Questions For Potential Human Research Study Participants to ask:

What interests me in this study?

Why would I want to or need to participate in the study?

When does this study take place?

Where does the study take place?

How long does the study last?

Is this study safe?

Do I feel that I can trust the researchers?

Who gains from my participation?

Does this study have IRB approval?

Am I feeling pressure or obligation to participate in the study?

How do I contact the PI if I have questions or concerns?

Who can I contact with questions or concerns that is not involved in the research study?

If I wanted to quit would I be able to?

Am I learning anything from participating?

How will I be notified if risks or benefits to the study change?

How is my privacy being protected?

Is this study confidential or anonymous?

Human Subjects Bill Of Rights

If you are asked to consent to be a subject in a research study, you have the right to:

1. Learn the nature and purpose of the experiment, study or clinical trial.

2. Receive an explanation of the procedures and any drug or device used.

3. Receive a description of any discomforts and risks that you could experience from the study.

4. Learn about any benefits you might expect from the study.

5. Learn about the risks and benefits of any other available procedures, drugs or devices that might be helpful to you.

6. Learn what medical treatment will be made available to you if you should be injured because of the study.

7. Ask any questions about the study or the procedures involved.

8. Quit the study at any time. Your decision will not be used as an excuse to hold back necessary medical treatment.

9. Receive a copy of the signed and dated consent form.

10. Decide to consent or not to consent to a study without feeling force, obligation, or coercion.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Office of Research Support and Compliance
P O Box 7426
Austin, Texas 78713
Phone: (512) 471-8871
Fax: (512) 471-8873
http://www.utexas.edu/research/rsc

Human Subjects Participant Brochure

Weigh the risks and benefits. Know your rights.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Responsibilities of Principle Investigator to Study Participants:

The Principle Investigator (PI) is the individual who assumes full responsibility for a research study.

Conduct the IRB approved research protocol.

Obtain informed Consent.

Effectively train and mentor student researchers in ethical conduct.

Obtain approval for any changes, additions, or deletions to the study.

Retain research records for 3 years after study completion date.

Promptly report all unanticipated problems or injury to the IRB.

Follow all University of Texas at Austin procedures for the ethical conduct of human subjects research.

Respond promptly to all participant concerns and questions.

Maintain subject confidentiality.

Inform subjects of changes to risks or benefits.

Maintain cultural sensitivity.

Subject Responsibilities:

Read the consent form and ask the PI any questions you may have. You should understand what procedures will occur before you agree to participate.

Contact the Principal Investigator (PI) if you desire to terminate involvement in a study.

Know the start and end dates of your participation.

Contact the PI, the Office of Research Support and Compliance or the Chair of the IRB, Dr. Clarke Burnham, with complaints or concerns about study participation.

Report any and all unanticipated problems to the PI Immediately.

Comply with responsibilities of participation as enumerated on the consent forms unless discontinuing participation in the study.

Confirm receipt of extra-credit points or monetary compensation.

Maintain copy of consent form for your records.

The integrity of research depends upon honest and ethical subject participation.

Request study results if so desired.

Carefully weigh potential benefits of participation (if any) and actual risk of participating.

More questions?

http://www.utexas.edu/research/rsc/participants

or email: *orsc@uts.cc.utexas.edu*

Children in Research

Many types of research studies use children as subjects, some examples include; studies about learning styles, early language and social development and literacy. Children are considered a vulnerable population of human subjects because of their special physical and cognitive capacities therefore special ethical and regulatory considerations protect their rights. It is critical for investigators to acquire the assent of children to the extent possible as well as the informed consent and permission of parents. It is also paramount for parents to weigh the risks and benefits to your child.

For more information on the use of children in research, please see the Office of Human Subjects Research website:

http://ohsr.od.nih.gov/