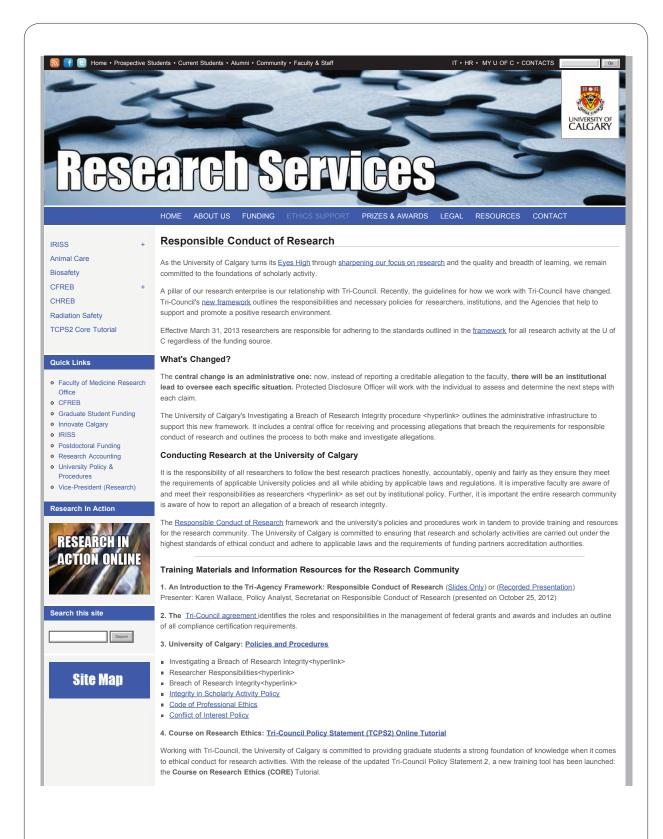
Responsible Conduct of Research Overview

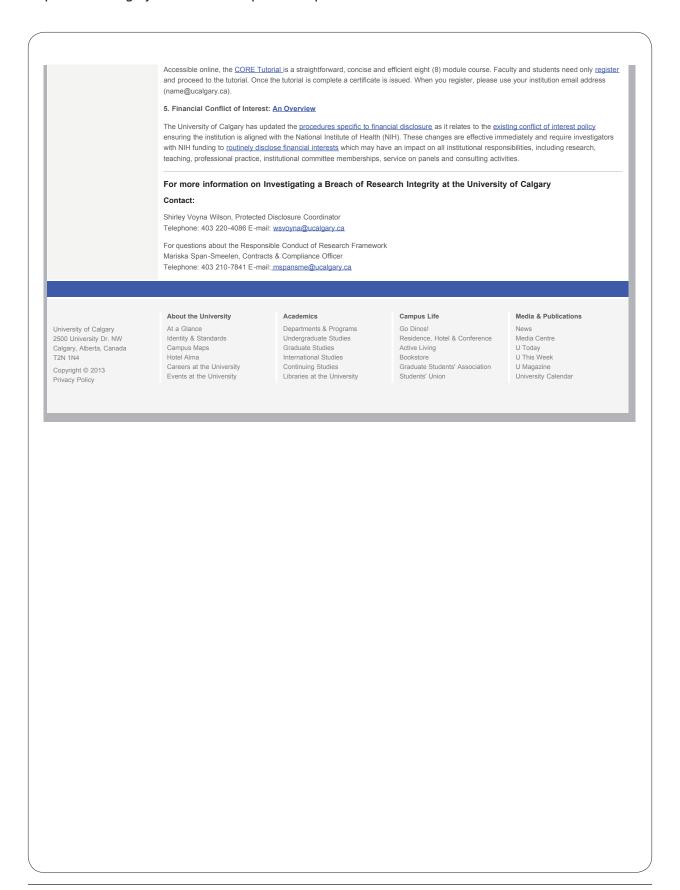
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Research Services. Responsible Conduct of Research http://www.ucalgary.ca/research/compliance/responsible_conduct



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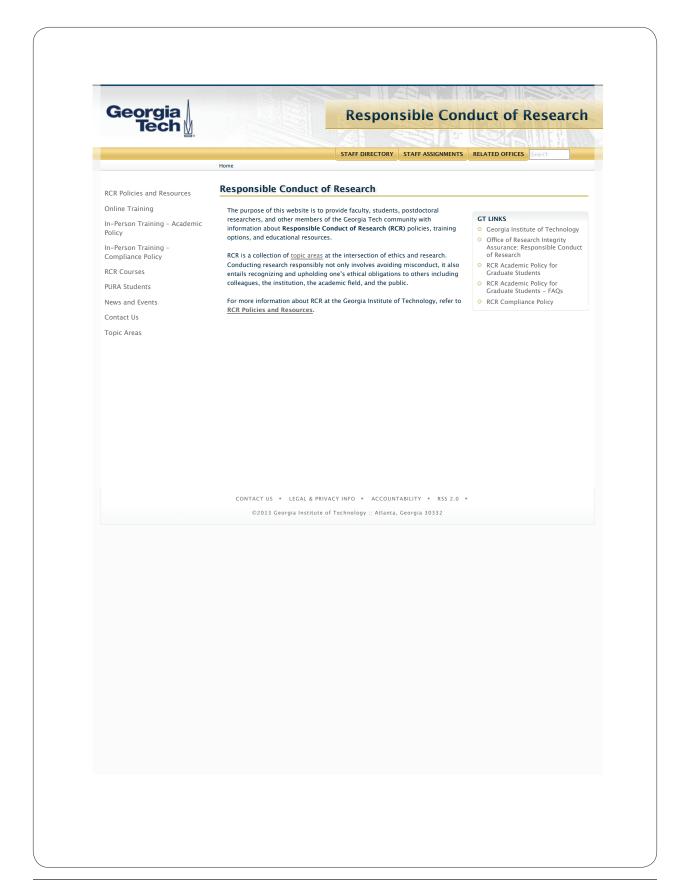
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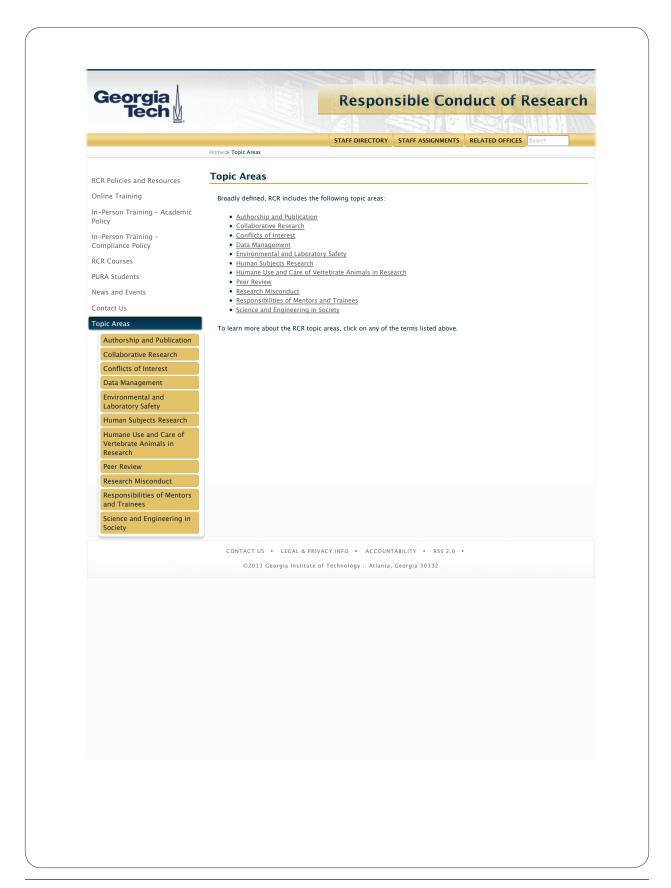
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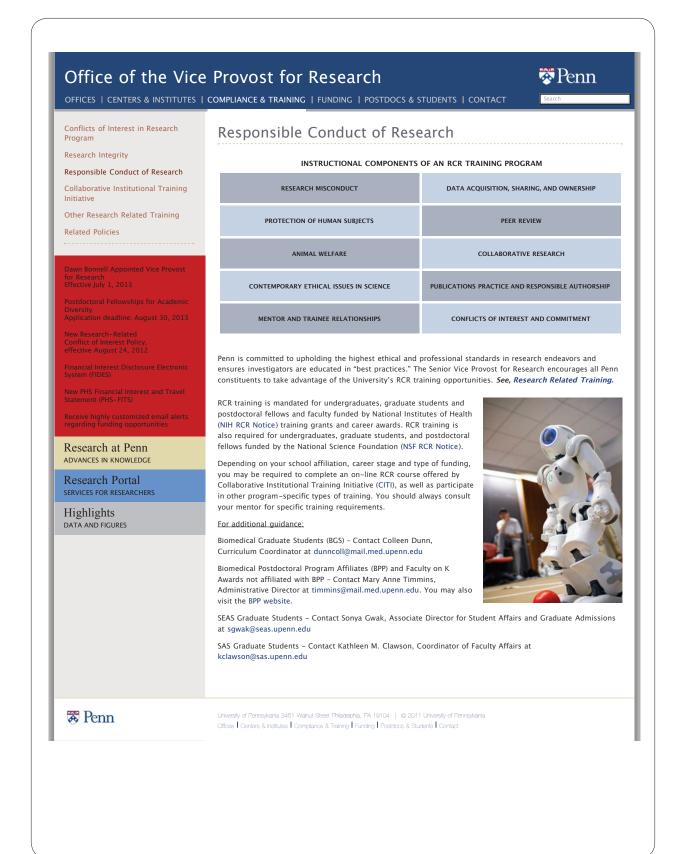
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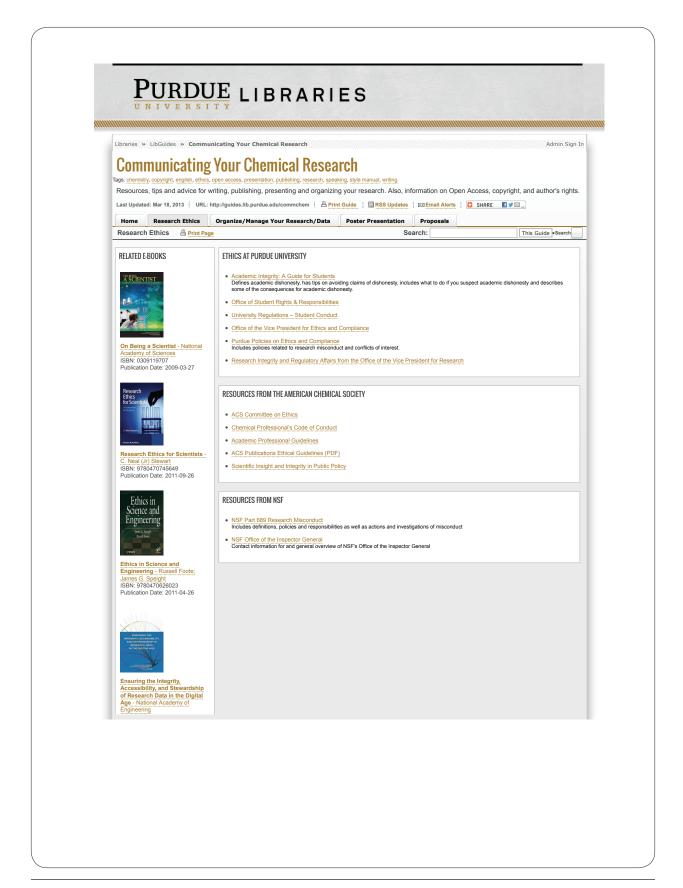
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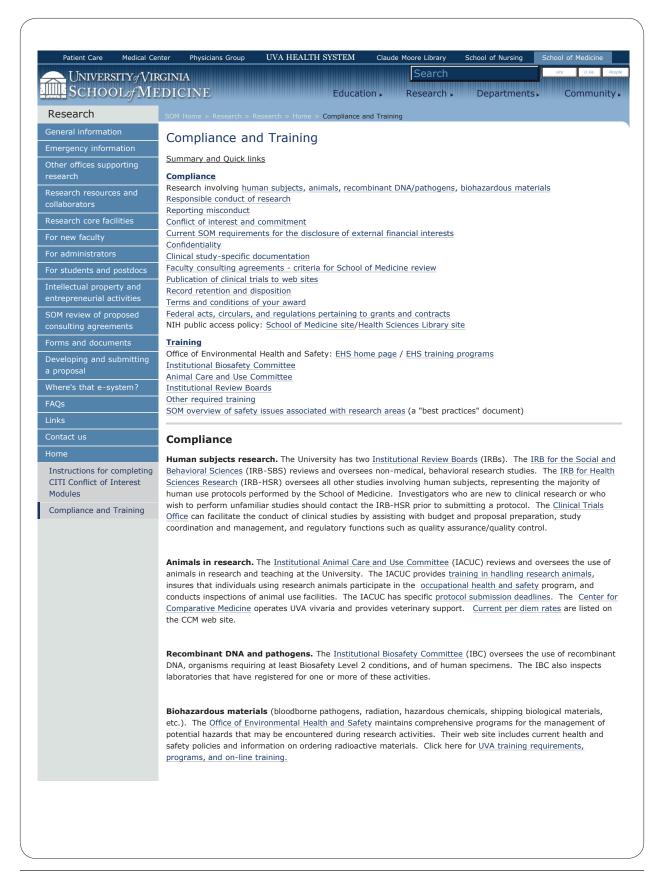
Communicating Your Chemical Research. Research Ethics http://guides.lib.purdue.edu/content.php?pid=262944&sid=2264690



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Responsible conduct of research (RCR). UVA expects the highest standards of teaching, research, and public service from its faculty and staff. Biomedical research requires both personal integrity and public trust to continue to flourish. UVA investigators should: openly exchange their findings via scientific publications; provide unique research materials to qualified academic investigators; maintain detailed records of research procedures and results; fairly assign authorship or acknowledgment in research publications to the originators of ideas, methods, and findings. These areas are of special concern for investigators:

- Authorship. Refer to SOM, JAMA ("Authorship Criteria and Contributions") and <u>International Committee of Medical Journal Editors</u> policies on authorship. Recommended best practices:
 - Initiate discussions concerning authorship when first planning a project: agree on authors and individuals
 to be acknowledged, including the order of authors and each author's responsibility on the project and in
 preparing resulting manuscript(s).
 - Since authors assume responsibility for the integrity of the entire publication, each author should read and approve the final manuscript and agree to take public or legal responsibility for its content.
 - SOM Authorship policy prohibits the use of ghost authors on scholarly publications and prohibits faculty from serving as ghost authors on other authors' publications.
- Conflict of Interest. Refer to the section below.
- Financial sources/billing for clinical research activities. Costs of investigational procedures or subject visits on
 clinical studies should not be borne by patients or third party payers, unless allowed by policy. Similarly, public
 funds (e.g., external awards, University facilities/staff) may not be used to support industry-funded studies
 without prior institutional approval. The <u>Clinical Trials Office</u> can help investigators and clinical study personnel
 determine which charges to insurers are allowable.
- Data integrity. Investigators should establish an analytic plan and agree on methodologies (e.g., laboratory SOPs, exclusion of outlier data) at the start of their project. Once the data are collected, verified, and locked, any changes in analytic methodology should be reported as post hoc and exploratory.
- Plagiarism. Funding agencies and journals routinely compare submitted proposals and manuscripts to libraries
 of prior proposals or publications. Submissions considered similar or identical to previously-published
 documents are being rejected and their authors are at risk for corrective actions under applicable regulations.
 For further guidance, consult "Guidelines for Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism, and Questionable Writing
 Practices" (DHHS Office of Research Integrity).
- Images. Steer clear of inappropriate computer manipulation of images when preparing them for publication or
 presentations. See Rossner and Yamada, J. Cell Biol, 2004, 166:11-15. Consider developing a simple policy
 for your research group along these lines (adapted from the Southwest Environmental Health Science Center):
 - Scientific content may not be knowingly altered in any image.
 - Limited enhancements are permitted for clarity, aesthetic reasons, or to eliminate physical artifacts.
 - Any manipulations must be described in resulting publications and presentations.
- Training in RCR. Graduate students in the <u>Biomedical Sciences Graduate Programs</u> (BIMS) and individuals supported by NIH training grants or career development awards are required to be trained in RCR, by completing BIMS 7100. "Research Ethics." Additional sources on RCR:
 - "On Being a Scientist: Responsible Conduct in Research" (National Academy Press; free download)
 - DHHS Office of Research Integrity materials:
 - "ORI Introduction to the Responsible Conduct of Research" (Office of Research Integrity, DHHS)
 - Educational resources (select "RCR Resources")
 - "The Lab: Avoiding Research Misconduct" (video simulation allowing users to assume the role of a graduate student, postdoc, research administrator, or PI and make decisions that affect the integrity of research)
 - NIH "Update on the Requirement for Instruction in the Responsible Conduct of Research," providing recommendations on RCR training required for NIH training, career development awards, research education grants, and dissertation research grants.

Reporting misconduct. If you suspect misconduct in research, UVA policy requires that you report it to the Vice President for Research. Informal discussions with the Research Integrity Officer (RIO, Dr. David Hudson; 924-3606) may help clarify whether the suspected behavior meets the definition of research misconduct. If it does, the RIO will refer you to other officials with responsibility for resolving the problem. It is difficult to report misconduct by a superior or supervisor; however, the Research Misconduct Policy states that individuals who report allegations of misconduct or of inadequate institutional response thereto must be protected in terms of the terms and conditions of their employment or other status at the University of Virginia and requires that UVA protect the privacy of those who report misconduct in good faith, to the maximum extent possible.

Conflict of interest (COI). COI regulations govern situations in which financial considerations may compromise an individual's conduct or reporting of research, or his/her procurement decisions on behalf of the University. This section specifically refers to conflicts of interest that relate to research activities. Federal regulations and UVA