

Thank you, Saxton, for your informative post. I believe that it is important to highlight suggestions such as reporting the results to the media and the Food Standards Agency as a mitigation measure in case the company decides to display only positive results for the product (Saxton, 2023). This would help to ensure that consumers are aware of all the potential risks associated with the product, and it could also lead to regulatory action against the company.

In the event that Abi provides manipulated data to the company in general, such that it can be considered fraud, he will be held legally responsible (Dal-Ré et. al., 2020). This is not limited to the case of a public health event.

Should a researcher deliberately manipulate data in order to support a predetermined conclusion, their actions could be deemed scientific fraud which may lead to disciplinary consequences from their employer or affiliated academic institutions (Gupta, 2013).

## References

Dal-Ré, R., Bouter, L. M., Cuijpers, P., Gluud, C., & Holm, S. (2020) Should research misconduct be criminalized?. *Research Ethics* 16 (1–2): 1–12. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1747016119898400>.

Gupta, A. (2013) Fraud and misconduct in clinical research: A concern. *Perspectives in Clinical Research*. 4(2):144. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4103/2229-3485.111800>.

Saxton, L. (2023). Collaborative Learning Discussion 2 Initial Post. Available from: <https://www.my-course.co.uk/mod/forum/discuss.php?d=175565> [Accessed 7 August 2023].