TEACHING RESEARCH ETHICS TO BIOSCIENCE STUDENTS -INTRODUCTION

John Bryant



# INTRODUCTION: THE SOCIAL CONTEXT

What is science?

- The nature of scientific knowledge
- Perceptions of/attitudes to science and scientists

# Nature of Science

- Science investigation of the natural world; based on human curiosity but has clear societal dimensions
- Science assumes that there is an objective reality to be discovered and seeks to approach that reality by observation, measurement and experiment

# Nature of Science

- Difficult to put boundaries round research topics but what about methods?
- Technology application of knowledge – much more value–laden than science itself
- Do we need to put boundaries round the use of knowledge?

## EMPHASIS TODAY

Not on applications of science ...



C The Columbus Dispatch

#### But on doing science ...



University of Texas, San Antonio

# THE SOCIAL CONTEXT

- Different views of the scientist
  - These views affect perceptions of the practice of science
- Science v. technology
  - Including the commodification of science
  - 'Modern research is a social phenomenon' D.Resnik, 2004
- The social context: modernism and post-modernism

### **PANTENE proV**

**Enriched with a unique Amino proV complex** 

Penetrates and helps replenish amino acids that are naturally found in hair but are gradually lost



#### NATURE AND EARTH UNITE WITH SCIENCE

# **KERApHIX**

**Restorative Protein Creme Reconstructor** 

Uses technically advanced Nexxuspheres and strengthening keratin amino acids to restore health, elasticity and shine.

The Nexxuspheres ionically bond to damaged hair to deliver restorative lipids, vitamins and ceramides.

Time-released nucleic acids allow Keraphix to eliminate split ends, modify cuticle degradation and improve hair plasticity



#### Here comes the dodgy science bit... How'chemistry' sells face cream

A SAME SAME AND

18.08.05

## ALSO

 To teach research ethics, we need to ensure that our students have some knowledge of more general ethics



David Sharp Died, May 2006 300m below summit

Thanks to Dr Donal O'Mathuna for this example

### SOME COMMENTS FROM OTHER CLIMBERS

- Passing people who are dying is not uncommon. Unfortunately there are those who say 'It's not my problem. I've spent all this money and I'm going to the summit'
- He wasn't a member of our expedition
- Your responsibility is to save yourself, not to try to save others
- You know, he's been there x number of hours, been there without oxygen, you know he's effectively dead
- He's a human being and we would regard it as our duty to get him back to safety

# Making moral choices

- Muddling through
- Deontological and rights-based systems (Kant)
- Consequentialist systems
- Virtue
- Natural Law

# TO THINK ABOUT

- What is ethics for?
- To whom/what does ethics apply?
- Can science it's practice and applications – be subject to ethical analysis?





# THE QUESTION IS ...

 Can we come up with a set of rules/guidelines/principles/virtues by which we can act in doing our science?

- The medical fraternity have managed to do so with their four virtues of medical ethics:
  - Doing good, Not doing harm, Autonomy & Justice

# The 'norms' of science

- Universality
- Community
- Impartiality
- Open-mindedness

Paraphrasing R.K.Merton (1942)

 All these norms are challenged in the current social climate in which science is practised

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## "They don't trust each other to share research."



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#### Element 118 (2002)

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#### Thanks to Dr Donal O'Mathuna for this example

# WHAT'S TO BE DONE?

- Codes of ethics (e.g Institute of Biology)
- Ethics benchmarks for scientists
- Research ethics committees
- Ethics training
- We are all tempted ...

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# CASE STUDY

A final-year PhD student who has handed in her thesis is soon to have her viva (before starting a post-doc job) discovers through chatting at national conference that her research has been 'tapped' by a commercial company. After talking to her supervisor she learns that he has been discussing patents and working up a contract with the company. He tells the student that these developments will occur in the future and that she therefore will have no interest or part in them. The supervisor takes the position that her research was directed at obtaining a PhD and that objective is about to be achieved.

# QUESTIONS

- Are there ethical issues here? If so what are they?
- Does the student have a genuine and wellfounded grievance towards her supervisor?
- Should the student take any further action?
- What would you have done if you were the supervisor?
- Based on a case study in Shamoo, A.E. and Resnik, D.B. (2003) *Responsible Conduct of Research*, OUP