[Codes and Regulations](https://phrp.nihtraining.com/codes/01_codes.php)

Please answer all questions below

1. **What are the three ethical principles that constitute the basis for the HHS Human Subjects Regulations (45 CFR 46)?**
   1.  Honesty, Trust, Respect
   2.  Informed consent, IRB review, Research Integrity
   3.  Respect for Persons, Beneficence, Justice
   4.  Protections for Pregnant Women, Prisoners, Children
2. **The Belmont Report is significant because:**
   1.  It was written by the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects.
   2.  It articulated ethical principles that formed the basis for the HHS Human Subjects Regulations.
   3.  Belmont is another word for individual autonomy and respect.
   4.  It was a seminal document about the concept of informed consent.
3. **An "autonomous person" is someone who:**
   1.  Has reached the legal age to provide informed consent in the State.
   2.  Is willing to accept certain risks if the research will benefit others in the future.
   3.  Understands the risks and benefits of his or her participation and is able to make a voluntary decision if adequate information is provided.
   4.  Meets all eligibility criteria for a study and asks the investigator if she or he may participate.
4. **Which subpart(s) of the 45 CFR 46 is/are sometimes referred to as The Common Rule?**
   1.  Subpart A which describes the required protections for all human subjects
   2.  Subparts B, C , and D which deal with protections for certain vulnerable subjects
   3.  Subpart E which addresses the registration of IRBs
   4.  All of the above
5. **An institutionally designated authority, other than the investigator, should determine that proposed studies are exempt from regulatory requirements.**
   1.  True
   2.  False
6. **All research that involves interaction or intervention with humans or human samples/data, whether they are alive or dead, is human subjects research.**
   1.  True
   2.  False