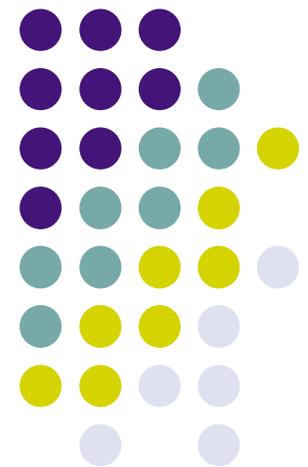
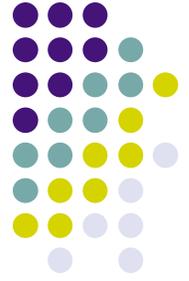


Current Policies and Policy Development

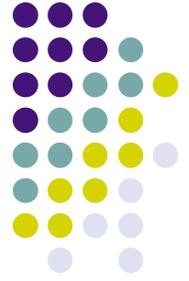
Lida Anestidou, DVM, PhD
Institute for Laboratory Animal
Research
The National Academies, USA





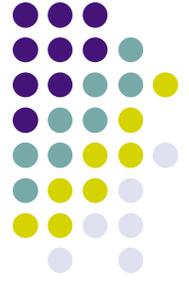
Current polices on ????

- Research ethics
 - Human participants' research
 - Ethical conduct of research
- Responsible Conduct of Research (RCR) or Research Integrity
 - Values in science
 - Personal moral values
 - Vocation vs. profession
 - Specialized training
 - Oversight
 - Licensing or certification



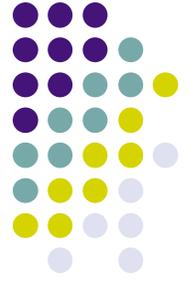
Why is Scientific Misconduct on the map

- Not a 20th century phenomenon
- Not restricted by national borders or research fields
- Do sufficient funds play a role?
- Is misconduct more frequent today?
 - 20-30 cases/year (Steneck 2006. *Sci Eng Ethics* 12(1): 53)
 - 1% or 33% (Martinson *et al* 2005. *Nature* 435(7043): 737)
 - 40% (Academia Mexicana de Ciencias 2006)



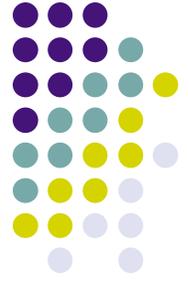
Samples of definitions

- Japan: fabrication, falsification and plagiarism
(Special Committee on Research Misconduct 2006)
- Germany: scientific dishonesty. Misconduct is used in context to describe categories of action which seriously deviate from good scientific practice
(Commission on Self Regulation in Science 1998)
- USA: fabrication, falsification and plagiarism
(Office of Science and Technology Policy 2000)



What is not included

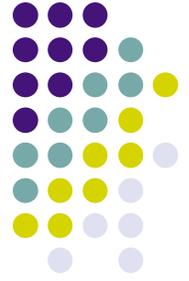
- Honest error and differences of opinion are explicitly excluded (US, UK)
- Questionable research practices/professional misconduct/misbehavior....
 - Investigator bias
 - Authorship practices/attribution/publication practices
 - Inaccuracies/misrepresentations
 - Conflict of interest/non-disclosure
 - Collaboration
 - Record keeping/data management/patents/ownership
 - Exploitation of subordinates/research subjects/animals
 - Misuse of scientific research



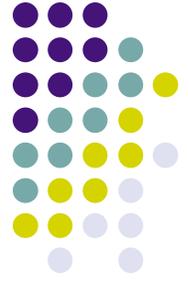
When are policies developed

- Retroactively: to address egregious behaviors
- In response to increased sensitivity/awareness
- To display perception of change
- Problem-oriented: a certain behavior is wrong and must be stopped (Pritchard 1993. *Acad Med* 68(9): S67)
- Narrowly construed, restrictive, one-size-fits-all (“ethics police”)

When are policies developed: The influence of politics



- Social control of science
- Codes of conduct
 - NSABB
 - UK ethics code for scientists
- Constraints of science *(Kempner et al 2005. Science 307: 854)*
 - Regulated research (embryonic stem cells)
 - Threat of social sanction (animals, drugs, alcohol)
 - Dangerous knowledge (weapons research)
 - Scientific community's unspoken rules (virulent pathogens)
 - Publication on sensitive subjects



Should we develop an international policy?

- “Global Science Corps”: Cultural relativism vs. ethical universality
- Is a common framework of scientific integrity possible or necessary?
- What is an acceptable definition of misconduct?
- Should there be a universal algorithm for dealing with scientific misconduct?

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