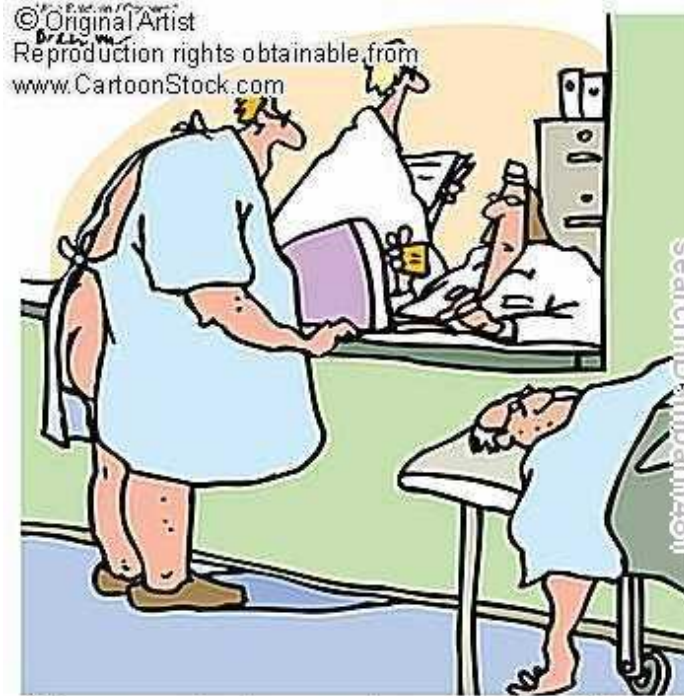


TCPS2...

What does it mean for you?



“Your medical records are safe with us.
We take patient privacy very seriously.”

TCPS 1 & TCPS 2 – Core values

TCPS 2 – same core principles as TCPS 1

- Respect for persons
- Concern for welfare
- Justice

Same (almost) application process at LU.

Chapter 1: Ethics Framework

Research Ethics & Law

- ❖ Researchers may face situations where they experience a tension between the requirements of the law and the guidance of the ethical principles in the Policy. In such situations, researchers should strive to comply with the law in the application of ethics principles.

Chapter 2: Scope and Approach

“Participants” not “subjects”

Article 2.1: For the purposes of this Policy, human biological materials include tissues, organs, blood, plasma, serum, DNA, RNA, proteins, cells, skin, hair, nail clippings, urine, saliva and other body fluids.

Chapter 2: Scope and Approach

Research involving the internet

Article 2.2: Research that is non-intrusive, and does not involve direct interaction between the researcher and individuals through the Internet, also does not require REB review. Cyber-material such as documents, records, performances, online archival materials or published third party interviews to which the public is given uncontrolled access on the Internet for which there is no expectation of privacy is considered to be publicly available information.



Research involving the Internet (cont'd)

There are publicly accessible digital sites where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. When accessing identifiable information in publicly accessible digital sites, such as Internet chat rooms, and self-help groups with restricted membership, the privacy expectation of contributors of these sites is much higher.

Researchers shall submit their proposal for REB review (see Article 10.3).

Secondary Data

Anonymous information and human biological materials are distinct from those that have been coded, and also from those that have been anonymized (see Section A of Chapters 5 and 12)



Should data be anonymized?

See Chapter 12 (Section A)

- the scientific requirements of many studies may necessitate use of identifiable human biological materials, to link materials with information about participants, and to avoid using different samples from the same individual. **Use of anonymized or anonymous human biological materials has the disadvantage of making it impossible to offer the benefits of research findings to participants and their families, or to alert them to relevant clinical findings. This is particularly significant when research may disclose a previously undiagnosed condition, such as HIV infection or an inherited predisposition to breast cancer, for which potentially effective treatments are available. Use of non-identifiable human biological materials also precludes withdrawal of a participant's material from research use, even at the participant's request.**

Chapter 3: Consent

Incidental Findings (Article 3.4)

Article 3.4: Researchers have an obligation to disclose to the participant any material incidental findings discovered in the course of research. Application “Incidental findings” is a term that describes unanticipated discoveries made in the course of research but that are outside the scope of the research. Material incidental findings are findings that have been interpreted as having significant welfare implications for the participant, whether health-related, psychological or social. **If, in the course of research, material incidental findings are discovered, researchers have an obligation to inform the participant.**

Critical Enquiry

Critical Enquiry (Article 3.6)

Permission is not required from an organization in order to conduct research on that organization.

Chapter 9: Aboriginal Community Engagement



Research Involving First Nations, Inuit
and Métis People of Canada

Requirement of Community Engagement in Aboriginal Research

Article 9.1: Where research is likely to affect the welfare of an Aboriginal community, or communities, to which prospective participants belong, researchers shall seek engagement with the relevant community.

Community Engagement

Community Engagement should be understood as a continuum of practices between critical enquiry (Article 9.7) and collaboration (Article 9.12).



Community Engagement (cont'd)

The conditions under which *engagement is required* include, but are not limited to:

- a) Research conducted on First Nations, Inuit or Métis lands;
- b) Recruitment criteria that include Aboriginal identity as a factor for the entire study or for a subgroup in the study;
- c) Research that seeks input from participants regarding a community's cultural heritage, artifacts, traditional knowledge or unique characteristics;

Community Engagement (cont'd)

- d) Research in which Aboriginal identity or membership in a Aboriginal community is used as a variable for the purpose of analysis of the research data; and
- e) Interpretation of research results that will refer to Aboriginal communities, people, language, history or culture.

LU REB application



Lakehead University application process requires inclusion of community engagement plan

Article 9.10: When proposing research expected to involve First Nations, Inuit or Métis participants, researchers shall advise their REB how they have engaged, or intend to engage, the relevant community. Alternatively, researchers may seek REB approval for an exception to the requirement for community engagement, on the basis of an acceptable rationale.

Collaboration

The collaborative model is recommended but not required.

Article 9.12: As part of the community engagement process, researchers and communities should consider applying a collaborative and participatory approach as appropriate to the nature of the research, and the level of ongoing engagement desired by the community.

Critical Enquiry

Articles 3.6 and 9.7

Article 9.7: Research involving Aboriginal peoples that critically examines the conduct of public institutions, First Nations, Inuit and Métis governments, institutions or organizations or persons exercising authority over First Nations, Inuit or Métis individuals may be conducted ethically, notwithstanding the usual requirement of engaging community leaders.

Critical Enquiry (continued)

Nothing in the TCPS2 abrogates academic freedom of expression. However, critical enquiry research involving First Nations, Inuit or Métis peoples must involve community engagement.

Who to Contact

Dr. Richard Maundrell

Chair, Research Ethics Board

rmaundre@lakeheadu.ca, ext. 8346

Sue Wright

Research Ethics & Administration Officer

swright@lakeheadu.ca, ext. 8283

Questions & Discussion



© Ron Leishman * www.ClipartOf.com/1044918