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## Ethics and Issues related to the use of emerging technologies in research

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## Ethics and Issues Related to the Use of Emerging Technologies in Research

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## Emerging technologies

- Implications of new and moving target
  - Legally uncertain
- Examples: mobile technologies, websites, social media (Facebook), tablets, USB flash drives, GPS, the "cloud"; "deidentification"; electronic medical records, Skype, Text messaging, SurveyMonkey

## Major areas of concern for IRBs nationally

- 1. Privacy
- 2. Data security
- 3. Appropriate models and modes of eliciting and maintaining consent
- 4. Sensitivity of data
- 5. Appropriate models for ensuring confidentiality and anonymity

-Buchanan & Ess (2009)

## Using the internet as a research tool

- Advertisement tool
- Screening tool
- Recruitment tool
- Dissemination tool
- Follow-up tool

#### Tool:

#### IRB review of clinical trial websites

- When Is IRB Review Required?
- When information posted on a clinical trial website goes beyond "basic descriptive information."
- Basic descriptive information includes:
  - study title
  - purpose of the study
  - protocol summary
  - basic eligibility criteria
  - ★ study site location(s), and
  - how to contact the study site for further information.
- Information exceeding such basic listing information includes descriptions of clinical trial risks and potential benefits, or solicitation of identifiable information.

## Using the Internet as a research locale

- Blogs
- Facebook groups
- Chats
- **₹** RPG's
- Health forums

### Internet data: Private or Public?

- Why important? Could be **exempt** (46.101b2)
- Exemption 2: "Research involving the use of educational tests. .
   .survey procedures, interview procedures or observation of public behavior" AND
- 2. Exemption 4: "Research involved the collection or study of existing data, documents, records. . . if these resources are **publicly available**, unless
  - 1. recorded in unidentifiable way
  - 2. disclosure could reasonably put subjects at risk

#### Private information

- "Private information" =
  - information about behavior that occurs in a context in which an individual can <u>reasonably expect</u> that no observation or recording is taking place
  - 2. information which has been provided for specific purposes by an individual and which the individual can <u>reasonably expect</u> will not be made public.
  - 3. Private information must be individually identifiable (by the investigator) --46.102(f)

# Public/private physical space >> Public/private virtual space

- Private vs. public spaces
- Identifiable vs. Deidentified data
- How do these apply?
- **7** Think about:
  - Site policies
  - Demonstrations of intent
  - Implications for trust in research enterprise
  - Accessible ≠ Available

## Obligation vs. Decency

Just because you can do it doesn't mean you should do it!

#### Sources

- Elizabeth Buchanan: "Internet Research Ethics: Past, Present, and Future" (2011)
- The Intersection of Social Media and Human Subjects Research: a webinar produced by Laura Odwazny, HHS General Counsel

#### Lay of the Land Stephanie Solomon, PhD, Assistant Professor of Health Care Ethics, Saint Louis University

- Social Media in Research: The IRB Perspective

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