HST 502 - Survival Skills for Researchers Spring 2003

Allegations of Scientific Misconduct

Introduction - Scientific misconduct is not new but its modern history is especially instructive for its current practical implications.

I. Modern history

- A. Implications for:
 - 1. society public policy based on science; view of researchers
 - scientific community researchers trusting each other; credibility of their work
 - 3. whistleblowers Sprague was senior and established and yet became the victim
- II. Evolving definition of scientific misconduct
 - A. Fabrication, Falsification and Plagiarism (FFP)
 - 1. Both too broad and too narrow
 - 2. Fuzzy areas, eg., pilot studies <u>re</u> falsification; ideas <u>re</u> plagiarism
 - B. "other serious deviations from accepted practices" (OSD clause)
 - C. Misappropriation, Interference, Misrepresentation (MIM)
 - D. Professional societies have and are developing ethical codes and guidelines
- III. Procedures regarding allegations
 - A. Generally institution based rather than society or funder
 - B. Inquiry
 - C. Investigation
- IV. Can be hazardous to whistleblowers

Selected Bibliography HST 502 Spring 2002

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