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Chapter 2: Ethics and Research

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Beauchamp and Childress (2012) defined _____ theories in terms of the end justifying or legitimizing the means and the promotion of the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
A. utilitarian
B. deontological
C. altruistic
D. liberal
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Beauchamp and Childress (2012) defined the _____ approach in terms of decisions about right and wrong.
A. utilitarian
B. deontological
C. altruistic
D. liberal
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. In the _____ theory, the outcome is less important than following the rule or principle.
A. utilitarian
B. deontological
C. altruistic
D. liberal
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. One rule within _____ theory is the Golden Rule (treat others as you would like to be treated) that guides actions.
A. utilitarian
B. deontological

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C. altruistic
D. liberal
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. _____, according to Beauchamp and Childress, involves the concept of self-rule and self-choice.
A. Autonomy
B. Justice
C. Fidelity
D. Nonmaleficence
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. _____ refers to doing what is best for another or looking out for another.
A. Autonomy
B. Beneficence
C. Fidelity
D. Nonmaleficence
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. _____ is the complementary to beneficence and concerns doing no intentional harm.
A. Autonomy
B. Justice
C. Fidelity
D. Nonmaleficence
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. _____ involves the fair distribution of resources.
A. Autonomy
B. Justice
C. Fidelity
D. Nonmaleficence
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. _____ refers to keeping one's promise or commitment.
A. Autonomy
B. Justice
C. Fidelity
D. Nonmaleficence
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Peer review of research is done through a formally established institutional body referred to as the _____.
A. IBR
B. IRB
C. BRI
D. RIB
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. _____ monitors and sanctions scientists who engage in ethical violations or scientific misconduct.
A. The United States Institutional Review Board
B. The Office of Research Integrity
C. The Food and Drug Administration
D. The Office of Ethical Sanctions
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Professional Association Standards for Research (American Counseling Association and National Education Association)
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. The focus of professional codes has been on _____.
A. the ethical treatment of research participants
B. the ethics of population research
C. the ethical treatment of animals used in research
D. the ethical treatment of consumers
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Research Violations
Difficulty Level: Easy

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13. In _____, the Alabama state health officer solicited assurance from the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) that participants would eventually receive treatment.
A. the Milgram study
B. the Alabama Public Health Service study
C. the Tuskegee Syphilis study
D. the Tuskegee HIV study
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Tuskegee Syphilis Study
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. In _____, subjects were led to believe by the experiment that they were participating in a learning study.
A. the Milgram study
B. the Alabama Public Health Service study
C. the Tuskegee Syphilis study
D. the Tuskegee HIV study
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Milgram Study
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. A study addressing the effects of various children's services on outcomes like incarceration, hospitalization, and pregnancy among your adults was conducted by _____.
A. Gostin
B. Pandiani, Banks, and Schacht
C. Kelman
D. Blanton and Dagenais
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Additional Examples of Ethics in Research Studies
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. According to Houser, studies like the one used by Stanley Milgram may contribute to _____ in participating in psychological research.
A. shame
B. deception
C. mistrust
D. hesitation
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Milgram Study
Difficulty Level: Medium

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17. All of the following are questions that consumers of counseling and education research might ask to determine the ethical quality of research published, EXCEPT _____
A. Are there possible negative implications?
B. What are the possible benefits?
C. Is the sample representative?
D. Is the study useful for the researchers?
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Guidelines and Questions for Evaluating the Research Literature for Ethical Concerns
Difficulty Level: Hard

18. The following provide ethical guides that address specific procedures for the protection of human subjects EXCEPT _____.
A. IRB
B. OHRP
C. ACA
D. ARP
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. When applying the principle of beneficence to population research, researchers ask all of the following, EXCEPT _____
A. What are the possible benefits of the research for the population?
B. What population will most benefit from the services provided by the research?
C. Will the research yield services that are of high quality?
D. Will the research serve the researchers needs?
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Guidelines and Questions for Evaluating the Research Literature for Ethical Concerns
Difficulty Level: Hard

20. The Tuskegee study ended in 1972 when it became _____ that the subjects had standard treatment withheld.
A. apparent
B. public
C. obvious
D. observable
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Tuskegee Syphilis Study

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Difficulty Level: Medium

True/False

1. There are no federal laws that protect human subjects against potentially harmful research practices.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Introduction
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Self-choice includes full disclosure of information, which makes it possible to make an informed choice.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. In obtaining informed consent for research purposes, counselors must use language that is clear and understandable to participants.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Deception in research is used even when other methods are available.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. There are ethical guides that address specific procedures for the protection of human subjects.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Federal legislation (OHRP, 1993) requires that investigators who are associated with institutions that receive federal funds must submit their studies to an extensive review by peers after the study has been conducted.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

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7. Guidelines for reviewing research proposals include requirements for informed consent, an evaluation of risks and benefits, and confidentiality.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Consumers of research are interested in the ethics of research that focuses on interpreting results, and the implications for those for whom they provide services in the practice of their professions.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Both the APA and the ACA include ethical codes that specifically address population research ethics.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Answer Location: Grounded Theory
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. The National Institutes of Health (NIH), which in part funds medical research, has historically approved mostly studies involving White males, to the general exclusion of women.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Guidelines and Questions for Evaluating the Research Literature for Ethical Concerns
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. List the general principles of ethical guidelines.
Ans: These include autonomy, beneficence, nonmaleficence, justice, and fidelity.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. List two of the four areas the ACA Ethical Codes address under research.
Ans: (a) research responsibilities of the counselor, (b) the importance of informed consent, (c) reporting of results, and (d) issues of publication.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

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3. List three of the eight areas the APA ethical codes address regarding research.
Ans: (a) informed consent, (b) communication of risks possible when participating in research, (c) research with special populations, (d) providing participants with results of a study, (e) use of deception, (f) minimizing the invasiveness of data gathering methods, (g) socially sensitive research, and (h) protection for withdrawing from research.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Provide a brief description of “Do no harm.”
Ans: Do no harm can be interpreted in regard to population research based on the results and conclusions from research studies as to whether the outcomes harm the welfare of the populations studied.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Guidelines and Questions for Evaluating the Research Literature for Ethical Concerns
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. A review of public records shows that researchers do engage in scientific misconduct and there are consequences. What are some of these consequences?
Ans: Consequences may include a ban on submission of proposals to federal grants and institutional monitoring of scientific activity.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Summary
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Define utilitarian theoretical approach in ethics.
Ans: Utilitarian is defined in terms of the end justifying or legitimizing the means and promotion of the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Define deontological theoretical approach in ethics.
Ans: The deontological approach is defined in terms about right and wrong. There are rules or principles of right and wrong. In this theory, the outcome is less important than following the rule or principle.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Define population research purported by Gostin.
Ans: Population research is defined by Gostin as “all research and practice performed on, or which affects groups of people or populations.”
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Ethical Research Violations

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Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Briefly discuss the guidelines of the Office of Research Integrity.
Ans: Requires that investigators who are associated with institutions that receive federal funds must submit their studies to an extensive review by peers before the studies can be conducted; the primary focus is on ensuring that adequate protection for research subjects are in place; the peer review is done through a formally established institutional body, the Human Subjects Institutional Review Board (IRB); guidelines for reviewing research proposal include requirements for informed consent, an evaluation of risks and benefits, and confidentiality; the IRB must evaluate the risks as being reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Research Violations
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. In population research, three ethical principles seem particularly relevant. What are these?
Ans: nonmaleficence, beneficence, and justice
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Ethical Research Violations
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. When one considers ethical issues in research, it is helpful to conceptualize the guidelines available in the form of an inverted triangle. Please draw a diagram of what should be included in this triangle.
Ans: At the top of the inverted triangle are general theories of ethics, and the space represents the number of situations that can be addressed with the theories. Conversely, the space may also represent the amount of ambiguity in decision-making because there is not the specific clarity that some of the other guides provide. Next are general principles such as autonomy, nonmaleficence, and so on. These general principles allow for a somewhat clearer interpretation than the general theories but do not allow the same number of situations to be addressed. The third type of guide is the professional ethical code, such as that of the American Psychological Association (APA) or the American Counseling Association (ACA). As we move down the triangle with the codes of ethics there is an increased clarity in how and when to use the guidelines and a decrease in the number of situations to which they can be applied. Finally, at the bottom of the triangle are laws and federal or state statutes and regulations. These are the most specific and clear-cut guides for ethical decision-making, but they apply to (generally) the fewest situations and circumstances.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Ethical Principles and Guidelines | Figure 2.1: Ethical Guidelines for Research
Difficulty Level: Medium

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2. Redman and Merz (2008) reviewed the public records for outcomes and consequences for investigators that were found to have engaged in scientific misconduct. Discuss what they found during their review.
Ans: They identified 106 individuals over an 8-year period, 1994–2001, that were reported publicly by the Office of Research Integrity. These individuals include those with a Ph.D. and/or a M.D. The scientific misconduct was identified as data falsification or plagiarism. Consequences for those engaging in scientific misconduct were found to be removal from grant funding opportunities and institutional oversight. Finally, some were required to correct scientific papers that included the falsified or plagiarized information.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Ethical Research Violations
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Discuss the questions that consumers of counseling and education research might ask to determine the ethical quality of research published in professional journals.
Ans: What possible negative implications can be applied or harm can come to a population due to the results of a particular study? What are the possible benefits of the research results for the population? Are the sample and population studied fairly representative of the general population that could benefit from the research results? More specifically, did the researcher or researchers present a reasonably clear argument for studying the population, if the study was restricted to a particular group?
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Guidelines and Questions for Evaluating the Research Literature for Ethical Concerns
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Discuss The Tuskegee Syphilis Study.
Ans: This study was intended to follow the natural course of syphilis, specifically in African American males. The study spanned 40 years, beginning in 1932 and ending in 1972. It was originally hypothesized that there were differences by race in the natural progression of syphilis (Thomas & Quinn, 1991). The study was designed to last for 6–9 months and was conducted in Macon, AL. The Alabama state health officer solicited assurance from the United States Public Health Service (USPHS) that participants would eventually receive treatment (Thomas & Quinn, 1991). However, the participants in this study never received treatment, even though treatment was available as early as 1943, when the USPHS began administering penicillin as a treatment for syphilis across the country. One reason given for not providing treatment was that of the attitudes of the officials who were overseeing the study. For example, Dr. John Heller, Director of the Division of Venereal Diseases, stated that: “the men’s status did not warrant ethical debate, they were subjects not patients, clinical material, not sick people” (Jones, 1981, p. 179). The Tuskegee study was ended in 1972 when it became public that these men had had standard, effective medical treatment withheld. Numerous other reasons were cited for the treatment these men received, and many centered on the attitudes of the medical community toward those of different races, particularly African Americans (Gamble, 1993; Thomas & Quinn, 1991). For example, Gamble (1993) stated that

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certain assumptions about African Americans led to the unethical treatment of subjects in this study, such as beliefs that African Americans are promiscuous, lustful, and generally do not seek out medical treatment. Consequently, not providing medical treatment was justified in the minds of the study officials. It has been estimated that 28–100 of the participants died as a consequence of their untreated syphilis (Gamble, 1993).
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Tuskegee Syphilis Study
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Discuss qualitative research through a phenomenological approach. How did The Milgram Study inappropriate use deception in research?
Ans: Subjects were led to believe by the experiment that they were participating in a learning study. Subjects were requested to train or teach another through the systematic use of electrical shock. In reality, the learner was an actor, who did not actually receive a shock. The “teacher” in this experiment (the actual subject) was instructed to administer an electrical shock whenever the learner responded with an incorrect answer. With each incorrect answer, the teacher was informed that he should increase the intensity of the shock. The electrical shocks were presented on a board to the teacher, starting at 15 V and rising to 450 V at 14-V intervals. Also, there were designations on the shock board indicating slight shock to “danger: severe shock” (Milgram, 1963).
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Milgram Study
Difficulty Level: Hard

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