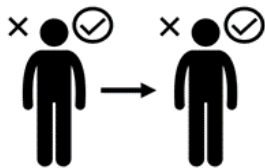


Research Words



Adverse event: When someone is hurt in research in a way you weren't expecting them to be hurt.

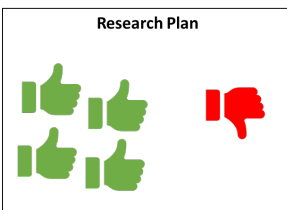


Guardian Participant

Assent: Someone with a legally authorized representative (LAR) saying or showing with their body that they want to be in a research study.



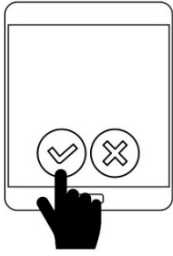
Authors: People who share about a research study and are responsible for the research.



Beneficence: Making research have as many good outcomes as possible and keeping people as safe as possible.



Community-engaged research: When people who work at universities and people from the community do research together.



Consent: When someone says yes to being in the study.

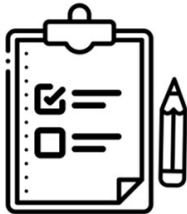


Consent capacity: Someone's ability to make their own decision about being in a research study.



Data: Information researchers collect to answer a research question.

Examples of data are:



- Information about people on surveys or in interviews (for example, what they like to eat, how they exercise)
- Blood, urine or saliva samples so that genes can be studied
- Lab tests done to check signs of health like cholesterol and blood sugar levels
- Medical records (information about health conditions or medical treatments)



Dissent: When someone decides they do not want to be in a research study.



Eligibility criteria: A list of experiences and characteristics that people need to be in a research study.

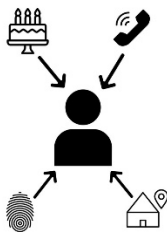
Eligibility criteria might include age, where someone lives, or having a specific health condition.



Exclusion criteria: The experiences and characteristics of people who can **not** be in a study.

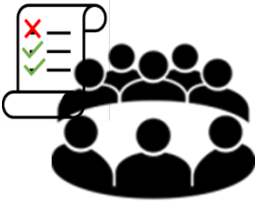


Inclusion criteria: The experiences and characteristics people need to be in a study.



Individually identifiable data: Information researchers collect during research about a participant that can tell them who a person is.

Examples: Name, Address, Birthday



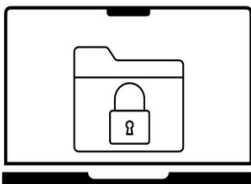
Institutional Review Boards (IRBs): Groups of people who make sure researchers protect people's rights and well-being.



Justice: Making sure all types of people can be in research and that everyone shares the good and bad things that can happen in research.



Mandatory reporting: If researchers learn that a research participant is being hurt or abused, they have to share the information with authorities (people who can stop other people from being hurt). Researchers also have to share information if they find out a research participant is hurting or abusing someone else.



Privacy and confidentiality: Keeping research participants' information (data) safe so other people don't have research participants' information.



Recruitment: Finding people to be in a research study.



Research benefits: Good things that come from research studies. Research benefits can be for the person in the research study or for other people in the future.



Research Ethics: The rules researchers follow to do the right thing, take care of people, and respect people's rights.



Research harms and risks: Something bad that can happen during research to people who are in research. Examples include hurting someone's body or feeling sad.



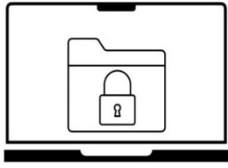
Respect for persons: Believing that everyone can make decisions on their own or with support. Respect for persons also means taking extra care of people who have a hard time making decisions.



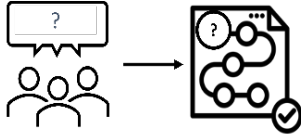
Research participants: The people in a research study.



Research protocol: A plan for how to do a research study.



Safeguards: The things researchers do or use to keep people safe in research.



Scientific research: Asking a question and using a step by step process to collect information to answer the question.



Vulnerable: People who might have a hard time making a decision, need help understanding and making decisions, or might be easily hurt in research.



Voluntary: Making a choice, without anyone pressuring you.

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