

## **Ethical Research with Human Participants**

**Office of Research Ethics** 

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**September 14, 2018** 



## Learning Objectives

- 1. Recognize when ethics clearance is necessary
- 2. Identify the core principals of ethical research design
- 3. Identify resources for preparing a research ethics application
- 4. Recognize what behaviours constitute a RCR breach



# When do researchers need ethics clearance?

- While affiliated with the University of Waterloo any <u>research</u> that collects data from human participants requires ethics clearance.
- Data may include: bio-metric data, biological materials (blood, urine, saliva), responses to any qualitative or quantitative questions (interviews, surveys, focus groups etc.)
- Data that was collected for a different research purpose or for a non-research purpose (i.e., secondary data analysis)
- Working with another institution and they receive ethics clearance (You <u>still</u> need ethics clearance from UW).



# Research (TCPS2, Article 2.1)

- "an undertaking intended to extend knowledge through a disciplined inquiry or systematic investigation"
- "a determination that research is the intended purpose of the undertaking is key for differentiating activities that require ethics review by an REB and those that do not"

The goal of research is to produce knowledge that is generalizable outside of uWaterloo

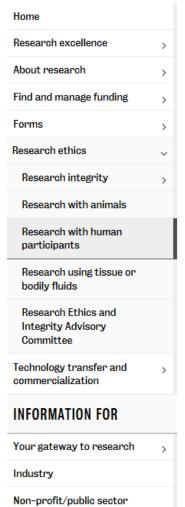




# What types of activities fall into the Research Category

- Research funded by Tri-Councils (i.e., NSERC, CIHR, SSHRC) or other sponsor grants
- Contract or industrial research
- Fourth year theses, Masters theses, PhD dissertations
- Post-doctoral research projects
- Applied research/research related to a consulting assignment
- Secondary data analysis





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## Research with human participants

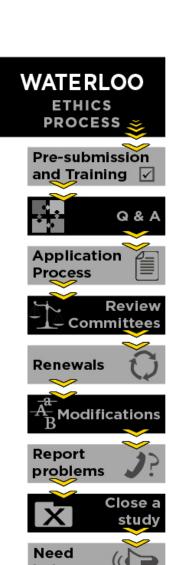
Members of the University of Waterloo community must ensure the safety and welfare of participants are adequately protected and their research complies with the:

- <u>Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans</u> (TCPS2), <u>TCPS2 Interpretations</u>, and revisions to TCPS2 (pdf)
- University of Waterloo Statement on Human Research (PDF)
- · Office of Research Ethics guidelines and policies
- Guidelines of various governmental and professional organizations.

Please use the Waterloo Ethics Process to the right to guide you by clicking on the step in the process where you need more information.

IS THIS RESEARCH?

QUESTIONS ABOUT ETHICS APPROVAL?



# **Evolution in Protections**

- Nuremberg Code, 1949
- Belmont Report, 1979
- Declaration of Helsinki, 1964, 2008 (most recent revision)
- Canada: <u>Tri-Council Policy Statement (1998)</u>

Tri-Council Policy Statement 2 (2014)





# Post-Nuremberg

Even after implementation of the Nuremburg Code there are many examples of unethical research conduct:

Tuskegee Syphilis Study, 1932-1972

Willowbrook School Study, 1957-1963

Jewish Chronic Disease Hospital Study, 1963

Milgram Obedience Study, early 1960s

Tearoom Trade Study, mid 1970s

Uganda HIV/AIDs Study "More Tuskegee" 1994 - 1998

CIA experimentation on Guantanamo Bay Inmates, 2015



# TCPS 2014 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition): Core Principles

- Respect for human dignity has been intrinsic to TCPS since its inception
- Expressed in three core principles:
  - Respect for Persons
  - Concern for Welfare
  - Justice



## TCPS, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2014

## **Principle 1: Respect for Persons**

 Participants have the right to give informed consent to participate in any research study – process must be clear





# TCPS, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2014

## **Principle 2: Concern for Welfare**

- Minimize exposure to unnecessary risks
- Consider physical, mental, economic risks
- Groups can also be impacted by research and findings





# TCPS, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2014

# **Principle 3: Justice**

- Obligation to treat people fairly and equitably
- No group should be unduly burdened by risks or denied benefits of knowledge generated by the research
- Inclusion should be based on scope and objectives of study and not on easy access or manipulation
- Exclusion should not be based on factors unrelated to research (e.g., age, gender)
- Consider vulnerability in context of the study



# **Ethical Issues**

Focus Groups

Surveys

Interviews





# Proportionate Ethics Review

## Minimal Risk is...

....research in which the probability and magnitude of possible harms implied by participation in the research is no greater than those encountered by the participant in those aspects of his or her everyday life that relate to the research. (TCPS, 2014)



# UWaterloo Proportionate Ethics Review

## **Two Ethics Review Levels**

Full Research Ethics Board (REB) review

- Required for greater than minimal risk research
- Monthly meetings, with <u>deadlines</u>

## Delegated REB review

- Delegation of authority from REB for ethics review of minimal risk research
- No deadlines



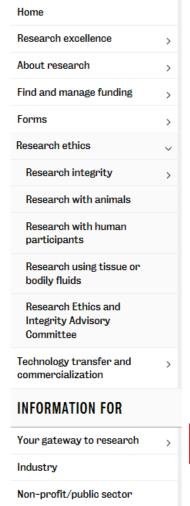
# If you ever need to apply for ethics clearance yourself:

Application process, step by step

• Samples and templates: Recruitment, Information and consent, feedback and other supporting materials







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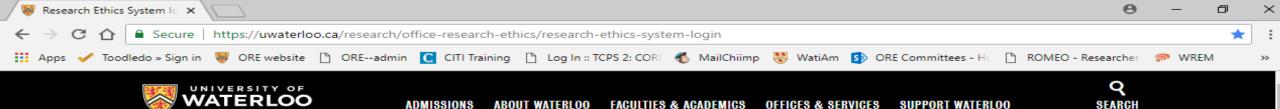
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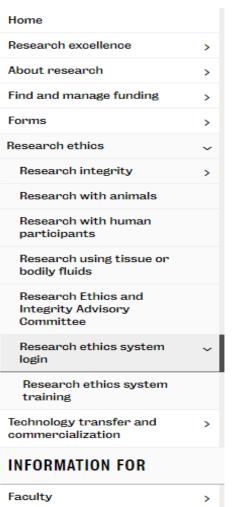
## **Application Process**

### 7 steps for submitting an application

- 1. Prepare your application by reading the following:
  - · Who needs to complete an application form
  - · Video: how to apply for research ethics clearance
  - · Top 10 problems that can delay your ethics application
  - · Training requirements and Guidelines and policies
- 2. Review the requirements for ethics review with:
  - · Conestoga College
  - · Grand River, St. Mary's, or Cambridge Memorial Hospital
  - Western University
  - · Wilfrid Laurier University
- 3. Sign-in to complete the online application form
  - · Access to the sign-in page from off-campus is only available through the Virtual Private Network (VPN).
  - VPN is also available for non-uWaterloo applicants.
  - Sign-in to complete the online application form.







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## **Research Ethics System login**

The Research Ethics System is the University's online system that supports the development, review, and clearance of research ethics applications.

## RESEARCH ETHICS SYSTEM

Log into the system using your WatIAM credentials. If you are not a UWaterloo member, please contact <u>researchethics@uwaterloo.ca</u> to request access.

Please use current versions of Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Microsoft Edge when using the system.

### Records from the previous system

Active records in the previous system have been migrated to the new Research Ethics System and mapped to the Principal Investigator (PI)/Faculty Supervisor's WatIAM account. Student investigators, or other member of the research team, may not see the application when logging in. Please work with your PI to be added to an application. The PI will need to open the application, select amend, and add you to the People section. The PI must also select "full access" if you will be creating amendments in the system. For further instructions, please review the training guide for locating records from the previous system.

#### Questions

Contact researchethics@uwaterloo.ca

#### Training

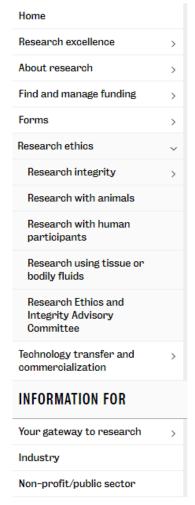
View upcoming drop-in sessions

View the <u>Research Ethics System</u> training guide

# The process in a nutshell

- 1. Make time for ethics clearance in your research planning (4-6 weeks for a minimal risk study after all materials submitted).
- 2. Visit our website: <a href="https://uwaterloo.ca/research/office-research-ethics/research-human-participants">https://uwaterloo.ca/research/office-research-ethics/research-human-participants</a>
- 3. Ensure you've completed the required training. –TCPS2
- 4. Fill out an online application.
- 5. Ask your supervisor (i.e., the Principal Investigator) to log in and submit the application.
- 6. Respond to any requests for revision or clarifications through the system





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## Samples and other supporting materials

You can select from the available samples and revise them to suit the specifics of your project.

#### Recruitment materials

Information-consent letters and forms

Feedback and appreciation letters and documents

Other supporting materials such as:

- · Confidentiality agreement or declaration of non-disclosure
- · Clinical trial agreement
- · Health status form
- Data sharing agreement



## Recruitment

- All materials must undergo ethics review (i.e., telephone, email, paper, poster, flyers, scripts)
- Provide ORE with how, when, where, and who you are recruiting
- Use language that:
  - Conveys the voluntariness of participating in the study
  - Participants will be able to understand
- Financial or other incentives cannot be so large or attractive to cause participants to take risks they would otherwise not take



# Information and Consent forms: Why do we use these?

- Inform a potential participant about a research study
   Consent forms are used to:
- document a participant's agreement to take part in the study, and
- obtain permission to use quotations or take video-recordings or photos
- Sample information-consent letters and forms
- Guide to the informed consent process
- Checklist for creating an information letter and consent form (PDF)
- Waterloo e-letterhead



## **Informed Consent Process**

## **Exceptions to written consent:**

- Research poses less than minimal risk
- Is not the norm in certain communities, cultures or countries
- Might adversely affect welfare of participants
- Not practical due to study design, such as:
  - Ethnography, observational research
  - Mail back questionnaires
  - Online/web-based studies

Consent to Participate
With full knowledge of all foregoing, I agree, of my own free will, to participate in this study.
I agree to participate.
I do not wish to participate (please close your web browser now).



# Privacy, Anonymity and Confidentiality

## Safeguarding Participants' Information

- De-identify data as soon as possible (e.g., remove personal identifiers like names, addresses etc.)
- Assign unique or encrypted identifiers (e.g., pseudonyms or ID codes)
- Store ID codes securely and separately from data
- Install authentication methods to access databases (e.g., user names, encryption, password protection)
- Maintain computers and files in secure settings (e.g., locked office at school or home)
- Storage on network vs. local drives
- Avoid use of laptops for storage of personal data



# Researcher Safety

- The primary focus of the ethics review process is the protection of research participants
- But.... there may also be risks to researchers while conducting a study which require consideration and the necessary safeguards should be outlined and put in place
- Travelling overseas? Policy 33 requires that institutional approval is given in addition to ethics approval. Make sure you register with Waterloo International



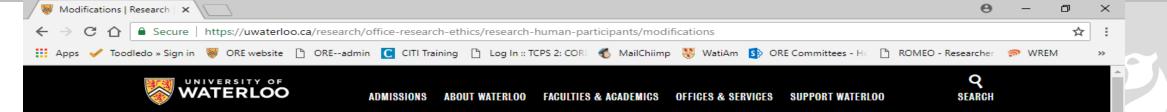
# Want to change your study after clearance? Submit an amendment

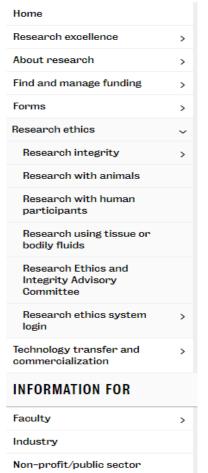
All proposed changes must be reviewed and approved.

Modification of approved study protocols or materials.

This process is *not* negotiable. Neither is it time consuming. These requests are usually turned around within 5-15 business days







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### **Modifications**

As a condition of continued ethics clearance, researchers must conduct their research according to the details provided in their originally approved application.

Researchers are responsible for receiving ethics clearance for amendments to their study prior implementing the changes. For example, an increase in sample size, change to procedures or materials being used, or revisions to the information-consent letter.

Amendment applications to an ongoing study are to be submitted using the <u>research ethics system</u>.

- Expect the review to take 10 to 15 business days after being submitted. See <u>understanding review times</u>. These times may increase during peak periods such as in March, June, and November.
- Only one modification request may be submitted at a time. An outstanding modification request needs to receive ethics clearance before a subsequent modification request can be made.
- If the proposed modification cannot be included under the original project or if the modification is sufficiently substantive to require submission of a new application the researchers will be instructed to submit a new application.
- · A study with a new purpose requires a new application.



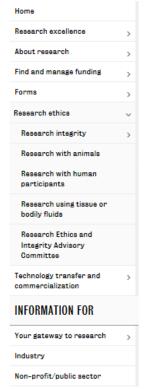


# What happens when problems arise after ethics clearance?

These must be reported to the Office of Research Ethics within 24 hours

- Adverse event (research must stop pending investigation).
- Protocol deviation
- <u>Incidental of secondary findings</u> (research may need to stop for participant)





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### Report problems

Researchers are required to report all unanticipated occurrences associated with their research, such as:

- · adverse events that occurred with a research participant,
- deviations from the study protocol, or
- · incidental or secondary findings.

#### Adverse events

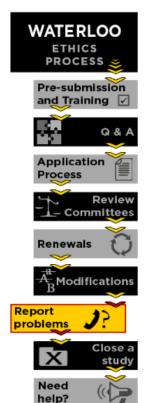
Any undesirable experience or response by a study participant is considered an adverse event. They may be emotional, psychological, or physiological in nature and include injury or a detrimental incident experienced by a research participant. These events are usually related to study participation or a result of the research procedures.

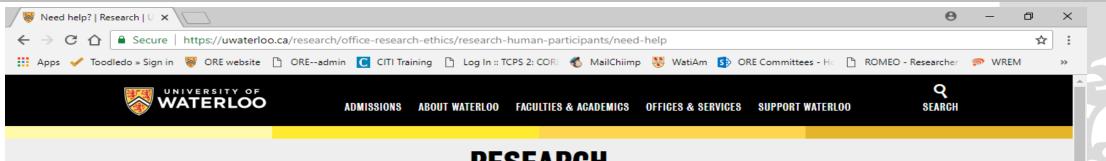
The Principal Investigator, or Faculty Supervisor in the case of student research, must report the adverse event by e-mail the chief ethics officer, as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours following the event. Submission of the Adverse Event Reporting Form - Form 106 (PDF) must follow within one (1) business day of the e-mail notification.

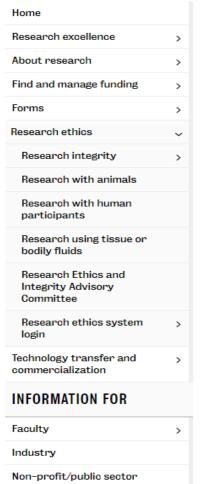
The Principal Investigator or Faculty Supervisor is expected to respond to the adverse event immediately and according to the description originally outlined in the safeguards section (Section E2) of the approved application (Form 101). If the study is a clinical trial refer to the serious adverse event reporting requirements.

The following are examples of adverse events that must be reported:

- Negative, physical, or allergic reactions to drugs administered in a study
- · Physical consequences from dietary manipulations (e.g., fainting)
- · Negative physical reactions in volunteers who have chronic diseases (e.g., heart conditions, diabetes)
- · Unexpected accidents that occur during the course of a research project (e.g., a participant in an exercise study falling off an exercise bike or treadmill)
- · Equipment failure during an experimental session should also







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## Need help?

Staff are available to address your questions regarding ethics clearance for research involving human participants.

We provide consultations, assistance, and support to researchers at all stages of the application and review process. We also develop and distribute educational materials, guidelines, procedural information, and sample documents related to research with human participants.

We can help in determining if your research is minimal risk and can be reviewed by a delegated reviewer or is greater than minimal risk requiring review by one of the two Research Ethics Committees.

Course instructors are encouraged to contact us to arrange a guest lecturer for a course or to give a presentation on a topic related to research ethics.

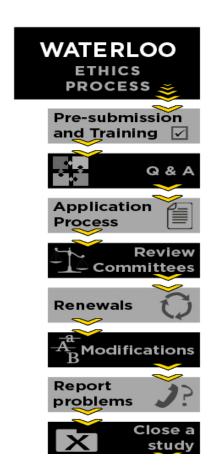
We can discuss with you the Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans and how these guidelines apply to your proposed research or point you to other resources if needed.

#### Vanessa Buote

Research Ethics Advisor, ext. 30321

#### Joanna Eidse

Research Ethics Advisor, ext. 37163



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# Examples of Breaches to Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) Framework

- 1. Fabrication of data
- 2. Falsification of data
- 3. Plagiarism
- 4. Destruction of research records
- 5. Redundant publications
- 6. Invalid authorship
- 7. Inadequate acknowledgment
- 8. Mismanagement of conflict of interest
- 9. Misrepresentation in an agency document
- 10. Mismanagement of grants or awards
- 11. Breaches of agency policies of requirements/failure to obtain approvals

(Tri-agency Framework: Responsible Conduct of Research, 2011)



## Have a question about ethics?

1. Visit the Waterloo ORE website at

https://uwaterloo.ca/research/office-research-ethics

- 2. Call or email and ask questions!
  - (519) 888-4567 ext. 35217 or <a href="mailto:ohrac@uwaterloo.ca">ohrac@uwaterloo.ca</a>
- 3. Schedule a meeting to discuss your project/study.



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Questions about a RCR breach? Bruce Muirhead, Associate Vice President, external research <a href="muirhead@uwaterloo.ca">muirhead@uwaterloo.ca</a>, ext. 32933

Questions about ethics?
Office of Research Ethics, <a href="mailto:ohrac@uwaterloo.ca">ohrac@uwaterloo.ca</a>