

people of color)



Informed Consent

- Participants have a right to decide whether to be part of a study based on knowledge of the protocol
- · Providing informed consent involves:
 - * Explaining the purpose, procedures, and duration of the research including any benefits and risks
 - * Disclosing alternative procedures
 - Answering any questions about the study
 - Informing the individual that (s)he can withdraw at any time
 - * A description of procedures and limits to confidentiality
 - * Information regarding a contact for further information



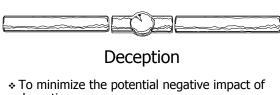
Consent Issues in Clinical Psychology Research

- . Competence: Ability to make a logical decision
 - Are institutionalized or very distressed persons competent to give consent?
 - Should guardians be able to choose for "non-competent" persons?
- * Is consent adequate?
- Do institutionalized persons really have a choice?



Deception

- In deciding whether to it's OK to use deception, need to determine whether:
 - * Research could be carried out without deception
 - $\ensuremath{\diamondsuit}$ Benefits, in terms of knowledge gained, outweigh the risk to the participants
 - Potential for harm to subjects as a result of deception is minimal



- deception:
 - ❖ Avoid outright lying
 - ❖ Never withhold information concerning possible risks
 - Inform participants they might be deceived (but not how)
 - ❖ Perform a careful, sensitive debriefing
 - Allow participants to withdraw their data upon debriefing



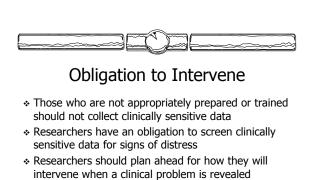
Debriefing

- * After the experiment, the full purpose and any deception should be disclosed
- Goals of debriefing:
 - * Probe for adverse reactions
 - * Attempt to mollify the damage of deception
 - * Explain the reason for the deception
 - Educate participant about research
 - * Acknowledge the value of the participant's help
- Sometimes full disclosure may be harmful



Confidentiality

- General rules for maintaining confidentiality:
 - * Store consent forms separately from actual data
 - * Data that could be matched to a particular person should be kept in a locked cabinet
 - $\+$ When presenting findings, participants' identity must be protected
- ❖ Note limits to confidentiality at study outset



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 Participants should be informed when data is completely anonymous so that intervention would

Issues in Intervention Research

* Treatment description

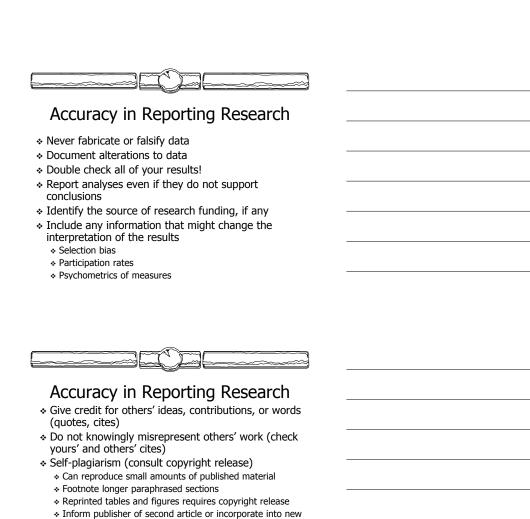
not be possible

- Participants should be informed about the nature of the treatment and whether it has been shown to be effective
- Participants should be informed if about any and all treatments they may receive
- Participants should be informed about random assignment



Control Groups

- Consider whether a delayed or no treatment group is necessary
- Consider the extent to which individuals will be harmed if assigned to these groups
- Alternate treatment designs are generally considered more ethical
- When using tx that may have differential impact, consider whether harm will result with less effective tx
- Consider harm due to participant's disillusionment with the mental health system





Accuracy in Reporting Research

- Duplicate publication is unethical
- ❖ Piecemeal publication may be unethical
 - The number of publications should not necessarily be maximized
 - (A smaller number of integrative reports may be better)
 - Not ethical to avoid inconsistencies by publishing more than one report



Assigning Authorship

- ❖ Substantial contribution
 - Conceptualization
 - Design
 - Execution
 - Analyses
 - Interpretation
- * Technical contributions do not warrant authorship
- * Publication credits should reflect relative effort, not



Sharing Materials and Data

- Psychology researchers are obligated to share materials that would allow replication of their work
- Many large data-bases are publicly available
- · Participants should be informed of anticipated sharing or further use of data
- * Data sharing should be initiated with confidentiality in mind