Learner Outcomes
Participants will be able to:
- Identify key ethical and legal constructs in research
- Differentiate between the Declaration of Helsinki, the Belmont Report and the Common Rule
- Recognize the interdependence of research and sound clinical practice

Learner Assessment tool
Please circle the correct answer

1. The Tuskegee Study
   a. Preceded the US’s adoption of the Declaration of Helsinki. Thus, while it was egregious by today’s standards it met the ethical precepts of the era
   b. Was egregious in part because this government-funded study occurred after the Declaration of Helsinki was signed
   c. Is widely viewed as ethically inappropriate, but since penicillin was not yet discovered as a treatment for syphilis, it represents ethical research except that it utilized a vulnerable population

2. Which is not one of the key provisions of the Belmont report
   a. Respect for persons
   b. Fair compensation for injury
   c. Beneficence
   d. Justice

3. Which is not a component of the Belmont Report
   a. Animal research must be conducted under the oversight of an animal care and use body
   b. Researchers must respect patient autonomy
   c. Benefits of research and burdens of research must be fairly allocated
   d. Risks should be minimized

4. The “Common Rule” is so named because
   a. Common sense is a fundamental feature of these regulations
   b. It contains features that are common to all countries within the United Nations
   c. It is a set of regulations that is held in common by all of the US federal agencies
   d. It was authored by Douglas Commons
5. Institutional Review Board members must all be scientists/researchers.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Informed consent is refers only to the document that describes the experiment and that is signed and witnessed
   a. True
   b. False

7. Researchers should clearly acknowledge sponsorship of research in all publications and presentations of data.
   a. True
   b. False

8. Currently, hearing aid efficacy research is exempt from FDA regulations on obtaining pre-market approval of benefit claims.
   a. True
   b. False

9. Cochlear implants and implantable devices are currently exempt from FDA regulations on pre-market approval of benefit claims.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Which is not one of the reasons that Palmer cites for using best practices:
    a. It makes one’s job easier as you adhere to a set protocol when using best-practice
    b. Patients prefer that clinicians provide the best possible care
    c. Using best-practices is in the best interest of patients, and members must provide only services and products that are in the patient’s best interest.
    d. The ability to report use of best practice adherence enhances audiology’s reputation.

11. Applying evidence-based care entails always utilizing a formula where the same care steps are taken for all patients who receive a given service.
    a. True
    b. False

12. The continuing educational model described by Garner goes by which acronym?
    a. LASER
    b. SWORD
    c. PISTOL
    d. BOMBSHELL

13. And the “S” in this acronym stands for
    a. Sensing incomplete information areas
    b. Serving patients through educating oneself
    c. Seeking scientific knowledge and technical expertise
    d. Submitting one’s assumptions for examination
14. A risk of not applying evidence based practice is each of the following except which one?
   a. The patient will not receive optimal health-care outcomes
   b. Lack of good outcomes in one patient may dissuade others from seeking audiological services
   c. The audiologist may face sanction for code of ethics violation
   d. One will be unable to garner additional payment from Medicare for adhering to guidelines

15. Which is cited as a reason for clinician reluctance to use evidence-based practice.
   a. Fear of new experiences
   b. Lack of availability of materials on evidence-based practice
   c. Lack of billing codes for particular procedures