housing health hazards, some experimental tests may be carried out to help characterize the extent of potential exposure. For most such results, a description of the normal range of values and an assessment of the implications of the results is uncertain or unknown. Many types of tissue and environmental sample measurements do not have established analytical protocols, well-established laboratory quality control and assurance processes, or normative reference ranges or health benchmarks that permit ready interpretation of the test results Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, , The significance of results from such experimental tests for an individual subject may be unknown or uncertain until long after the samples have been collected, often not until all study data have been analyzed, and sometimes not even then. Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. There is no clinical benefit to reporting the results to individual parents if they cannot be meaningfully interpreted. In biomedical research, when the validity of experimental tests on biological specimens is not established, individual results generally are not reported to participants. In some cases, some validity of the test can be established at the completion of the study; if so, the researchers may agree to then offer the tests results. Or they may simply want to have information about themselves even if there are no actions they could take that are known to reduce their risk of health hazards. That is, they may value the information about themselves for its own sake, even though its significance is unclear. Researchers report that in some cases community groups would like the results of experimental tests such as urinary pesticide metabolite levels without clear clinical implications to be nonetheless made available to the tested individuals if requested Eskenazi et al. When such disagreements arise, researchers have several ethical obligations that are not spelled out in the federal regulations. As a first step, they should discuss with parents of potential child subjects and community representatives what tests they will be conducting, explaining the limitations of the experimental tests and the potential misinterpretation of results. They also need to discuss whether test results should be made available. In some cases, researchers may persuade community representatives that there is little benefit and much risk to making results of unvalidated experimental tests available. In other cases, the community may persuade researchers that the results of individual tests should be made available to all the parents whose children are in the study. If researchers decide to make results of experimental tests available, they need to consider how to do so in ways that minimize the harms and maximize the benefits of providing results. First, the researchers should offer parents a choice of whether or not to receive results of experimental tests. Some parents will want to know such information, while others will not. Respect for persons requires that individual parents be given a choice. Second, parents need to understand the potential significance and limita- Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Parents also need to know where, if anywhere, they might go for help e. Third, the researchers need to make

clear during the informed consent process whether, when, and how the results of experimental tests will be offered to parents. Some tests are run shortly after samples are taken, while others may be run in batches, sometimes at the end of the study after all samples have been obtained. In some cases, the health significance of particular test results will become known over time, for example, as research on a particular biomarker advances. Parents should be told in the informed consent process what the researcher will do in such situations. Similarly, some test results e. To address these ethical dilemmas, researchers should discuss experimental tests that are part of the research protocol with the community see Chapter 5 and should ensure that the informed consent process includes thorough disclosure of whether, when, and how the results of such tests will be shared with parents see Chapter 6. If third parties meet either of these criteria, researchers must obtain their informed consent see Chapter 6. However, even if the federal regulations do not consider them research participants, people living in the same household, the same multiunit dwelling, or the same neighborhood as a study subject may be affected by research. Researchers may have ethical obligations to such third parties. Other household residents may experience psychosocial harms, such as embarrassment or shame, if they or other residents are observed to be living in substandard housing or engaging in certain behaviors, such as alcohol abuse. Residents may also face legal liability if they are identified as carrying out illegal activities in their homes. In addition, residents may encounter physical risks, such as exposure to noise or dust, resulting from procedures carried out as part of the study: Researchers need to anticipate and make plans for the effect of their research on other household residents. Such notification gives other residents an opportunity to be absent from the home when the research interventions are carried out so that they are not inconvenienced by interviews, inspections, or repairs and so that their privacy is not compromised. Research carried out in rental properties can have consequences for landlords. Researchers need to examine the specific terms of a lease for any restraints on the normal right of the occupant to invite any law-abiding person into the dwelling and to make minor improvements, such as installing battery-powered smoke alarms. If researchers propose to make significant structural changes to the home, such as installing new windows, the permission of the owner needs to be obtained. However, minor modifications that a tenant would have authority to make do not ordinarily require additional permission. Researchers should also take reasonable steps to provide information to landlords about possible public resources for helping to correct housing hazards and code violations, particularly if such hazards might be reported to authorities. Neighbors may also experience adverse consequences of research. For example, pest management carried out in one unit of an apartment building may cause pests to flee to other units. Researchers need to anticipate such unintended results and take steps to minimize them. In the case of pest control, for example, researchers might reframe the study intervention to carry out pest management throughout a building rather than in a single unit to avoid causing harms to residents of other units. In other research studies, such as when repairs are made to a single unit, researchers should provide neighbors whatever notice would be expected if the landlord or tenant were carrying out similar activities outside the research context. If potentially disruptive activities are planned, informing neighbors of the plans gives them the opportunity to act as they wish in response to the activities such as by leaving their units. It is important to note that third parties may benefit from research as well as suffer inconvenience or risks. Educational activities may benefit neighbors as well as the family participating in the study. For example, in a study of a pesticide intervention involving rural farm workers, some participating parents brought friends or family to meetings to discuss strategies for reducing pesticide exposure Salvatore et al. Landlords benefit if the research involves such improvements as pest control, the installation of smoke detectors, or other interventions that increase the quality and value of their properties. Community groups may also be third parties in many housing-related research studies. Often, community groups seek to have local residents hired as research staff and receive training that will enhance their employability in the future. Researchers should also present relevant findingsâ€”either on their own or in conjunction with community representativesâ€”to local, state, or federal officials and testify at pubic hearings to support evidence-based public policies that would ameliorate housing health hazards. Researchers cannot be expected to ensure that research findings are fully implemented, but these steps can help the community benefit from the findings. Researchers should develop a plan to disseminate results to the families

participating in the study, as well as the affected community. The appropriate actions regarding third parties will vary according to the particular study and need to be determined on a case-by-case basis, following the general ethical guidelines of respect for persons, beneficence, and justice. In considering risks to third parties, researchers need to focus on risks that are foreseeable and significant rather than those that are conceivable but extremely unlikely or of minor importance. It is important not to place requirements on researchers that are overly broad, vague, or open-ended, lest they deter important, soundly designed research that is intended to alleviate housing health hazards that are disproportionately severe in vulnerable populations. These risks to staff may be greater than when research is carried out in a medical institution. As with all research, housing health hazards researchers have an obligation to consider the safety of their staff and to develop plans appropriate to their particular research project: If a researcher learns about environmental hazards or behaviors by others that place a child in imminent risk of serious harm, there may be a legal requirement to report such information to specific authorities. However, interventions to reduce risks could violate confidentiality and could be ineffective or even counterproductive. In addition, the child at risk or the person s engaging in behavior that puts a child at risk may not be a participant in the research study as defined in the federal regulations. The researcher may have no prior relationship with those being observed and may be viewed as invading their privacy. Confidentiality Confidentiality must be distinguished from the related concept of privacy. Privacy is also violated if others obtain information about a person that he or she wants to keep inaccessible. Confidentiality refers to limits on the dissemination of information disclosed by a person within a special professional relationship, such as the doctor-patient relationship or participant-researcher relationship Beauchamp and Childress, Within these special relationships, the disclosed information is protected against disclosure to third parties by professional codes of conduct and by law. Furthermore, researchers often promise confidentiality of research data, with certain limitations, during the informed consent process. Thus, for example, when physicians have permission to gather medical information about a child patient, they may learn that the child is at risk for child abuse or domestic violence or places others at risk because of a contagious disease. To take steps to protect the patient or third parties, the physician would have to breach confidentiality; the ethical issue is whether it is appropriate to do so. In housing health hazards research, a researcher who has permission to enter a home to collect research data might incidentally observe evidence of child abuse or domestic violence, even though these are not the topic of the research. Here the ethical issue is whether it is appropriate to use information obtained under permission to collect research data for purposes that go beyond the scope of this permission. Overriding confidentiality in such situations poses dilemmas for researchers because several strong ethical guidelines may be in conflict. First, researchers have an ethical or professional obligation to try to prevent harm to children who cannot protect themselves. In some situations, they may also have legal responsibilities through statutory reporting duties, which Page Share Cite Suggested Citation: Second, well-intended actions may be ineffective or counterproductive and actually cause greater harm. Actions intended to alleviate risks may have unintended adverse effects see the discussion below , such as the attempted eviction of the household after a unit has been reported for housing code violations. Third, researchers have an ethical obligation to respect the privacy and confidentiality of the residents of the homes in which their research is being carried out. Privacy and confidentiality show respect for persons affected by the research. Far-ranging interventions by researchers, even if intended to benefit residents of the household, may be considered meddlesome intrusions by them. In addition, privacy and confidentiality have instrumental research value by making it more likely that people will agree to participate in research. In clinical medicine and public health, confidentiality may be overridden in certain situations to protect a person or third party from harm without legal repercussions; in some situations confidentiality must or may be overridden. For instance, confidentiality must be overridden in some circumstances to protect someone from child abuse, domestic violence, or elder abuse. In addition, confidentiality must be overridden to protect third parties, as when specified infectious diseases are required to be reported to public health officials. Widely accepted ethical guidelines Beauchamp and Childress, ; Gostin, ; Lo, identify such situations in which confidentiality may or must be overridden to protect a person or third party from harm: The potential harm to identifiable persons is of serious magnitude and high likelihood. Breaching confidentiality will allow steps to be taken to

prevent harm.

ETHICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH pdf

9: Social Research Methods - Knowledge Base - Ethics in Research

CHAPTER 3: ETHICAL ISSUES IN CONDUCTING RESEARCH 57 Psychological Association (APA) notes that psychologists must be concerned with "the welfare and protection of the individuals and groups with whom psychologists.

Saul McLeod , published , updated Ethics refers to the correct rules of conduct necessary when carrying out research. We have a moral responsibility to protect research participants from harm. However important the issue under investigation psychologists need to remember that they have a duty to respect the rights and dignity of research participants. This means that they must abide by certain moral principles and rules of conduct. In Britain ethical guidelines for research are published by the British Psychological Society and in America by the American Psychological Association. The purpose of these codes of conduct is to protect research participants, the reputation of psychology and psychologists themselves. Moral issues rarely yield a simple, unambiguous, right or wrong answer. It is therefore often a matter of judgement whether the research is justified or not. For example, it might be that a study causes psychological or physical discomfort to participants, maybe they suffer pain or perhaps even come to serious harm. On the other hand the investigation could lead to discoveries that benefit the participants themselves or even have the potential to increase the sum of human happiness. Rosenthal and Rosnow also talk about the potential costs of failing to carry out certain research. Who is to weigh up these costs and benefits? Who is to judge whether the ends justify the means? Finally, if you are ever in doubt as to whether research is ethical or not it is worthwhile remembering that if there is a conflict of interest between the participants and the researcher it is the interests of the subjects that should take priority. Studies must now undergo an extensive review by an institutional review board US or ethics committee UK before they are implemented. All UK research requires ethical approval by one or more of the following: Committees review proposals to assess if the potential benefits of the research are justifiable in the light of possible risk of physical or psychological harm. Some of the more important ethical issues are as follows: Informed Consent Whenever possible investigators should obtain the consent of participants. They also need to know what it is that they are agreeing to. In other words the psychologist should, so far as is practicable explain what is involved in advance and obtain the informed consent of participants. Before the study begins the researcher must outline to the participants what the research is about, and then ask their consent i. However, it is not always possible to gain informed consent. Where it is impossible for the researcher to ask the actual participants, a similar group of people can be asked how they would feel about taking part. If they think it would be OK then it can be assumed that the real participants will also find it acceptable. This is known as presumptive consent. Participants must be given information relating to: Statement that participation is voluntary and that refusal to participate will not result in any consequences or any loss of benefits that the person is otherwise entitled to receive. Purpose of the research. All foreseeable risks and discomforts to the participant if there are any. These include not only physical injury but also possible psychological. Procedures involved in the research. Benefits of the research to society and possibly to the individual human subject. Length of time the subject is expected to participate. Person to contact for answers to questions or in the event of injury or emergency. Debrief After the research is over the participant should be able to discuss the procedure and the findings with the psychologist. They must be given a general idea of what the researcher was investigating and why, and their part in the research should be explained. Participants must be told if they have been deceived and given reasons why. They must be asked if they have any questions and those questions should be answered honestly and as fully as possible. Debriefing should take place as soon as possible and be as full as possible; experimenters should take reasonable steps to ensure that participants understand debriefing. Protection of Participants Researchers must ensure that those taking part in research will not be caused distress. They must be protected from physical and mental harm. This means you must not embarrass, frighten, offend or harm participants. Normally, the risk of harm must be no greater than in ordinary life, i. The researcher must also ensure that if vulnerable groups are to be used elderly, disabled, children, etc. For example, if studying children, make sure their participation is brief as they get tired

easily and have a limited attention span. Deception This is where participants are misled or wrongly informed about the aims of the research. Types of deception include i deliberate misleading, e. The researcher should avoid deceiving participants about the nature of the research unless there is no alternative â€" and even then this would need to be judged acceptable by an independent expert. However, there are some types of research that cannot be carried out without at least some element of deception. In reality, no shocks were given and the learners were confederates of Milgram. This is sometimes necessary in order to avoid demand characteristics i. Another common example is when a stooge or confederate of the experimenter is used this was the case in both the experiments carried out by Asch. However, participants must be deceived as little as possible, and any deception must not cause distress. Researchers can determine whether participants are likely to be distressed when deception is disclosed, by consulting culturally relevant groups. If the participant is likely to object or be distressed once they discover the true nature of the research at debriefing, then the study is unacceptable. The true nature of the research should be revealed at the earliest possible opportunity, or at least during debriefing. Confidentiality Participants, and the data gained from them must be kept anonymous unless they give their full consent. No names must be used in a research report. What do we do if we find out something which should be disclosed e. Researchers have no legal obligation to disclose criminal acts and have to determine which is the most important consideration: Ultimately, decisions to disclose information will have to be set in the context of the aims of the research. Withdrawal from an Investigation Participants should be able to leave a study at any time if they feel uncomfortable. They should also be allowed to withdraw their data. They should be told at the start of the study that they have the right to withdraw. References American Psychological Association. American Psychological Association ethical principles of psychologists and code of conduct. A history of debriefing in social psychology. American Psychologist, 39 5 , The British Psychological Society. Code of Human Research Ethics.

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The Lake House Cookbook Bing 54 carburetor manual History of sexuality 2 Patriotic holidays We are family and people Skulls, cats and witch bottles Successful Techniques for Solving Employees Compensation Problems Introduction: the social significance of relationships John Ermisch Malcolm Brynin V.3-6. Tom Jones. 1901 Great sermons on Christ Part V: Into the modern era Intimations, the desert Pragmatisms advantage The Fire of Driftwood Effortless Expression Christ and Krishna Corpus Rubenianum Ludwig Burchard: Part I The Complete Illustrated Guide to Growing Cacti and Succulents Four Somali folktales read in Somali and English/Sheekoy, Sheeko, Sheeko Xariira Rock Power Guitar Pak (Rock Power Series) Light at the mouth of Otter Creek, Lake Champlain. Scotland And The Union Attracting the immigrants the United States wants and needs Economic analysis of information system investment in banking industry Power system analysis design 5th edition solution manual The 28-Day Cleansing Program Php codeigniter tutorial step by step Unearthing Gods image in us The problem with good intentions Pollinators as vectors of biocontrol agents Peter Kevan, John Sutton and Les Shipp A friend to Gods poor Results from the population and housing census 2005. Energy: a closer look Edwards, W. (Shoe Willie First case for Charlie. IRS Secrets Shortcuts and Savings Stanley Huntingdon Penance not to be given to married person except on mutual consent. Beyond the last oasis Jam with Buddy Holly (Total Accuracy Guitar Workshops) Once Upon a River City