- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

Write down what you think are the strongest argument(s) from the "yes" and "no" sides. Then share those.

- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

Write down what you think are the strongest argument(s) from the "yes" and "no" sides. Then share those. Baruch C. Cohen:

physiological responses of tortured victims

- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

Write down what you think are the strongest argument(s) from the "yes" and "no" sides. Then share those. Baruch C. Cohen:

- physiological responses of tortured victims
- biases of Nazi doctors' political aspirations and their enthusiasm for eugenics—not peer reviewed nor replicated

- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

Write down what you think are the strongest argument(s) from the "yes" and "no" sides. Then share those. Baruch C. Cohen:

- physiological responses of tortured victims
- biases of Nazi doctors' political aspirations and their enthusiasm for eugenics—not peer reviewed nor replicated
- moral hypocrisy: denounce and condemn the doctors and their experiments vs. use data to possibly benefit others—legitimacy is indirectly conferred

- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

Write down what you think are the strongest argument(s) from the "yes" and "no" sides. Then share those. Baruch C. Cohen:

- physiological responses of tortured victims
- biases of Nazi doctors' political aspirations and their enthusiasm for eugenics—not peer reviewed nor replicated
- moral hypocrisy: denounce and condemn the doctors and their experiments vs. use data to possibly benefit others—legitimacy is indirectly conferred
- EPA barred the use of Nazi data

- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

Write down what you think are the strongest argument(s) from the "yes" and "no" sides. Then share those. Baruch C. Cohen:

- physiological responses of tortured victims
- biases of Nazi doctors' political aspirations and their enthusiasm for eugenics—not peer reviewed nor replicated
- moral hypocrisy: denounce and condemn the doctors and their experiments vs. use data to possibly benefit others—legitimacy is indirectly conferred
- EPA barred the use of Nazi data

Transplanting a murdered person's heart without consent?



- a) yes
- b) only in certain circumstances
- c) no

Write down what you think are the strongest argument(s) from the "yes" and "no" sides. Then share those. Baruch C. Cohen:

- physiological responses of tortured victims
- biases of Nazi doctors' political aspirations and their enthusiasm for eugenics—not peer reviewed nor replicated
- moral hypocrisy: denounce and condemn the doctors and their experiments vs. use data to possibly benefit others—legitimacy is indirectly conferred
- EPA barred the use of Nazi data

Transplanting a murdered person's heart without consent?

Forensic evidence obtained during illegal search and seizure?

Kat is making measurements in lab and is confident that they have set it up properly. When Kat tries to do the required calculations to verify the formulas in the book, the data seems wrong. So Kat does the mathematical calculations to determine what a correct set of data would be and simply changes the data to match the calculations.

- a) I feel strongly that Kat's actions are ok
- b) I somewhat feel that Kat's actions are ok
- c) I somewhat feel that Kat's actions are problematic
- d) I feel strongly that Kat's actions are problematic
- e) other

A research group wants to study the effectiveness of a quercetin supplement, and has contacts at the Watauga County Detention Center, Rikers Island in New York, and Silivri Penitentiaries Campus in Turkey. Quercetin is a flavonoid found in fruits and vegetables that is a strong antioxidant. Do you think Appalachian State University's Institutional Research Board (IRB) will approve such research?

- a) yes and I have a good reason why
- b) yes but I'm unsure of why
- c) no but I'm unsure of why not
- d) no and I have a good reason why not
- e) other

Belmont Report (1978):

 Respect for Persons (consent, privacy, additional safeguards for those vulnerable to coercion or undue influence)

Belmont Report (1978):

- Respect for Persons (consent, privacy, additional safeguards for those vulnerable to coercion or undue influence)
- Beneficence (maximize benefits as you minimize risks)
- Justice (benefits and burdens of research are equitably distributed)

Reproducibility, consensus, and random sampling if possible



Picture credit: http://med.stanford.edu/content/dam/sm-news/images/2016/06/Replication.jpg