Research Ethics and Research Integrity at UWA

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What is ethics?

Oxford dictionary: Moral principles that govern a person’s behaviour or the conducting of an activity.

Translation: 伦理道德

Human research ethics, Animal research ethics, Biosafety, Research integrity

They are regulated by sorts of legislations.
We are advisors to the DVC Research. We work closely with each other to ensure safe and ethical research.
The Deputy Vice Chancellor Research has an Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC), Animal Ethics Committee (AEC) and Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) to assist her to meet her responsibilities about microbiological safety, Animal Ethics and Human Ethics.
Who is required to consider ethics?

- **All** researchers and **all** research students at the University must have research proposals reviewed if they work with people, animals, or Genetically Modified Organism (GMO).
Who does the review?

- Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC)
- Animal Ethics Committee (AEO)
- Institutional Biosafety Committee (IBC)
Human Ethics – National Statement
A Short History of ethics in research

- Experiments on people during World War II
- 1947 – Nuremberg Code (纽伦堡法典)
- 1964 – Helsinki Declaration (World Medical Assembly) 赫尔辛基宣言
- 1932-1972 – Tuskegee Syphilis Experiment 塔斯基吉梅毒实验
- 1953-1973 – US Cold war experiments (MKULTRA)
- 1975 – Helsinki Declaration revised
- 2000 – Helsinki 5th revision
- 2007 – Australia – National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research
National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research

1. VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF ETHICAL CONDUCT
2. THEMES IN RESEARCH ETHICS: RISK AND BENEFIT, CONSENT
3. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS SPECIFIC TO RESEARCH METHODS OR FIELDS
4. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS SPECIFIC TO PARTICIPANTS
5. PROCESSES OF RESEARCH GOVERNANCE AND ETHICAL REVIEW
1. VALUES AND PRINCIPLES:

- Research merit and integrity (Justifiable, Appropriate methods, based on existing lit if possible, competence, facilities)
- Justice (fair, accurate, access)
- Beneficence (minimise risk & discomfort, benefit to participants or society)
- Respect (dignity, beliefs, customs, culture, privacy, right to decide)
2. THEMES IN RESEARCH ETHICS:

- Risk (potential for harm, severity of harm) and benefit – ‘more than discomfort’
- General requirements for consent (informed, no coercion, right to withdraw)
- Qualifying or waiving conditions for consent
Human Research Principles

- Respect
- Justice
- Beneficence

Research merit and integrity
3. SPECIFIC RESEARCH METHODS OR FIELDS

• Databanks (consider: merit, usage, consent)

• Qualitative methods (consider: merit, justice, beneficence, consent)

• Human tissue samples (consider: policy, import, consent, wishes, trade)

• Interventions and therapies, including clinical and non-clinical trials, and innovations

• Human stem cells and Human genetics
4. Categories of participants

- People in other countries (countries rules apply)
- Children and young people (capacity, coercion, conflict w/parents)
- People in dependent or unequal relationships (students, employees, prisoners)
- Women who are pregnant and the human fetus
- Highly dependent on medical care, unable to give consent
- Cognitive impairment, intellectual disability, or mental illness
- People who may be involved in illegal activities
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples
Ethics Processes at UWA
Animal Ethics – How are animals treated?

https://www.google.com/search?num=10&hl=en&site=&tbm=isch&source=hp&biw=1280&bih=857&q=animal+mistreatment

About 29,100,000 results (0.49 seconds)

Related searches: animal abuse
• When you work with animals in research (including breeding) and teaching, or use animal tissue or observe animals in the wild, you are required to humanely and ethically care for the animals.

• This is a legal requirement - you must comply with several laws, regulations and policies.
• Laws and policies

• The *Australian Code for the Care and Use of Animals for Scientific Purposes, 2013* (the Code) is a Commonwealth set of guidelines for the ethical and humane care and use of animals used for scientific purposes.

• The *Animal Welfare Act 2002* of Western Australia, and the *Animal Welfare (Scientific Purposes) Regulations 2003* set the law for research and teaching involving animals.

• *University Policy on the Use of Animals in Research and Teaching.*
Animal Ethics – Code of practice

Australian code of practice for the care and use of animals for scientific purposes

7th Edition 2004
Animal Ethics – Code of practice

- Animal Ethics Committee
- Animal Ethics Office
- Animal Welfare Officer
- Veterinary Adviser
- Animal Care Facilities
- Quality Control Officer
GM & biohazards – Perception and Reality
GMOs in Australia

Conducting experiments with, making or breeding any GMO. This includes the possession, use, transport or disposal of the GMO.

Animals that you buy commercially can be GMO.
Biosafety – National Framework, Gene Tech

National Framework of Ethical Principles in Gene Technology 2012

Gene Technology Ethics and Community Consultative Committee
What do Biosafety Office do?

• We keep an eye on GMO research
• We make sure that microbiological work is conducted safely
• We inspect labs for safety and compliance with legislation
• We train groups
• We answer questions
• We keep up with federal and state legislation to do with biological research
To undertake Gene Technology work at UWA, you will need approval from the UWA IBC.
Biohazardous work and research

You will need permission from the Biosafety Office to do work or research with biohazards. This includes human blood, tissue, organs, or animal blood tissue and organs.
Research Integrity

One Binder to Ring them All
• Ensuring that research is conducted responsibly relies on more than the goodwill of researchers and research managers.

• Research data and records management

• Supervision of research trainees

• Communication and publication of research findings

• Authorship, Conflicts of interest, Collaborations
• Intellectual honesty in proposing, performing and reporting research;

• Accuracy in representing contributions to research proposals and reports;

• Fairness in peer review;

• Collegiality in scientific interactions, including communications and sharing of resources;

• Transparency on conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest and

• Protection of human subjects/animals in the conduct of research
### Australian Code for the Responsible Conduct of Research

**Part A**

- Best Practice:
  - Responsibilities
  - Data management
  - Supervision
  - Publication
  - Authorship
  - Peer Review
  - Conflict of Interest
  - Collaborative research

**Part B**

- Dealing with alleged misconduct:
  - Defining research misconduct
  - Breaches of the code
  - Responsibilities
  - Framework for resolution
WHAT IS RESEARCH MISCONDUCT?

definition:

• “Research misconduct includes fabrication (谎言), falsification (伪造), plagiarism (抄袭) or deception (欺骗) in proposing, carrying out or reporting of research, and failure to declare or manage a serious conflict of interest. It includes avoidable failure to follow research proposals as approved by a research ethics committee, particularly where this failure may result in unreasonable risk or harm to humans, animals or the environment. It also includes the willful concealment or facilitation of research misconduct by others.”
Now go save the world!
Thank you

Questions?