

Open Access (revisited)

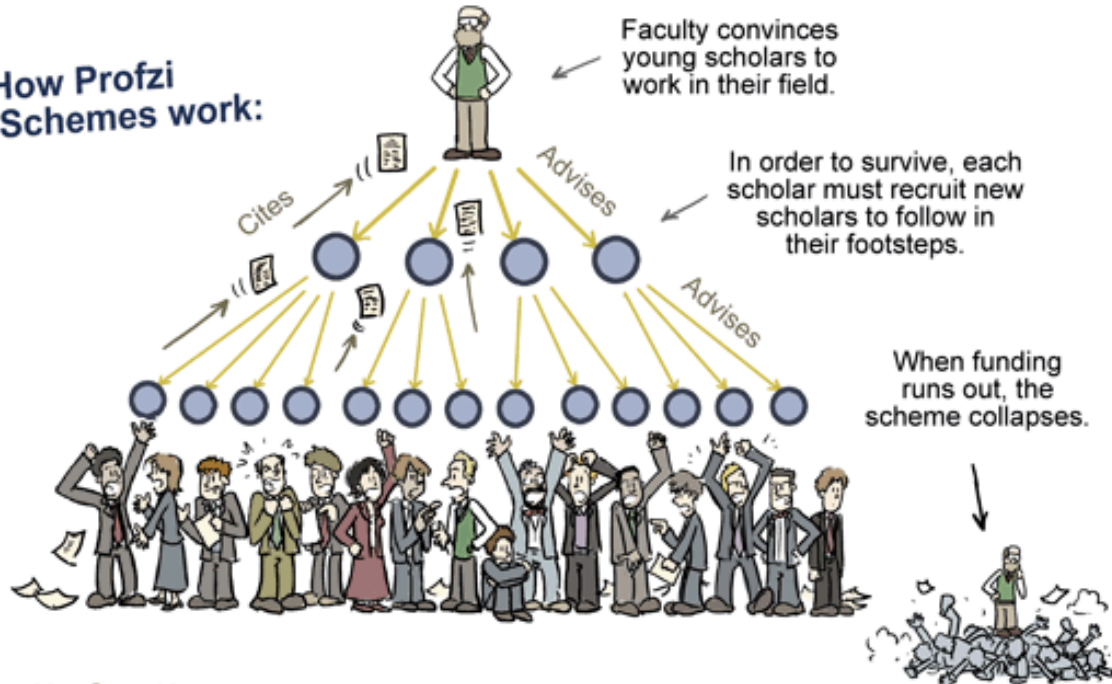
Open Access vs Public Access

- Peer-reviewed
 - Available to public immediately upon publication
 - All papers published in open access journals: ie. PLOS, eLife, etc..
- Peer-reviewed
 - Available to public one year after publication on pubmed
 - Applies to all NIH funded papers

BEWARE
THE PROFZI SCHEME

DON'T GET SCAMMED!

**How Profzi
Schemes work:**



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Thank you to Martin Liu for the pointer to this paper: Academic Research in the 21st Century: Maintaining Scientific Integrity in a Climate of Perverse Incentives and Hypercompetition: <http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/10.1089/>

How are you feeling right now?
(oneword)

Tuskegee

Bioengineering 100

Fall 2016

Where are you from?

Where is Tuskegee?

Hint: It's in the USA.



United States

Google

What do you know about
syphilis?

Sore



Stage 1

3-90 days after
exposure

Body rash



Stage 2

4-10 weeks after
initial infection

Affects
internal
organs



Stage 3

3-15 years after
initial infection

The Deadly Deception

1993 NOVA excerpt

How are you feeling right now?
(oneword)

What are some important lessons
from the Tuskegee Syphilis
Study?

What conditions need to be met
for human clinical studies to be
ethical?

1974 National Research Act

- Created the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, charged to:
 - identify the basic ethical principles that should underlie the conduct of biomedical/behavioral research involving human subjects
 - develop guidelines which should be followed to assure that such research is conducted in accordance with those principles
- Belmont Report (April 1979): Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research

Belmont Report

- Distinction between Practice and Research
- Ethical Principles:
 - Respect for persons
 - Beneficence
 - Justice
- Applications:
 - Informed consent
 - Assessment of Risks and Benefits
 - Selection of Subjects

*“Society can no longer afford to
leave the balancing of individual
rights against scientific progress to
the scientific community”*

1973 Report on the Tuskegee Syphilis Study