

RCR Training Syllabus

DePaul University is committed to research integrity and the responsible conduct of research. To ensure that all researchers are trained to conduct their research in an informed and responsible manner, DePaul provides two components to the RCR training:

- **Part 1:** Online RCR training offered through the CITI Program:
www.citiprogram.org
 - Must be completed prior to working on a sponsored research project
- **Part 2:** Application of CITI content offered in-person/hybrid
 - Students and postdocs must complete 8 hours of training within 60 days of employment start date
 - Faculty with NSF grants must complete 8 hours of training within 60 days of grant start date
 - This section will consist of brief lectures followed by discussion of case scenarios based on the topics described below. Please bring any questions you may have.

Textbook and Other Course Materials

- How to Be a Scientist <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/download/12192>
- HHS Research Clinic: [The Research Clinic | ORI - The Office of Research Integrity \(hhs.gov\)](https://www.hhs.gov/office-of-research-integrity/)

RCR Training, Part 2

Week 1: September 22, 2023; 9:00 - 1:00

- Research involving human subjects – 1 hour (Jessy Bloom)
- Animals in research and IBC orientation – 1 hour (Jessy Bloom)
- Data Management and Sharing of Research Results – 1 hour (Cate Ekstrom)
- Conflict of Interest – 1 hour (Jyrell Keys)

Research Involving Human Subjects

Research involving human subjects a privilege and not a right. As such, the DePaul University IRB is charged with overseeing all research with human subjects and has the sole responsibility in determining the level of review and approving the research. The DePaul University IRB conducts their approvals under the auspices of the OHRP/HHS.

Animals in Research and IBC Orientation

Animals in research and IBC orientation will give a broad overview of the processes of the IACUC and IBC here at DePaul University in accordance with the governing bodies that oversee research with animals or biohazardous materials, OLAW/NIH/OSP.

Participants will learn:

1. The IRB submission process at DePaul and the differing levels of review for the IRB protocols.
2. The history of human subjects research and the reasoning for an IRB and federal regulations.
3. The IACUC and IBC submission process at DePaul and a broad overview of OLAW and NIH regulations for animal and biohazardous research at DePaul.
4. Overview of the online submission system, eProtocol.

Data Management and Sharing of Research Results

Clarifying data ownership and sharing data with others are essential elements to successful research collaboration. Researchers need to be aware of who owns the data, tissue samples or other materials that they are studying. Sharing data enables other researchers to replicate findings, thereby reinforcing the integrity of science. Further, it allows others to use data to advance science in a cost-effective manner.

Government, private companies, foundations, and philanthropic organizations may have different scientific goals, obligations, and ownership stipulations regarding data. Knowing the obligations of grants and contracts funding your work is important since such documents may have differing rules on data ownership and restrictions on publishing.

Participants will learn:

1. Understand appropriate data management in accordance with responsible conduct of research, including recordkeeping practices
2. Understand how to define roles and responsibilities of research staff regarding data management
3. Understand how to develop and implement a communication plan for dealing with data management issues among the research team, including contractual obligations.

Conflict of Interest

Conflicts of interest are a clash that most often occurs between requirements and interests. Various types of conflicts of interest can occur because of the nature of

relationships contrasted with the policies of organizations or federal/state laws. People can easily become biased due to things that may appear trivial such as friendships, travel, or flattery, or they may be influenced to make a decision because of the potential to gain power, prestige, or money. Conflicts can occur when an individual makes or influences a decision and does so for some personal gain that may be unfair, unethical, or even illegal. The important part is what you do in each of those situations.

Participants will learn:

1. Definitions of F/COI
2. Federal policies related to F/COI
3. When and what to disclose

Required Self Study: HHS Research Clinic (1.5 hours online): [The Research Clinic | ORI - The Office of Research Integrity \(hhs.gov\)](#)

- Watch The Office of Research Integrity video linked above
- Note any questions and come prepared to discuss during the Week 2 session

Week 2: September 29, 2023; 9:00 - 11:30

- HHS Research Clinic- 30 minutes (Lauren Miller)
- Authorship and Allocation of Credit - 1 hour (Lauren Miller)
- Intellectual Property – 1 hour (Cate Ekstrom)

HHS Research Clinic

After review of The Research Clinic video, participants will discuss the challenges individuals in the research team can confront during a study, including various suggestions and solutions to those challenges.

Participants will learn:

1. Understand the importance of appropriately protecting research participants and avoiding research misconduct
2. Identify strategies to prevent research misconduct

Authorship and Allocation of Credit

Allocating credit for work done is important to the scientific careers of those involved in a research study and needs to be assigned appropriately. This will be impacted by the norms within different fields and the types of journals or publications that the work will be submitted.

Participants will learn:

1. Understand the value and differences between allocation of credit and accountability of content.
2. Identify common practices of authorship in various contribution situations

Intellectual Property

DePaul University encourages faculty, staff and students to participate in scholarly research and creative activities that create knowledge and enhance teaching. Many times this knowledge, sometimes referred to as intellectual property, needs to be protected. Intellectual property are intangible products of creative effort. Examples include: technical information, inventions, software, databases, designs, models, methods, and literary works. Most Intellectual Property can be legally protected through intellectual property rights, including the rights of patent, trademark and copyright. Like tangible real or personal property, intellectual property may be bought, sold, or leased.

Participants will learn:

1. Develop an understanding for protections available for intellectual property through patents, trademarks and copyrights.
2. Understand when disclosure of Intellectual Property to the University is required and how to make such a disclosure.