Document 1
Davidson, Kate M; Espie, Carolyn J; Lammie, Claire
Conducting randomised controlled trials: finding better ways to explain research to people with anti-social personality disorder who have low literacy levels.
Abstract: The involvement of people with anti-social personality disorder (ASPD) in clinical trials is necessary to developing effective treatment. Low literacy level, however, may be a barrier to their understanding and therefore their engagement in research.

Document 2
Tassy, Sébastien
[On the necessity to distinguish judgment from subjective choice in the cognitive neuroscience of morality].
= La nécessité de distinguer le jugement et le choix subjectif dans les neurosciences cognitives de la morale.
Abstract: Recently, cognitive neuroscience has shed new light on our understanding of the neural underpinning of humans' morality. These findings allow for a fundamental questioning and rethinking of the alleged dichotomy between reason and emotion, that has profoundly shaped both moral philosophy and moral psychology. Functional neuroimaging and neuropsychology studies have provided strong arguments favoring a dynamic and interdependent interaction between rational and emotional processes in the brain. Yet another fundamental issue remains largely unexplored: the dissociation between certain behaviours and the moral judgments that seem to precede them. The importance of this dissociation was highlighted in a study of psychopathic patients during which they preserved their moral judgments while frequently engaging in completely non moral behaviour. Such dissociation could result from the cognitive difference between an objective moral judgement with no personal consequence, and a subjective behavioural choice that has effective or potential personal consequences. Consequently, the results of moral dilemma experiments would differ widely depending whether they explore objective or subjective moral evaluations. That these evaluations involve two distinct neural processes should be taken into account when exploring the neural bases of human morality.

Document 3
Shorey, Ryan C; Cornelius, Tara L; Bell, Kathryn M
Reactions to participating in dating violence research: are our questions distressing participants?
Journal of interpersonal violence 2011 Sep; 26(14): 2890-907
Abstract: In recent years, there has been increased research focus on dating violence, producing important information for reducing these violent relationships. Yet Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) are often hesitant to approve research on dating violence, citing emotional distress of participants as a possible risk of participation. However, no known research has examined the reactions of research participants to questions about dating violence.
The current study examined the reactions among college students to completing a self-report measure on dating violence. Results showed that participants reported numerous positive experiences as a result of their research participation, with only mildly increased negative emotional reactions evident for some. Findings are discussed in relation to IRB proposals and appropriate informed consent for research participants.

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**Document 4**

Ross, Lainie Friedman

*Are we adequately protecting vulnerable patients in longitudinal observational studies?*


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**Document 5**

Braz, Marlene; Schramm, Fermin Roland

[Bioethics and research into mental health]. = Bioética e pesquisa em saúde mental.

Ciência & saúde coletiva 2011 Apr; 16(4): 2035-44

Abstract: This article discusses research in the field of mental health, examining the ethical issues involved and the use of Informed Consent. In order to achieve these objectives two main approaches were used: (1) a brief history of the different treatments and research with patients with mental illness or disability; (2) theoretical and conceptual analysis of the main problems concerning the mental health field, namely the notion of vulnerability, responsibility and autonomy and the use of placebo control groups. Two main questions prompted the reflection on whether the patient with a mental disorder can sign an Informed Consent, and whether the use of a placebo is acceptable. The existence of antagonistic and contradictory positions indicates that mental health research is hampered by biases that are difficult to overcome. Ethical investigation that may contribute to the healing of mental disorders should not however be overlooked merely because of the difficulties involved in its implementation. It must be borne in mind that changes occurring in the context of Psychiatric Reform in Brazil are gradually altering archaic concepts about what constitutes mental illness and how this group should be understood and treated.

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**Document 6**

Rego, Marisa Palacios da Cunha e Melo de Almeida

[Ethical issues of research with psychiatric drugs]. = Aspectos éticos da pesquisa com medicamentos psiquiátricos.

Ciência & saúde coletiva 2011 Apr; 16(4): 2045-6; author reply 2048-9

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**Document 7**

Valentine, Jeanette M; Rodriguez, Michael A; Lapeyrouse, Lisa M; Zhang, Muyu

Recent intimate partner violence as a prenatal predictor of maternal depression in the first year postpartum among Latinas.

Archives of women's mental health 2011 Apr; 14(2): 135-43

Abstract: The study aims to determine if recent intimate partner violence (IPV) is a prenatal risk factor for postpartum depression (PPD) among pregnant Latinas seeking prenatal care. A prospective observational study followed Latinas from pregnancy through 13 months postpartum. Prenatal predictors of PPD included depression, recent IPV exposure, remote IPV exposure, non-IPV trauma history, poverty, low social support, acculturation, high parity, and low education. Postpartum depression was measured at 3, 7, and 13 months after birth with the Beck's Depression Inventory-Fast Screen. Strength of association was evaluated using bivariate and multivariable odds
ratio analysis. Subjects were predominantly low income, monolingual Spanish, and foreign-born, with mean age of 27.7. Recent IPV, prenatal depression, non-IPV trauma, and low social support were associated with greater likelihood of PPD in bivariate analyses. Recent IPV and prenatal depression continued to show significant association with PPD in multivariate analyses, with greater odds of PPD associated with recent IPV than with prenatal depression (adjusted OR?=5.38, p? [FIND IN A LIBRARY]

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Document 8
Chong, Siow Ann; Huxtable, Richard; Campbell, Alastair
Authorizing psychiatric research: principles, practices and problems.
Abstract: Psychiatric research is advancing rapidly, with studies revealing new investigative tools and technologies that are aimed at improving the treatment and care of patients with psychiatric disorders. However, the ethical framework in which such research is conducted is not as well developed as we might expect. In this paper we argue that more thought needs to be given to the principles that underpin research in psychiatry and to the problems associated with putting those principles into practice. In particular, we comment on some of the difficulties posed by the twin imperatives of ensuring that we respect the autonomy and interests of the research subject and, at the same time, enable potentially beneficial psychiatric research to flourish. We do not purport to offer a blueprint for the future; we do, however, seek to advance the debate by identifying some of the key questions to which better answers are required.

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Document 9
Lawrence, Jeanette A; Dodds, Agnes E
Three approaches to the disjunction between psychological measurement and psychological persons: methodological and ethical considerations.
Integrative psychological & behavioral science 2010 Dec; 44(4): 299-309
Abstract: In this paper, we take forward Schwarz's (2009) disjunction between measurement-apparatus-questionnaire and measurement-apparatus-man to examine how the crisis in contemporary psychology is related to assumptions about two sets of connections in research: connections between research tools, research behaviours, and psychological phenomena; and connections between researchers and researchees. By setting up a research problem with methodological and ethical implications, we describe three approaches that involve different assumptions and research activities in relation to the ways each makes these connections: Disassociated, Conventionally Connected and Persons in Dialogue Approaches. We argue that a Persons in Dialogue Approach is the most appropriate approach for a 21st Century psychology in crisis.

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Document 10
Potter, Jonathan
Contemporary discursive psychology: issues, prospects, and Corcoran's awkward ontology.
The British journal of social psychology / the British Psychological Society 2010 Dec; 49(Pt 4): 657-78
Abstract: This paper is both an overview of the status of contemporary discursive psychology and a response to Corcoran's critical article. The first part of the paper reports on the main traditions that make up contemporary discursive psychology and how they relate to one another. Then it responds to Corcoran's claims that much of contemporary discursive psychology: (a) is over concerned with epistemic issues at the expense of ontological issues; (b) is too concerned with data purity while failing reflexively to address its own practices; (c) fails to address ethical, applied, and political issues in the way that a reformed 'ontological' discursive psychology would be able to; (d) fails to provide an adequate and rich account of relationality (of the kind offered by thinkers such as Bakhtin, Shotter, and Chouliaraki). The limitations of each point are addressed in turn, highlighting errors and confusion. The broadly epistemic focus is appropriate for the subject matter of discursive psychology; discursive psychology is less concerned with data purity than with pursuing the radical and empirically progressive possibilities in studying records
of people living their lives in everyday and institutional settings (a surprising oversight in a discipline focused on the actions of human beings) and it has a reflexive tradition going back two decades; it has a strong and distinctive focus on ethical, applied, and political issues; it has an account of relationality that is grounded in conversational materials. A single example from interaction on a child protection helpline is analysed to illustrate the way relationality, knowledge, and intersubjectivity have been made analytically tractable in contemporary discursive research.

Document 11
Legerski, John-Paul; Bunnell, Sarah L.
The risks, benefits, and ethics of trauma-focused research participation
Ethics & Behavior 2010 November-December; 20(6): 429-442

Document 12
Patterson, Sue E; Hart, Jozella; Weaver, Tim D
Delusions and qualitative confusions: a dialogic collaborative exploration.
Qualitative health research 2010 Jul; 20(7): 1008-18
Abstract: In this article we describe the application of a dialogic collaborative process (DCP) to the exploration of issues arising from our own interview-based research in populations prone to delusions. We used the DCP to investigate and develop a shared understanding of ethical and epistemological tensions and their potential influence on the research process. Although our meaning making involved agreement to disagree in relation to specific issues, we are united in the view that full reporting and individual and team reflexivity are the hallmarks of quality for research with these populations. In a context in which qualitative research is increasingly conducted by multidisciplinary and hierarchical teams, we take the view that the DCP offers an effective and efficient means to construct evidence-based knowledge. However, we caution that to maximize benefits, the process must be underpinned by individual and collective active self-awareness and clarity about the commitment of each participant in the dialogue.

Document 13
Brunovskis, Anette; Surtees, Rebecca
Untold stories: biases and selection effects in research with victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.
International migration (Geneva, Switzerland) 2010; 48(4): 1-37
Abstract: Recent discussions of trafficking research have included calls for more innovative studies and new methodologies in order to move beyond the current trafficking narrative, which is often based on unrepresentative samples and overly simplified images. While new methods can potentially play a role in expanding the knowledge base on trafficking, this article argues that the solution is not entirely about applying new methods, but as much about using current methods to greater effect and with careful attention to their limitations and ethical constraints. Drawing on the authors' experience in researching trafficking issues in a number of projects over the past decade, the article outlines and exemplifies some of the methodological and ethical issues to be considered and accommodated when conducting research with trafficked persons -- including unrepresentative samples; access to respondents; selection biases by "gatekeepers" and self selection by potential respondents. Such considerations should inform not only how research is undertaken but also how this information is read and understood. Moreover, many of these considerations equally apply when considering the application of new methods within this field. The article maintains that a better understanding of how these issues come into play and inform trafficking research will translate into tools for conducting improved research in this field and, by implication, new perspectives on human trafficking.

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Document 14
Wilkes, Lesley; Mohan, Shantala; Luck, Lauretta; Jackson, Debra
Development of a violence tool in the emergency hospital setting.
Nurse researcher 2010; 17(4): 70-82
Abstract: Violence against nurses is an on-going issue in healthcare settings, and is regularly documented in the literature. Assessing the potential for violence against nurses in the emergency department is essential to maintain their safety. The aim of this study was to develop a violence assessment tool by refining a list of predictive cues identified from both a previous study and existing literature. Using the Delphi technique, a panel of 11 expert nurse academics and clinicians developed a 37-item questionnaire and used three rounds of Delphi to refine the violence assessment questionnaire. The resulting tool comprises 17 cues of potential violence that can be easily observed and requires no prior knowledge of the perpetrators' medical history.

Document 15
Bohannon, John
The theory? Diet causes violence. The lab? Prison. In a more ambitious study than any before, psychologist Bernard Gesch is leading a research team hoping to replicate controversial results showing that nutritional supplements can reduce violence among prisoners.
Science 2009 September 25; 325(5948): 1614-1616

Document 16
Thomas Scott, Christopher; Owen-Smith, Jason; McCormick, Jennifer
We must reverse the Bush legacy of stem-cell problems [letter]
Nature 2009 July 2; 460(7251): 33

Document 17
Everett, Daniel
Human subjects, human rights.
New Scientist 2009 June 6-12; 202(2711): 24

Document 18
Schrag, Brian
Piercing the veil: ethical issues in ethnographic research.
Document 19

McArthur, Dan

Good ethics can sometimes mean better science: research ethics and the Milgram experiments

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Document 20

Athanassoulis, Nafsika; Wilson, James

When is deception in research ethical?
Clinical Ethics 2009 March; 4(1): 44-49

Abstract: This article examines when deceptive withholding of information is ethically acceptable in research. The first half analyses the concept of deception. We argue that there are two types of accounts of deception: normative and non-normative, and argue that non-normative accounts are preferable. The second half of the article argues that the relevant ethical question which ethics committees should focus on is not whether the person from whom the information is withheld will be deceived, but rather on the reasonableness of withholding the information from the person who is deceived. We further argue that the reasonableness of withholding information is dependent on the context. The last section examines how the context of research should shape our judgements about the circumstances in which withholding information from research participants is ethically acceptable. We argue that some important features of research make it more difficult to justify withholding information in the context of research than elsewhere.

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Document 21

Dorsten, Aimee-Marie; Sifford, K. Susan; Bharucha, Ashok; Mecca, Laurel Person; Wactlar, Howard

Ethical perspectives on emerging assistive technologies: insights from focus groups with stakeholders in long-term care facilities.

Abstract: ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES ARE RELATIVELY novel tools for research and daily care in long-term care (LTC) facilities that are faced with the burgeoning of the older adult population and dwindling staffing resources. The degree to which stakeholders in LTC facilities are receptive to the use of these technologies is poorly understood. Eighteen semi-structured focus groups and one interview were conducted with relevant groups of stakeholders at seven LTC facilities in southwestern Pennsylvania. Common themes identified across all focus groups centered on concerns for privacy, autonomy, cost, and safety associated with implementation of novel technologies. The relative importance of each theme varied by stakeholder group as well as the perceived severity of cognitive and/or physical disability. Our findings suggest that ethical issues are critical to acceptance of novel technologies by their end users, and that stakeholder groups are interdependent and require shared communication about the acceptance of these emerging technologies.

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Sommer, Jeff

When humans need a nudge toward rationality
Maloney, Dennis M.

Social and behavioral studies eligible for expedited review
Human Research Report 2009 January; 24(1): 4

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Benjamin, Ludy T.; Simpson, Jeffry A.

The power of the situation: the impact of Milgram's obedience studies on personality and social psychology.
American Psychologist 2009 January; 64(1): 12-19

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Miller, Arthur G.

Reflections on "Replicating Milgram" (Burger, 2009).
American Psychologist 2009 January; 64(1): 20-27

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Elms, Alan C.

Obedience lite.
American Psychologist 2009 January; 64(1): 32-36

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Blass, Thomas

From New Haven to Santa Clara: a historical perspective on the Milgram obedience experiments.
American Psychologist 2009 January; 64(1): 37-45

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Dearman, David T.; Beard, James E.

Ethical issues in accounting and economics experimental research: inducing strategic misrepresentation

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Document 29

Allen, Brian

*Are researchers ethically obligated to report suspected maltreatment? A critical analysis of opposing perspectives*


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Document 30

Burger, Jerry M.

*Replicating Milgram. Would people still obey today?*

American Psychologist 2009 January; 64(1): 1-11

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[https://www.scu.edu/cas/psychology/faculty/upload/Replicating-Milgrampdf.pdf](https://www.scu.edu/cas/psychology/faculty/upload/Replicating-Milgrampdf.pdf) (link may be outdated)

Document 31

Cohen, Adam

*Four decades after Milgram, we’re still willing to inflict pain [op-ed]*


[http://www.nytimes.com](http://www.nytimes.com) (link may be outdated)

Document 32

Wagman, Jennifer; Francisco, Leilani; Glass, Nancy; Sharps, Phyllis W; Campbell, Jacquelyn C.

*Ethical challenges of research on and care for victims of intimate partner violence.*


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Document 33

Rasmussen, Lisa M.

*Not all research is equal: taking social science research into account.*


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[http://bioethics.net](http://bioethics.net) (link may be outdated)

Document 34

Öztunç, Gursel

*Examination of incidents of workplace verbal abuse against nurses*

Journal of Nursing Care Quality 2006 October-December; 21(4): 360-365
Document 35
O’Byrne, Patrick; Holmes, Dave
Researching marginalized populations: ethical concerns about ethnography.
Canadian journal of nursing research = Revue canadienne de recherche en sciences infirmières 2008 September; 40(3): 144-159

Document 36
Surkan, P.J.; Steineck, G.; Kreicbergs, U.
Perceptions of a mental health questionnaire: the ethics of using population-based controls
Journal of Medical Ethics 2008 July; 34(7): 545-547
Abstract: Mental health surveys are used extensively in epidemiological research worldwide. The ethical questions that arise regarding their risk of causing psychological distress or other potential harm have not been studied in the general population. We have investigated how study participants serving as controls in a population-based study perceived an anonymous postal questionnaire focusing on mental health and wellbeing. Parents were contacted from the Swedish Census Bureau as part of a larger follow-up study on palliative care conducted in 2001. Eligible parents had a child of the same gender, year of birth and were from the same counties in Sweden as parents who had lost a child to cancer. Five percent reported being negatively affected. The principle negative effect on participants was that self-reflection reminded them of their difficulties. Of the 418 respondents, 52% reported that they were positively affected by study participation and 95% perceived the inquiry as valuable. These findings support the use of population-based controls in future research.

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Aldhous, Peter
Sex, drugs and surveys
New Scientist 2008 June 7-13; 198(2659): 20

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Ott, Mary A.
It takes two to tango: ethical issues raised by the study of topical microbicides with adolescent dyads.
Journal of Adolescent Health 2008 June; 42(6): 541-542

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Broadhead, Robert S.
Notes on a cautionary (tall) tale about respondent-driven sampling: a critique of Scott's ethnography.
Document 40
Ouellet, Lawrence J.
Cautionary comments on an ethnographic tale gone wrong.

Document 41
Lansky, Amy; Mastro, Timothy D.
Using respondent-driven sampling for behavioural surveillance: response to Scott.

Document 42
Prachand, Nikhil G.; Benbow, Nanette
Clarifying the ethnographer's role in Chicago's HIV behavioural surveillance-injecting drug users cycle, 2005: response to Scott.
International Journal on Drug Policy 2008 June; 19(3): 244-245; discussion 246-247

Document 43
Carnevale, Franco A.; Macdonald, Mary Ellen; Bluebond-Langner, Myra; McKeever, Patricia
Using participant observation in pediatric health care settings: ethical challenges and solutions.

Document 44
Guerriero, Iara Coelho Zito; Dallari, Sueli Gandolfi
The need for adequate ethical guidelines for qualitative health research.
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 303-311

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van den Hoonaard, Will C.
On ethics regimes and the problem of maintaining the face of qualitative research: a commentary on Iara C. Z. Guerriero's and Sueli Dallari's paper.
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 312-315
* Document 46
Angelo, Margareth
**Rigor and ethics: challenges in qualitative research**
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 318-320
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Macedo, Rosa Maria Stefanini de
**Ethical guidelines and qualitative research on health**
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 320-324
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* Document 48
Leopoldo e Silva, Franklin
**Methodological procedures and ethical decisions**
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 324-328
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* Document 49
Minayo, Maria Cecília de Souza
**Anthropological contributions for thinking and acting in the health area and its ethical dilemmas**
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 329-339
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Schmidt, Maria Luisa Sandoval
**Pesquisa participante e formação ética do pesquisador na área da saúde = Participative research and health researcher's ethical formation**
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 391-398
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Diniz, Debora.
Etica na pesquisa em ciências humanas – novos desafios = Research ethics in social sciences – new challenges
Ciência and Saúde Coletiva 2008 March-April; 13(2): 417-426
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Document 52
Benham, Bryan
The ubiquity of deception and the ethics of deceptive research
Bioethics 2008 March; 22(3): 147-156
Abstract: Does the fact that deception is widely practised - even though there is a general prohibition against deception - provide insight into the ethics of deceptive methods in research, especially for social-behavioral research? I answer in the affirmative. The ubiquity of deception argument, as I will call it, points to the need for a concrete and nuanced understanding of the variety of deceptive practices, and thus promises an alternative route of analysis for why some deception may be permissible in social-behavioral research. As an alternative argument it also promises to break the stalemate that emerges in debates on the ethics of deceptive methods in social-behavioral research. In the current paper I (1) motivate and articulate the ubiquity argument in order to clarify the significance of ubiquity and discharge some initial objections. Then, on the recommendations of the ubiquity argument, I (2) highlight the importance of interpersonal relationships for understanding the ethics of deception. Following this insight I (3) provide an analysis of several features of the researcher-participant relationship relevant to the understanding of the ethics of deception in research. I then (4) conclude the argument with some recommendations for the ethical use of deceptive methods in social-behavioral research.
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Scott, Greg
"They got their program, and I got mine": a cautionary tale concerning the ethical implications of using respondent-driven sampling to study injection drug users
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Document 54
Hertwig, Ralph; Ortmann, Andreas
Deception in experiments: revisiting the arguments in its defense
Abstract: In psychology, deception is commonly used to increase experimental control. Yet, its use has provoked concerns that it raises participants’ suspicions, prompts second-guessing of experimenters' true intentions, and ultimately distorts behavior and endangers the control it is meant to achieve. Over time, these concerns regarding the methodological costs of the use of deception have been subjected to empirical analysis. We review the evidence stemming from these studies.
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Document 55
DuBois, James M.
ETHICS IN MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH: PRINCIPLES, GUIDANCE, AND CASES
Call number: RC337 .D73 2008

Document 56
Strauss, David
Social-behavioral research in not without risk
Protecting Human Subjects 2008; (16): 14-15
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Levine, Felice J.; Skedsvold, Paula R.
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How can we draw the line between clinical care and medical research.
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Fischer, Henry W.
Protecting human subjects from themselves . . . after the disaster
Protecting Human Subjects 2007 November (15): 20-21
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http://humansubjects.energy.gov/doe-resources/newsletter/ (link may be outdated)

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Barsky, Lauren E.; Donner, William R.
Lessons from the field: human needs often complicate ethical duties in disaster research. Hurricane Katrina investigation
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http://humansubjects.energy.gov/doe-resources/newsletter/ (link may be outdated)
Butler, Declan
Data sharing threatens privacy [news]
Nature 2007 October 11; 449(7163): 644-645
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Winship, Gary
The ethics of reflective research in single case study inquiry
Perspectives in Psychiatric Care 2007 October; 43(4): 174-182
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Bowen, Deborah J.; Fann, Jesse R.; Andersen, Robyn; Rhew, Isaac C.; Gralow, Julie R.; Lewis, Frances M.; Hunt, Julie R.; Ankerst, Donna P.
Recruiting patients with breast cancer and their families to behavioral research in the post-HIPAA period
Oncology Nursing Forum 2007 September; 34(5): 1049-1054
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Jacobson, Nora; Gewurtz, Rebecca; Haydon, Emma
Ethical review of interpretive research: problems and solutions
IRB: Ethics and Human Research 2007 September-October; 29(5): 1-8
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Flagel, David C.; Best, Lisa A.; Hunter, Aren C.
Perceptions of stress among students participating in psychology research: a Canadian survey
Abstract: It has been shown that properly conducted interviews in sensitive clinical contexts are negligibly stressful. The present study sought to extend these results and determine the perception of stress by research participants in nonclinical settings. Students enrolled in first year psychology courses typically have the option to receive class credit for research participation in studies assumed to pose minimal risk to participants. The perceptions of 101 student volunteers were examined to determine if they felt that research participation was stressful and, if so, what components of the process caused their stress. Participants completed a short survey indicating the reasons they served as research participants and the degree to which participation was stressful. They indicated that research participation was a valuable learning experience and the majority felt no stress associated with participation. Stress was reported by some due to concerns about confidentiality and evaluation by others of their personal performance. In addition, the majority of students reported having no knowledge of the ethical review process that preceded their participation. It is suggested that students should be informed of the ethical review process.
Georgetown users check Georgetown Journal Finder for access to full text
Debriefing in deceptive research: a proposed new procedure


Abstract: This study examines the effectiveness of a new debriefing procedure designed specifically to address possible negative consequences of participation in deceptive research. The new debriefing includes an extended educational procedure that enables participants to gain insight into relevant deceptive practices and how to recognize and deal effectively with them, and thus end their participation with a positive and beneficial learning experience. The usefulness of the new tool was analyzed in a suggestibility study in which we compared the effects of the standard debriefing and the new procedure in terms of participants’ mood, self-esteem, and attitudes toward psychological experiments. The most important result was that at the end of the study subjects who received the new debriefing system expressed more positive mood and more positive attitudes toward research than those who received the standard debriefing system. The implications of these results for generalizing to other kinds of deception research are discussed.

Beyond the IRB: Examining common but rarely explored ethical issues in psychosocial research

Monash Bioethics Review 2007 July; 26(3, Ethics Committee Supplement): 49-59

Determining when impairment constitutes incapacity for informed consent in schizophrenia research

British Journal of Psychiatry 2007 July; 191; 38-43

Empirically assessing participant perceptions of the research experience in a randomized clinical trial: the women's self-defense project as a case example


Abstract: A growing body of empirical literature has systematically documented the reactions to research participation among participants in trauma focused research. To date, the available data has generally presented an optimistic picture regarding participants’ ability to tolerate and even find benefit from their participation. However, this literature has been largely limited to cross-sectional designs. No extant literature has yet examined the perceptions of participants with psychiatric illness who are participating in randomized clinical trials (RCTs) designed to evaluate the efficacy or effectiveness of novel trauma treatments. The authors posit that negative experiences of, or poor reactions to, the research experience in the context of a trauma-focused RCT may elevate the risk of participation. Indeed, negative reactions may threaten to undermine the potential therapeutic gains of participants and promoting early drop out from the trial. Empirically assessing reactions to research participation at the pilot-study phase of a clinical trial can both provide investigators and IRB members alike with empirical evidence of some likely risks of participation. In turn, this information can be used to help shape the design and recruitment methodology of the full-scale trial. Using data from the pilot study of the Women's Self-Defense Project as a case illustration, we provide readers with concrete suggestions for empirically assessing participants' perceptions of risk involved in their participation in behaviorally oriented clinical trials.
Document 70

Gleaves, David H.; Rucklidge, Julia J.; Follette, Victoria M.
What are we teaching our students by not asking about abuse?

Document 71

Ullman, Sarah E.
Asking research participants about trauma and abuse.

Document 72

Becker-Blease, Kathryn A.; Freyd, Jennifer J.
The ethics of asking about abuse and the harm of "don't ask, don't tell".
American Psychologist 2007 May-June; 62(4): 330-332

Document 73

Shklarov, Svetlana
Double vision uncertainty: the bilingual researcher and the ethics of cross-language research.
Qualitative Health Research 2007 April; 17(4): 529-538

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NIMH Collaborative HIV/STD Prevention Trial Group
Ethical issues in the NIMH collaborative HIV/STD preventative trial
AIDS 2007 April; 21(Supplement 2): S69-S80

Document 75

Burke, John; Diehl, Dawn; Durosinmi, Brenda; McGinnis, Troy A.
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Hecht, Jeff
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Protecting the privacy of third-party information: recommendations for social and behavioral health researchers.
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Ashcraft, Mark H.; Krause, Jeremy A.
**Social and behavioral researchers’ experiences with their IRBs**
Ethics and Behavior 2007; 17(1): 1-17
**Abstract:** A national survey on researchers’ experiences with their institutional review boards (IRBs) is presented, focused exclusively on social and behavioral researchers. A wide range of experiences is apparent in the data, especially in terms of turnaround time for submitted protocols, incidence of data collection without prior IRB approval, and stated reasons for “going solo.” Sixty-two percent felt that the turnaround time they typically experience is “reasonable,” and 44% said they had not experienced long delays in obtaining approval. However, 48% of respondents reported either conducting a project without IRB approval or modifying an existing project without IRB approval, with anticipated time for approval being the dominant reason offered for doing so. This adds a new dimension to the widely discussed “national IRB crisis” (e.g., Illinois White Paper, 2005). The article concludes with 2 preliminary recommendations for IRB reform.

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**Ethics of CIA and military contracting by psychiatrists and psychologists**
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Øhrstrøm, Peter; Dyrhberg, Johan
**Ethical problems inherent in psychological research based on Internet communication as stored information**
Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics 2007; 28(3): 221-241
**Abstract:** This paper deals with certain ethical problems inherent in psychological research based on Internet communication as stored information. Section 1 contains an analysis of research on Internet debates. In particular, it takes into account a famous example of deception for psychology research purposes. In section 2, the focus is on research on personal data in texts published on the Internet. Section 3 includes an attempt to formulate some ethical principles and guidelines, which should be regarded as fundamental in research on stored information.

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Holm, Søren; Bortolotti, Lisa
**Large scale surveys for policy formation and research—a study in inconsistency**
Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics 2007; 28(3): 205-220
**Abstract:** In this paper we analyse the degree to which a distinction between social science and public health research and other non-research activities can account for differences between a number of large scale social surveys performed at the national and European level. The differences we will focus on are differences in how participation is elicited and how data are used for government, research and other purposes. We will argue that the research / non-research distinction does not account for the identified differences in recruitment or use and that there are no other convincing justifications. We argue that this entails that eliciting participation by coercion or
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Accountability in Research 2006 July-September; 13(3): 259-275
Abstract: Is it ethically permissible to use deception in psychological experiments? We argue that, provided some requirements are satisfied, it is possible to use deceptive methods without producing significant harm to research participants and without any significant violation of their autonomy. We also argue that methodological deception is at least at the moment the only effective means by which one can acquire morally significant information about certain behavioral tendencies. Individuals in general, and research participants in particular, gain self-knowledge that, once shared, can play a role in shaping education, informing policies and in general creating a more efficient and just society.

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The social control of behavior control: behavior modification, Individual Rights, and research ethics in America, 1971-1979

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Abstract: "Dialogues in Behavioral Health Research Ethics is a 4-hour DVD consisting of eight 30-minute units. Each unit consists of interviews with ethics experts, excerpts of focus groups with mental health consumers who have participated in research, and commentaries by the producer and director, James DuBois [Ph.D., D.Sc.] and Jean Campbell [Ph.D.]. The unit topics include: history of human subjects abuses; risks and benefits in study design; informed consent; decision-making capacity; recruitment; cultural competence; privacy & confidentiality; and conflicts of interest." [description from the cassette The DVD series is supported by http://www.emhr.net, a webpage with additional materials, case studies, and links to important reference documents.

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**Chemical trust: oxytocin oxymoron? [editorial]**


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Widom, Cathy Spatz; Czaja, Sally J.

**Reactions to research participation in vulnerable subgroups**

Accountability in Research 2005 April-June; 12(2): 115-138

**Abstract:** This paper describes the extent to which vulnerable individuals (defined by economic, social, psychological, physical health, and child maltreatment status) react to research participation. As part of an ongoing longitudinal study, participants (N=896) completed a lengthy and intrusive in-person interview and provided a small amount of blood through finger pricks. At the end of the interview, participants were asked eight questions about their reactions to the research experience. Vulnerable individuals in general agreed more strongly about having an emotional reaction, but were not less willing to continue to participate. In addition, psychologically vulnerable individuals more strongly agreed they would continue to participate, were treated with respect and dignity, and found their participation meaningful. Compared to whites, nonwhites reported stronger agreement about the meaningfulness of the research and the belief that their responses would be kept private. Like others, individuals vulnerable by virtue of their prisoner status or homelessness (past or current) agreed more strongly about having an emotional reaction to the interview, but otherwise did not differ in their reactions. These results suggest that researchers and institutional review boards should not be deterred from conducting research on sensitive topics with potentially vulnerable populations.

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**The brain, aggression, and public policy**

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"Cold calling" in psychiatric follow up studies: is it justified?

Journal of Medical Ethics 2003 August; 29(4): 238-242

**Abstract:** BACKGROUND: The ethics of cold calling-visited subjects at home without prior appointment agreed-in follow up research studies has received little attention although it is perceived to be quite common. We examined the ethical implications of cold calling in a study of subjects with defined neurotic disorders followed up 12 years after initial assessment carried out to determine outcome in terms of symptoms, social functioning, and contact with health services. The patients concerned were asked at original assessment if they would agree to be followed up subsequently and although they agreed no time limit was put on this. OBJECTIVES: To decide if cold calling was ethically justifiable and, if so, to set guidelines for researchers. DESIGN: The study was a cohort study of patients with neurotic disorder treated initially for 10 weeks in a randomised controlled trial. FINDINGS: At follow up by a research medical practitioner 18 of the 210 patients had died and of the remaining 192 patients 186 (97%) were seen or had a telephone interview. Four patients refused and two others did not have interviews but agreed to some data being obtained. However, only 104 patients (54%) responded to letters inviting them to make an appointment or to refuse contact and the remainder were followed up by cold calling, with most patients agreeing readily to the research interview. The findings illustrate the dilemma of the need to get the maximum possible data from such studies to achieve scientific validity (and thereby justify the ethics of the study) and the protection of subjects' privacy and autonomy. CONCLUSIONS: More attention needs to be paid to consent procedures if cold calling is to be defended on ethical grounds but it is unreasonable to expect this to be obtained at the beginning of a research study in a way that satisfies the requirements for informed consent. A suggested way forward is to obtain written consent for the research at the time that cold calling takes place before beginning the research.

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Ethics and Behavior 2003; 13(3): 279-302
Abstract: Schizophrenia affects more than 1% of the world's population, causing great personal suffering and socioeconomic burden. These costs associated with schizophrenia necessitate inquiry into the causes and treatment of the illness but generate ethical challenges related to the specific nature and deficits of the illness itself. In this article, we present a systematic analysis of narrative data from 63 people living with the illness of schizophrenia collected through semistructured interviews about their attitudes, beliefs, and experiences related to psychiatric research. In the comments of these individuals, half of whom had had prior personal experience in research protocols, we identified factors influencing openness toward research involvement as well as deterrents that appear to lessen interest in participation. Clear response pattern differences emerged between those with prior research experience and those without such experience. In the discussion, we explore the key findings and outline the implications for safeguards in mental illness research.
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Keller, Heidi E.; Lee, Sandra

**Ethical issues surrounding human participants research using the Internet**

*Ethics and Behavior* 2003; 13(3): 211-219

**Abstract:** The Internet appears to offer psychologists doing research unrestricted access to infinite amounts and types of data. However, the ethical issues surrounding the use of data and data collection methods are challenging research review boards at many institutions. This article illuminates some of the obstacles facing researchers who wish to take advantage of the Internet's flexibility. The applications of the APA ethical codes for conducting research on human participants on the Internet are reviewed. The principle of beneficence, as well as privacy and confidentiality, informed consent, deception, and avoiding harm are all illustrated through the use of a hypothetical online study.

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Eveleth, Daniel M.; Pillutla, Arun

**Task demands, task interest, and task performance: implications for human subjects research and practicing what we preach**

*Ethics and Behavior* 2003; 13(2): 153-172

**Abstract:** Through the continuous investigation of humans in organizations, we have learned much about motivation, attitudes, and performance. For example, Yukl and others have helped increase our understanding of influence tactics and the effect they have on the performance of subordinates, supervisors, and peers. Some tactics (and combinations of tactics) lead to resistance, some lead to compliance, and some lead to commitment. In this study, we raise the question of whether or not we incorporate our knowledge of these research findings into the design, implementation, and interpretation of our own research studies that require the participation of human subjects. In a survey of 134 subjects from a previous social science study, we found that performance varied across the sample, consistent with the concepts of resistance, compliance, and commitment. In addition, the variance in performance could be explained, in part, by task interest and perceived task demands. Implications are discussed.

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**Risks and wrongs in social science research: an evaluator's guide to the IRB**


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Evans, M.; Robling, M.; Rapport, F. Maggs; Houston, H.; Kinnersley, P.; Wilkinson, C.
It doesn't cost anything just to ask, does it? The ethics of questionnaire-based research
Abstract: Patient-based outcome measures are increasingly important in health care evaluations, often through the use of paper-based questionnaires. The likely impact of questionnaires upon patients is not often considered and therefore, the balance of benefit and harm not fully explored. Harms that might accrue for research staff are even less frequently considered. This paper describes the use of postal questionnaires within a study of breast disease management in primary care. Questionnaire responses are used to describe the nature of discomfort or harms that may occur in such studies. Ethical issues raised by the harms are discussed in relation to the benefits of the study. Practical suggestions for reducing harm to patients are proposed. A secondary consideration, discomfort to the researcher, is also identified and suggestions made to reduce its effect. Finally, the role of research questionnaires as a study intervention is discussed.
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Pittenger, David J.

**Deception in research: distinctions and solutions from the perspective of utilitarianism**

Ethics and Behavior 2002; 12(2): 117-142

**Abstract:** The use of deception in psychological research continues to be a controversial topic. Using Rawls's explication of utilitarianism, I attempt to demonstrate how professional organizations, such as the American Psychological Association, can provide more specific standards that determine the permissibility of deception in research. Specifically, I argue that researchers should examine the costs and benefits of creating and applying specific rules governing deception. To that end, I offer 3 recommendations. First, that researchers who use deception provide detailed accounts of the procedures they used to minimize the harm created by deception in their research reports. Second, that the American Psychological Association offer a definition of deception that describes techniques commonly used in research. Finally, I recommend that the informed consent procedure be revised to indicate that the researcher may use deception as a part of the study.

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Alvidrez, Jennifer; Arean, Patricia A.

**Psychosocial treatment research with ethnic minority populations: ethical considerations in conducting clinical trials**

Ethics and Behavior 2002; 12(1): 103-116

**Abstract:** Because of historical mistreatment of ethnic minorities by research and medical institutions, it is particularly important for researchers to be mindful of ethical issues that arise when conducting research with ethnic minority populations. In this article, we focus on the ethical issues related to the inclusion of ethnic minorities in clinical trials of psychosocial treatments. We highlight 2 factors, skepticism and mistrust by ethnic minorities about research and current inequities in the mental health care system, that researchers should consider when developing psychosocial interventions studies that include ethnic minorities.

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**Document 215**

Arean, Patricia A.; Alvidrez, Jennifer

**Ethical considerations in psychotherapy effectiveness research: choosing the comparison group**

Ethics and Behavior 2002; 12(1): 63-73

**Abstract:** The primary purpose behind effectiveness research is to determine whether a treatment with demonstrated efficacy has utility when administered to the general population. The main questions these studies are meant to answer are these: Can the typical patient respond to treatment? Is the treatment acceptable to the typical patient? Can the treatment be administered safely and in its entirety in the typical treatment setting? Is the treatment under study significantly better than the community standard of care both from and a cost and outcome perspective? Answering these questions is meant to provide sufficient information to providers and policymakers so that effective interventions can be adopted and become the new community standard. For this research to make a meaningful impact on a provider and policymaker's decision to change the status quo, study interventions should be compared to the existing community standard of treatment, often referred to as treatment as usual (TAU). From an ethical perspective, this decision may not always be the safest choice. In some populations, TAU may mean no treatment at all, and in others TAU may be worse than withholding treatment. The effectiveness researcher is then caught between the pull to do no harm and the need for research to have an impact on change. The purpose of this article is to highlight certain conditions when TAU is ethically acceptable and to discuss alternatives when TAU may be an unethical treatment condition. For purposes of precision, we focus exclusively on psychotherapy effectiveness research rather than system-intervention research or medication-intervention research.

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Castonguay, Louis G.

*Controlling is not enough: the importance of measuring the process and specific effectiveness of psychotherapy treatment and control conditions*

Ethics and Behavior 2002; 12(1): 31-42

**Abstract:** The major argument of this article is that failing to measure what is taking place in treatment and control conditions can lead to scientifically invalid conclusions. It is argued that researchers are ethically responsible for being aware that variables related to the therapist, client, and the therapeutic relationship (as well as their interaction) might play a confounding role when treatment and control conditions are compared. As a consequence, they should either measure those variables or be tentative in their interpretation of their findings.

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Street, Linda L.; Luoma, Jason B.

*Control groups in psychosocial intervention research: ethical and methodological issues*


**Abstract:** This article summarizes a National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) workshop that was convened to address the ethical and methodological issues that arise when conducting controlled psychosocial interventions research and introduces 6 thoughtful and inspiring papers presented by workshop participants. These papers, on topics ranging from informed consent to ethnic minority issues, reflect the depth and breadth of expertise represented by the multidisciplinary group of scientists and ethicists present at the meeting. More extensive follow-up, particularly from federal research applications and publications, of how investigators balance the need for strong research design with ethical considerations may help advance the science of psychosocial intervention research.

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