

Critical Thinking in Psychology – Spring '15
Exam 3 Study Guide

Final Exam will be held on April 30, 2015. There will be 50 multiple choice questions, and you will have 2 hours to complete the exam. Good luck studying!

Chapter 4

- Know the Tuskegee study –
 - who were the participants: black men
 - what was being studied: The effects of untreated syphilis
 - what was unethical about it:
 - Not treated respectfully: lied to about the nature of the participation, withheld information (including treatment information), men didn't have full consent for the study
 - The participants were harmed: not told about a treatment that could cure the disease, put through dangerous and painful tests
 - The participants were from a disadvantaged social group: poor African Americans
- Know the 3 principles of the Belmont Report and definitions of each
 - **Respect for Persons:** Participants can decide whether or not they wish to participate in the study,
 - **Informed consent:** A potential participant knows about the study, including its risks and benefits, and makes the decision on whether they wish to participate or not. Researchers cannot mislead the participants.
 - **Coercion:** when a researcher forces a person to participate in a study, threatening a consequence if he/she doesn't participate
 - Special protection for those with less autonomy
 - Includes children, those with disabilities, and prisoners
 - May still make informed choices
 - Prisoners more susceptible to coercion since they might perceive requests to participate in research as a demand
 - Principle of Beneficence
 - Protect participants from harm
 - Carefully assess risks and benefits
 - Principle of Justice
 - Balance between who participates in a study and who benefits from it
 - Those who participate in a study are representative of those who benefit from it
- What is balanced when deciding if a study is ethical or not? The risk of the participants and the benefit of those who will be helped by the study

- **APA ethical principles:** beneficence; justice; respect for persons; integrity; fidelity and responsibility
- There are 10 APA ethical standards (Standard 8 applies to research):
 - Institutional Review Boards:
 - Committee that makes sure human participants in an study are being treated ethically
 - Consists of at least 5 people, with at least 1 being a scientist and 1 that is a community member with no ties to the institution
 - Proposal for prison study: 1 member is a prison advocate
 - Review individual proposals
 - Informed Consent
 - Researcher must use everyday language to describe the study to potential participants
 - Typically a written document
 - Participants sign two copies
 - Not always necessary
 - Won't be any harm
 - Educational setting
 - Anonymous questionnaire
 - Naturalistic observation
 - Telling participants if the data will be treated as private and confidential
 - Deception
 - Withholding information that may influence the study
 - **Commission:** researchers actively lie to participants
 - **Omission:** withholding information
 - Debriefing
 - Required after using deception
 - After the study, the researcher informs the participants of the deception and why it was necessary
 - May occur with non-deceptive studies
 - Research Misconduct
 - Ethical processes in publication
 - **data fabrication:** researchers invent data that fit their hypotheses
 - **data falsification:** researchers influence the results by selectively deleting observations from a data set or by influencing their research subjects to act in the hypothesized way
 - **Plagiarism:** calling someone else's words and ideas your own
 - Avoid by citing the original source of information

- Animal research
 - Legal Protection
 - Humane care
 - Use as few animals as possible
 - Follow federal and local laws
 - Animal Welfare Act: guidelines for guidelines and standards for treating animals ethically
 - Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee
 - Approve animal research proposals
 - Must comply with federal guidelines for treatment of animals
 - Required members: veterinarian, practicing scientist who is familiar with animal research, member of the community without ties to the institution
 - Protocol on how animals will be treated
 - Monitors care
 - Animal Care Guidelines
 - Replacement: Alternative animals when necessary
 - Refinement: modify procedures and aspects of animal care to eliminate or minimize animal distress
 - Reduction: Experiments and procedures to limit the number of animals needed for a study
 - Other guidelines: housing facilities, diet, others
 - Attitudes of Scientists and Students Towards Animal Research
 - Scientists: Majority support
 - Students: unsure
 - Animal welfare: Protect animals from pain
 - Attitudes of Animal Rights Groups:
 - Animal rights rather than animal welfare
 - Arguments
 - Animals feel pain the same way humans do
 - Animals have rights that are equal to human rights
 - Politically active
 - Ethically Balancing Animal Welfare, Animal Rights, and Animal Research
 - Careful, thoughtful, and respectful
 - Arguments to defend animal research