Human Participation in Research Assessment Results for max thibeau

100% (100 points correct out of 100 possible)

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Questions you answered incorrectly are highlighted in red.

Question 1: Humans who participate in research should be treated with respect and should not be subjected to unnecessary risk. Humans who participate in research should know what their participation will entail, should give voluntary, non-coerced consent, and should have the opportunity to withdraw if they wish to stop participating in the research.
Correct Answer: True
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: These are the basic tenets for using humans as subjects of experimental research. They seem evident. It has been through dramatic violations of these standards that Federal and institutional roles and regulations regarding research that involves human participation have developed.

Question 2: Beneficence is the ethical concept that embodies the idea of causing minimal risk to subjects and society while bringing about the maximum benefits.
Correct Answer: True
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: Beneficence is the act of doing good. The IRB is charged with considering the balance of risk to human participants against the degree of potential benefit to society.

Question 3: It is ethically acceptable for one group of people to bear risks in research, such as not being treated for their disease, if the result is greater understanding that will benefit all of society.
Correct Answer: False
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: Exploitation of one group, particularly a vulnerable population such as a racial minority, violates the ethical concept of justice. Justice ensures that risks and benefits are divided equally among different groups in society.

Question 4: According to Federal regulations, the use of human participants in research should be reviewed by the Institutional Review Board whether the potential subjects are living or dead.
Correct Answer: False
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: The IRB must review research protocols involving living individuals about whom a researcher obtains (1) data through intervention or interaction or (2) identifiable private information.

Question 5: Securing data in a locked cabinet or electronic storage area is all that is usually necessary to guarantee confidentiality.
Correct Answer: False
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: The answer is false. In addition to locking data, it should be held separately from participant identifiers, and the research team members must all participate in protecting the confidentiality of materials.

Question 6: As long as a researcher has a research participants signature on a consent form, one can assume that the subject has given informed consent.
Correct Answer: False
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: A signature is not the same as informed consent. Informed consent requires that

participants truly understand, from their perspective, rather than the researchers, what will actually happen to them through their inclusion in the study. Framing informed consent from an independent observers perspective provides an easy-to-apply publicity test: If someone were to ask participants what they are doing and why and what the conditions are regarding their participation, they should be able to answer those questions.

Question 7: When asking for consent to participate in a research experiment, it is often enough for the researcher to note that the potential participant did not object to the details of the study.
Correct Answer: False
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: The answer is false. A research participant must assent to the studys procedures. However, failure to object is not equivalent to assent. Assent means the participants agreement to participate. For this reason, researchers must be careful when selecting vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, prisoners, students, and employees because they may consent to participate in research due to pressure, perceived expectations, or the promise of compensation.

Question 8: Before conducting research involving human subjects, investigators are required by Federal law to have a signed consent form from each participant (or participants guardian).
Correct Answer: False
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: Participants signatures on consent forms are not required when identifying themselves as participants unnecessarily adds to the participants risk. In addition, signed consent forms are not required in normal educational or observational situations in which participants are not identified.

Question 9: Children may be subjected to the same degree of risk (with guardian consent) as adult participants.
Correct Answer: False
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: IRBs must balance the amount of risk to the child participant against the prospect of direct benefit to that child. Adult participants may voluntarily choose to put themselves at significant risk with little prospect of direct benefit, but adult guardians may not choose that for potential child participants.

Question 10: With regard to the case study accompanying this section, students or employees within a research lab are considered vulnerable populations. The IRB will want to know how the PI is protecting the privacy of those who provide blood for the control group and what safeguards the PI has put in place to ensure that giving blood is truly a voluntary act.
Correct Answer: True
Your Answer: You answered correctly.
Answer Explanation: With regard to the case study accompanying this section, students or employees within a research lab are considered vulnerable populations. The IRB will want to know how the PI is protecting the privacy of those who provide blood for the control group and what safeguards the PI has put in place to ensure that giving blood is truly a voluntary act.

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max thibeau

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