Ethical Issues Related to Research and Publication in Biomedical Informatics

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Ethical Issues Related to Research and Publication in Biomedical Informatics

Ethical Principles: Dogmatic* and Pragmatic





* Dogmatic as in canine; actually guiding principles not dogma



- CONSORT Statement for Randomized Trials of Nonpharmacologic Treatments: A 2017 Update and a CONSORT Extension for Nonpharmacologic Trial Abstracts
- Data Sharing Statements for Clinical Trials: A Requirement of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors
- Incidental Findings in Research Studies: One Student's Experience

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics

Beauchamp and Childress *Principles of Biomedical Ethics*

a) Autonomy
b) Beneficence
c) Non-Maleficence
d) Justice / Fairness

Sixth Edition

Principles of Biomedical Ethics

Tom L. Beauchamp James F. Childress



a) Autonomy - respect for individuals - patients' privacy, ability to make choices



Prevent identification of subjects



Do not hinder subjects wanting to leave the study

Sixth Edition

Tom L. Beaucham

Principles of Biomedical Ethics





b) Beneficence - work should carry expectation of benefits to patients or society



Subjects expectantly awaiting benefits from

their participation in study

c) Non-Maleficence - avoid actions that might cause harm



Principles of Biomedical Ethics

Tom L. Beauchamp James F. Childress

d) Justice - treat subjects fairly and equally



Even canine subjects understand unequal treatment —

if one gets a treat for a trick and the other does not, the latter is frustrated and feels wronged

Principles of Biomedical Ethics

Tom L. Beaucham James F. Childress



ANIMALS

DOGS AND WOLVES BOTH GET SAD WHEN YOU DON'T TREAT THEM FAIRLY

THEY'RE ALL SUCH GOOD BOYS!

By Sare Chodosh June 08, 2017



Dogs and wolves share sense of fair play

Matt McGrath Environment correspondent

09 June 2017 Science & Environment



Dogs and wolves displayed a strong sense of inequity when their partners got better treats

The capes of fair play is an important human tra

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Name the Ethical Issues Dogmatic Principles

















Years of Ethics Charges, but Star Cancer Researcher Gets a Pass

By JAMES GLANZ and AGUSTIN ARMENDARIZ Last Updated: 04:00 CT



New York Times

March 8, 2017

You are working in the lab of a distinguished Professor at your institution

One of his graduate students confidentially tells you:

"The data from recent experiments published in prominent journals may have been falsified."

"The data from recent experiments published in prominent journals may have been falsified."

Issues/Concerns? What do you do?

1) What possible scenarios might be true? What might be "fake news"?

"The data from recent experiments published in prominent journals may have been falsified."

Issues/Concerns? What do you do?

2) Which persons/entities could be harmed by what happens next? How?

Grad Student Other Lab Members Department Chair Grant Sponsor(s)

Professor Faculty Colleagues Dean / School / Institution Journals / Editors

"The data from recent experiments published in prominent journals may have been falsified."

Issues/Concerns? What do you do?

3) Which persons/entities have the power / authority to determine facts of situation in a fair manner?

Grad Student Other Lab Members Department Chair Grant Sponsor(s) Professor Faculty Colleagues Dean / School / Institution Journals / Editors

"The data from recent experiments published in prominent journals may have been falsified."

Issues/Concerns? What do you do?

4) Which persons/entities have the power / authority to rectify the situation once facts are known?

Grad Student Other Lab Members Department Chair Grant Sponsor(s)

Professor Faculty Colleagues Dean / School / Institution Journals / Editors















Incidental Findings in Research Studies: One Student's Experience Ann Intern Med July 4 2017

During my freshman year of college, I took part in a research study that explored differences in brain structure between children with and without cleft lip and cleft palate.

The study included neurocognitive, behavioral, and genetic testing; a neurologic examination; and a brain MRI.

I participated one afternoon in January 2011 during my winter break, because I needed something to do and it was a way to make a little money before heading back to school.

Once the study was over, I deposited my check and more or less forgot about the study and what it could mean for me later.

Incidental Findings in Research Studies: One Student's Experience Ann Intern Med July 4 2017

During his freshman year of medical school, he developed neurological symptoms and had a second MRI study.

The MRI study revealed a malignant brain tumor. After undergoing surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy, the student sought to obtain a copy of his MRI from 4 years previously.

The earlier MRI showed evidence of the same tumor, but the student had signed a permission for the study that acknowledged that the MRIs would be evaluated anonymously and study participants would not be able to know the results.

Earlier treatment would have helped him. He is now lobbying for improved disclosure standards for participants in research studies.



You serve on your institution's research oversight committee.

The institution has developed a biobank that helps researchers store and analyze patients' DNA samples.

The biobank has information on 500,000 local patients.



A leading researcher at your institution uses the biobank.

She discovers that a certain set of genetic markers, when present, predicts with 95% certainty premature death before age 35 years.

200 patients in the biobank have the markers; 90 are < 30 yrs old. The others died before age 35.

Issues/Concerns? Ethical principles?

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Research Pragmatic Issues



A leading researcher at your institution, using the biobank, discovers that a certain set of genetic markers, when present, predicts a 95% certainty of premature death.

Which ethical principles are relevant?

a) Autonomy - respect patients: privacy, ability to make choices
b) Beneficence - work should benefit patients and/or society
c) Non-Maleficence - avoid actions that might cause harm
d) Justice - treat subjects fairly and equally

What would you recommend? What are implications of "de-identified" vs "identifiable"? What are implications of "opt-in" vs "opt-out" enrollment?



http://blogtimenow.com/wordpress/copy-duplicate-wordpress-post-page

You have just completed a term on an NIH Study Section reviewing grant proposals.

Now, three months later, you join a new Study Section for a different NIH component institution.

One of the grant proposals assigned for your review is from the same university and investigators as a proposal you recently reviewed at the former Study Section.



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The proposal in question has the same unchanged content as the previous proposal, as best as you can remember.

The previous review assigned a mediocre scientific merit score.

The current review session occurs 3 months after your last grant review meeting.

You know that grant proposals are not reviewed until 4-5 months after submission to NIH.

What are your options? Ethical principles?

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Research Pragmatic Issues

"The same proposal under review was reviewed elsewhere already."

1) Which persons/entities could be harmed by what happens next?

2) Which persons/entities have the power and authority to determine the facts of the situation in a fair manner?

3) Which persons/entities have the power and authority to rectify the situation once the facts are known?

4) How can your actions in reporting the incident protect all persons and entities involved to the extent possible?

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Research Pragmatics

Per Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and NIH, Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) must oversee human subjects research

If you are thinking of potentially publishing any clinical data or other human subject data analysis (e.g., Quality Control/Safety) **obtain IRB approval** early, not post-study

Institution-provided **Ethics in Research Training** is available online through programs such as **Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative** (**CITI**) developed by the University of Miami et al.

The CITI program: an international online resource for education in human subjects protection and the responsible conduct of research. Acad Med. 2007 Sep;82(9):861-4.

a) Autonomy - respect patients' privacy, ability to make choices
b) Beneficence - work should benefit patients and society
c) Non-Maleficence - avoid actions that might cause harm
d) Justice - treat subjects fairly and equally

IRB approval is only first step – monitoring during study imperative to make sure that above principles followed throughout

What might go wrong during a clinical informatics trial related to:

- a) Recruitment/enrollment
- b) Magnitude of effects during trial
- c) Magnitude of side effects during trial



Ethical Issues Regarding Publication in Informatics

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Publication

Principles: Editors of Informatics Journals Editorial

- 1. Do not generate concurrent duplicate submissions to different journals
- 2. Avoid serial *unaltered* submissions to journals ("journal shopping")
- **3.** Avoid serial minimally altered republication without attribution/ permission
- 4. Avoid self-plagarism of materials whose copyright you do not hold
- 5. Avoid non-disclosure of conflicts of interest

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Publications Data Sharing Statements for Clinical Trials: A Requirement of ICMJE Ann Intern Med July 4 2017

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE) believes there is an ethical obligation to responsibly share data generated by interventional clinical trials because trial participants have put themselves at risk.

1. As of 1 July 2018 manuscripts submitted to ICMJE journals that report the results of clinical trials must contain a data sharing statement as described below.

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Publications

Data Sharing Statements for Clinical Trials: A Requirement of ICMJE Ann Intern Med July 4 2017

2. Clinical trials that begin enrolling participants on or after 1 January 2019 must include a data sharing plan in the trial's registration.

The ICMJE's policy regarding trial registration is explained at www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/clinical-trial-registration.html.

If the data sharing plan changes after registration this should be reflected in the statement submitted and published with the manuscript, and updated in the registry record.

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Publications Data Sharing Statements for Clinical Trials: A Requirement of ICMJE

Ann Intern Med July 4 2017

Data sharing statements must indicate the following:

whether individual de-identified participant data (including data dictionaries) will be shared;

what data in particular will be shared;

whether additional, related documents will be available (e.g., study protocol, statistical analysis plan, etc.);

when the data will become available and for how long;

by what access criteria data will be shared (including with whom, for what types of analyses, and by what mechanism).

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Publication

Principles: Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)



From our Code of Concluct and our Guidelines to useful sample letters and flowcharts, COPE offers a range of useful tools for journal editors and writers.



Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Publication

A research team locally derives a dataset of hospital patient parameters useful for predicting hospital length of stay for patients with certain conditions.

They publish their results in a major journal.

A year later, members of the team learn to their surprise that a former junior member of the team who is now at another institution has published a secondary analysis using the dataset from the first article.

Issues/Concerns? Ethical principles? Best practices?

Ethical Issues Regarding Informatics Publication Pragmatics

Research teams, at the outset of their work, should:

- a) review and comply with COPE principles
- b) decide who will own / access / protect data
- c) decide how / when / why to destroy data
- d) decide who has what publication rights regarding data, for how long
- e) on project initiation, determine who will author paper(s), order of authors
- f) as early as possible, and before project completion, decide who manages commercialization rights, if any, and percentage contribution of each IP author

Ethical Issues: Summary

From Goodman KW et al. Chapter 10 in Shortliffe EH, Cimino JJ (eds). *Biomedical Informatics 4th Edition*. Springer: London, 2014. p 329

"Students and practitioners of the health sciences, including informatics, share an important obligation to explore the moral underpinnings and ethical challenges related to their research and practice."











