

How to Complete Ethics Application Form

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Ethics

"Working with people in research is a privilege,
not a right "

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you "

"First of all, do no harm "

Ethics: norms for conduct that
distinguish between acceptable
and unacceptable behavior



What is Research?

“Structured inquiry that utilizes acceptable scientific methodology to solve problems and create new knowledge that is generally applicable”



Research Ethics - Definition

- 'Research ethics' refers to the moral principles guiding research from its inception through to completion and publication of results.

(British Psychological Society)

- Application of fundamental ethical principles to research



Research Ethics

- Research ethics is most developed as a concept in medical research, but in some form is essential for all research.
- Medical and biological research ethics includes the design and implementation of research involving :
 - human experimentation
 - animal experimentation
 - various aspects of academic scandals including scientific misconduct (such as fraud, fabrication of data and plagiarism), regulation of research, etc.
- Research in the social sciences presents a different set of issues than those in medical research
 - various aspects of academic scandals including scientific misconduct (such as fraud, fabrication of data and plagiarism), regulation of research, etc



What Makes a Good Research?

Good Science

- Problem selection
- SMART objectives
- Proper methodology
- Proper analysis

Good Ethics

- Fair subject selection
- Favorable Risk-Benefit Ratio
- Independent Review
- Informed Consent



Why Ethics?

- Promote the aims of research
 - knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error
 - prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data
 - promote the truth and minimize error.
- Promote the values that are essential to collaborative work
 - trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness
 - authorship guidelines
 - copyright and Patenting policies



Why Ethics?

- Ensure that researchers can be held accountable to the public
 - policies on research misconduct, conflicts of interest, the human subjects protections, and animal care and use are necessary
- Help to build public support for research
 - policies on research misconduct, conflicts of interest, the human subjects protections, and animal care and use are necessary
- promote a variety of other important moral and social values
 - social responsibility, human rights, animal welfare, compliance with the law, and public health and safety.



Concepts Checked by ERC

1. Collaborative partnership
2. Social value
3. Scientific validity
4. Fair participant selection
5. Favorable risk-benefit ratio
6. Independent review
7. Informed consent
8. Respect for participants



Objectives of Research Ethics Review

- Ensures that the highest ethical standards in the conduct of research involving human participants are maintained.
- Reviews all proposed research to ensure meets ethical standards.



Research Requiring Ethics Review

All research involving living human subjects

- Research with human remains, cadavers, tissues, biological fluids, embryos and fetuses
- Interviews, surveys and questionnaires
- Secondary data analysis of data from living human subjects



Research Not Requiring Ethics Review

- Research about living individuals in the public arena or artists, based exclusively on publicly available information
- Participant observation of public demonstrations, political rallies and public meetings
- Quality assurance studies, performance reviews or normal educational testing



How to Apply

Deadline – Last working day of each month

UOC • MAIL • OFFICE 365 • PGIM EMAIL • LMS • ALUMNI • ORATIONS & AWARDS • SITE MAP • CONTACT US



PGIM
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ETHICS APPROVAL **ETHICS REVIEW EVALUATION** ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE


Submission Guidelines
Please note that the ERC Application submission procedure has been changed with effect from 15th May 2018.

You must submit the ERC Applications to the ERC Office in the prescribed format and shall include the following documents.

1. Covering letter: covering letter should be signed by the applicant. If the applicant is a postgraduate trainee of the PGIM, covering letter should be submitted through the supervisor who is officially assigned to the applicant.
2. Declaration of Applicant
3. Submission Check List
4. Research Protocol (03 copies).
5. Information Sheet and Consent Form in English, and in Sinhala and Tamil where appropriate (03 copies)

Search for:

Notices

-  Course in Computer Applications- Postponed to 26th May, 2018 (3 Vacancies available)
Posted on: May 22nd, 2018
-  MD(Comm. Medicine/Dentistry) by Thesis Exam.-May 2018(Re-Scheduled Dates)
Posted on: May 15th, 2018
-  Eligibility to sit the Final Examination for PG Dip. in Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases - June, 2018 (2016 Prospectus)
Posted on: May 10th, 2018
-  Eligibility to sit the Final Examination for PG Dip. in Tuberculosis & Chest Diseases - June, 2018 (2005 Prospectus)



Applicable Fees

Category	Fee
Trainers and Staff of the PGIM/UOC	Free
Trainees of the PGIM/UOC	Rs. 2000
Extended Faculty of the PGIM/UOC	Rs. 5000
Industry sponsored projects	Rs. 7500

PGIM accepts only online payments via PGIM online payment system



Documentation

1. Check list
2. Application
3. Research proposals
4. CVs
5. Information sheet
6. Consent form
7. Questionnaire
8. Other relevant documents



Information Sheet

1. Title of the research project
2. Invitation to participate in the research
3. Purpose and significance of research
4. Time commitments
5. Termination of participation, indication voluntary contribution
6. Risks involved
7. Costs and compensation
8. Anonymity and confidentiality



Consent Form

What is the purpose of informed Consent?

To make sure the potential research participant has adequate decision making capacity, and that they are able to make a voluntary choice to be in or out of the study

(Guraya 2014)



Informed Consent

- The following points must be followed:
 1. Subjects are made **fully aware** of the nature and purpose of the research project
 2. Consent is **voluntarily** given
 3. The person involved has the **legal capacity to give consent**
 4. The responsibility for **obtaining consent rests with the researcher**
- * Sometimes, because of the Hawthorne Effect (the alteration of behaviour by the subjects of a study due to their awareness of being observed), it may be necessary to use some deception in telling subjects about the study.

Informed Consent

- Voluntary Informed Consent is essential for research involving human subjects
- Informed Consent should include:
 - Description of the **nature of the research**
 - Statement that the **research is voluntary** and **participants can withdraw at any time**
 - Identification of **Risks and Benefits**
 - Description of protection of confidentiality
 - Description of compensation
 - Description of what info researchers will share with participants
 - Identification of who is responsible for research with contact information



ERC Review

Exempt

- No risk

Expedited Review

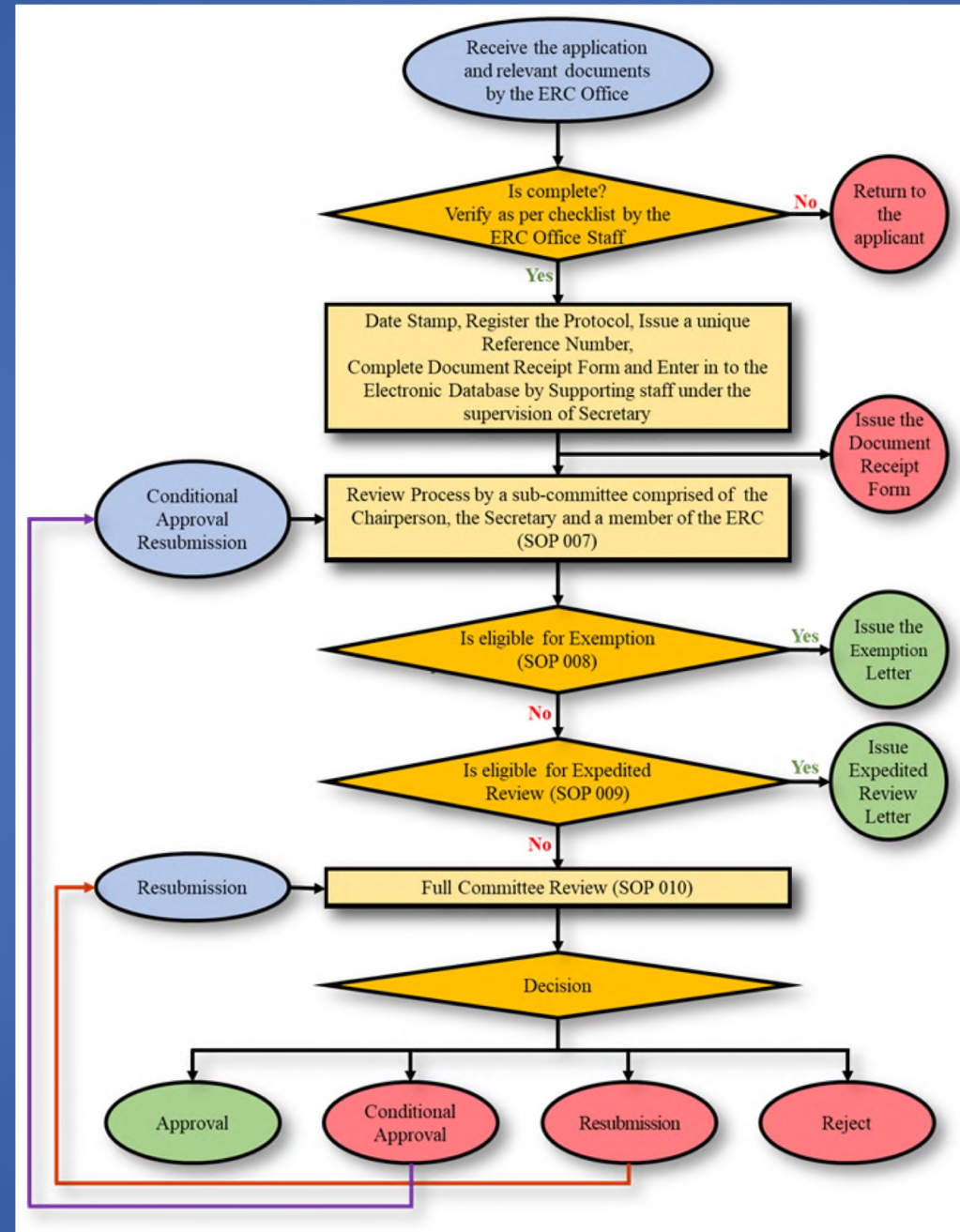
- Review by one or more IRB members of research that within certain prescribed categories and presents no more than minimal risk. **Full review standards are applied**

Full Board Review

- Convened meeting of board, usually reserved for protocols presenting more than minimal risk, research that cannot be expedited, or projects presenting issues not previously considered by ERC



Process



What ERC is Not?

- NOT the 'Research Police'
- NOT a committee set up for the prime purpose to critique and mandate research design
- NOT an overly burdensome, bureaucratic hoop to discourage research.



Reading Materials

- **What is Ethics in Research & Why is it Important?** by David B. Resnik, J.D., Ph.D.
<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/whatis/>
- **Research Ethics Timeline (1932-Present)** by David B. Resnik, J.D., Ph.D.
<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/timeline/index.cfm>
- **Glossary of Commonly Used Terms in Research Ethics.** David B. Resnik, National Institute of Environmental Health Science, National Institutes of Health, May 2015
<http://www.niehs.nih.gov/research/resources/bioethics/glossary/index.cfm>





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