

Ethical Standards in Sport and Exercise Science Research: 2016 Update

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For publication in the International Journal of Sports Medicine (IJSM), studies involving human participants or animals must have been conducted in accordance with recognised ethical standards and national/international laws. At the very first submission stage, authors are required to confirm that these standards and laws have been adhered to by reading, and formally citing, this editorial within the methods section of their own manuscript. Authors who do not provide any information regarding ethical approval will have their manuscripts rejected before it enters the peer-review process, without any option to resubmit.

In the 21st Century, research opportunities, approaches and environments are in a continual state of flux, and this is also the case for the associated ethical issues. In the original 2009 IJSM editorial [3], we described the ethical considerations embedded into national/international laws and provided specific guidance on the ethical issues which commonly arise in Sports Medicine research. In 2011, this information was updated to recognise the ethical principles of other professional associations and treaties when conducting research involving human participants [4]. Additional information was also provided on the use of Laboratory Animals in research, and on the links between sample size and research ethics. In the second update, published in 2014, we elaborated on the ethical issues relating to the investigation of doping agents; the use of animals for answering research questions that appear to be solely focussed on the enhancement of athletic performance; and sample size in the context of the burden to individual research participants. In this, our new update for 2016 onwards, we;

- A. Update some of the guidelines to account for the changes made to the Declaration of Helsinki in 2013.
- B. Cover the use of social media in research

- C. Provide guidance on how researchers can feed back their incidental and pertinent findings to research participants
- D. Cover some of the issues relating to studies involving children
- E. Outline the difference between a full and pilot study in terms of desired number of participants.
- F. Describe good practice points on the storage of data

Research Involving Human Participants



Authors who cite this editorial confirm that research involving human participants has been conducted ethically according to the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki [2]. The Declaration is intended to be read as a whole and every principle is equally important, but those points most commonly considered by sport and exercise scientists are summarised below.

1. Basic principles. Respect the participant's rights and welfare, which must take precedence over all other interests.
2. Ethical review. Before research begins and before any amendments are made after the research begins, the research must be reviewed and approved by an appropriate ethics committee.
3. The research protocol. The study, research design and statistical analysis must be clearly described, justifiable and appropriate. In drawing up the research protocol, the researcher must;
 - a) consider ethical issues in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki,
 - b) provide information regarding funding, sponsors, institutional affiliations, and any other potential conflicts of interest,
 - c) consider the contribution to new knowledge and consider the environment,

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- d) Update: ensure that considerations have been given to adequate compensation and treatment for participants, who are harmed as a result of participating in the research.
- e) describe the arrangements for post-study access by all participants to interventions identified as beneficial in the study or access to other appropriate care or benefits.
- 4. Consent. Informed consent/assent should be provided freely by the participant and should ideally be in writing. If written consent/assent cannot be obtained, or is not appropriate, then oral consent/assent should be formally documented and witnessed. Research that involves young children or other people who are unable to consent (e.g., vulnerable adults) should seek consent from an appropriate person and assent from the participant.
Update: Research involving participants who are physically or mentally incapable of giving consent may be undertaken only if the physical or mental condition that prevents giving informed consent is a necessary characteristic of the research population and the research cannot be carried out in a non-vulnerable population. Informed consent/assent must include the;
 - a) aims of the research
 - b) methods
 - c) sources of funding
 - d) conflicts of interest
 - e) the researchers names and institutional affiliations
 - f) Anticipated benefits and potential risks
 - g) potential discomfort
 - h) right to refuse to participate or withdraw consent without reprisal
- 5. Conduct. Research must be conducted;
 - a) in accordance with appropriate risk management
 - b) by appropriately qualified researchers and support staff
 - c) with skill and care
 - d) in an appropriate setting
 - e) in order to protect the privacy of participants and confidentiality of their personal information
 - f) in accordance with laws and regulations of the country or countries in which the research is to be performed as well as international norms and standards. Specific laws relevant to research ethics may regulate the collection, use and/or storage of human tissue; the protection of individuals that lack the capacity to consent; data protection; and the use of drugs in research.
- 6. Governance. Serious adverse events occurring during the study must be reported to the ethics committee that ethically-reviewed and approved the research.

Authors may conduct their research in accordance with principles detailed by professional associations and treaties other than the World Medical Association Declaration of Helsinki such as the International Sociological Association's (ISA) Code of Ethics [11]. This update recognises that differences in ethical principles may exist between professional associations. For example, the ISA's code of Ethics states that *"The consent of research subjects and informants should be obtained in advance. Covert research should be avoided in principle, unless it is the only method by which information can be gathered, and/or when access to the usual sources of information is obstructed by those in power."* [11]. Suggesting that consent in sociological research is less stringent than in experimental research [7]. Authors are required to confirm whether aspects of their research abide by ethical

principles set down by professional associations or treaties that differ in status to the Declaration of Helsinki.

By reading and citing this editorial, the author(s) confirms the following points are upheld [7]:

1. That consent to participation was robust, such that the participants were provided with adequate information, the consent was given voluntarily and that those providing consent were competent to do so.
2. If research was carried out on participants who were vulnerable or unable to provide consent, then the authors confirm that the participants were appropriately identified, approached and recruited into the study, there was justification for carrying out the research on these individuals and additional measures were put in place to ensure the research was ethical.
3. Issues of privacy and confidentiality have been considered beyond what is legally required. Where, *"privacy is the protection of control over information about oneself; control over access to oneself, both physically and mentally; and control over one's ability to make important decisions about family and lifestyle in order to be self-expressive and to develop varied relationships"* [7]. And confidentiality is when the *"participant discloses to the researcher information which the participant regards as confidential or secret [default assumption]; and the researcher undertakes (implicitly or explicitly) not to reveal this information to anyone who does not already possess it."* [7].
4. Researchers have considered their legal and ethical obligations if privacy and confidentiality are breached.
5. If the confidential information that has been provided as part of a research study has been used for other purposes, that confidentiality has been preserved by anonymising the information or by seeking the participant's consent.
6. Risks relating to harm, inconvenience, time and money, as well as any benefits to the participant, to other individuals, to the researchers and organisations have been considered in a balanced fashion, communicated to the participants and appropriately managed.
7. Participants have not been exploited and that particular groups have not been discriminated from participating in the research.
8. There are appropriate governance arrangements and structures in place if participants are asked to donate biological material for use in future research, such as a "biobank". These arrangements should involve appropriate consideration of broad consent, privacy and confidentiality, feedback to the participant of incidental findings, storage of material, commercial involvement, donor involvement and intellectual property rights.

Research Involving Animals



Authors who cite this editorial confirm that research involving animals has been conducted ethically according to the principles of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals of the Institute for Laboratory Animal Research [8]. Again, the guide is intended to be read as a whole, but the basic obligations on the researcher are summarised below. The researcher must;

1. Ensure the appropriateness of experimental methods
2. Legally acquire animals
3. Ensure that animals are properly housed and fed to ensure safe, hygienic and comfortable living conditions

4. Maintain a record of animal care
5. Ensure that animal maintenance and research are carried out by qualified personnel, following all legal statutes and regulations
6. Administer appropriate pain management to minimize suffering, discomfort and pain

The eighth edition of the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals [9], published in 2010, includes expanded coverage of the ethics of laboratory animal use; components of effective Animal Care and Use Programs; and new guidelines for the housing, environment, and enrichment of terrestrial and aquatic animals, and for veterinary and clinical care [10]. Specifically:

1. The core foundation of the guide – replacement, refinement, and reduction.
2. An Animal Care and Use Program
3. The performance standards approach for animal care and care practices
4. The care and use of fish and other aquatic species
5. Housing space and enclosures for animals' social needs
6. Environmental enrichment got the enhancement of animal well-being to provide sensory and motor stimulation and promote psychological health
7. Discussion of animal biosecurity practices

Exercise protocols in animal research

A useful document for any researcher interested in studying animals in an exercise context is the Resource Book of the American Physiological Society [12]. It is clear that the study of animals can help elucidate the mechanisms of exercise-related benefits to both human and animal health. Nevertheless, any animal study that has been specifically designed to answer a research question based solely on the enhancement of human athletic performance should include a clear explanation as to why such a study is necessary, and why it could not be undertaken on humans. This rationalisation is important not just from an ethical perspective but is in keeping with the aim of maximising external validity in any study.

Specific Issues Relevant to Sports Medicine

1. Retrospective ethics. Data are routinely collected from individuals for various purposes. For example, sport scientists may monitor physiological function of an athlete in order for him or her to gain an edge over their rivals. Data collected exclusively for one purpose cannot be used for another purpose (research) unless consent for the use in research is subsequently given and the research ethically approved. An exception to this would be where the data collected for the primary purpose is anonymised prior to use in a research study (second purpose) which has ethical approval. In this case, "ethics release" is still required. Retrospective ethical approval cannot be granted for any research study.
2. The use of placebo. The inclusion of a placebo group in a research study may challenge the principle of equipoise. Ideally, participants should be randomly assigned, with adequate concealment approaches, to experimental or placebo groups. In healthy volunteers, the type of treatment should be blinded wherever possible. After a finite length of time those participants in the comparator group could be offered the experimental condition, or an experiment could be halted if at any point it became clear that the placebo group was fairing more

poorly [14]. In research where participants are patients or clients, extreme care must be taken to avoid the abuse of placebo. In this type of research, the use of placebo is acceptable when no current proven intervention exists, or when the participant will not be at risk of serious or irreversible harm.

3. Deception. The use of deception in research (e.g., in a pacing strategy study in which time trial distance is deceived) must be rationalised such that there are no reasonable alternatives for obtaining the data, as long as there is no reasonable expectation to cause pain or severe emotional distress. If deception is to be used, then the participants must be accurately informed of the risks and be debriefed at the conclusion of the study with the option to withdraw their data [15].
4. Good research practice. The UK Medical Research Council has outlined some basic principles of good research practice which may help to ensure that research is conducted ethically. These include planning, conduct, recording data, reporting results, applying the results [13]. Relevant issues not specifically raised in the Declaration of Helsinki include the use, calibration and maintenance of equipment, COSHH, documentation of standard operating procedures, retention of data, publication policy, authorship, correction of errors and retraction of published findings and intellectual property rights.
5. Athletes as participants in studies on doping agents. In principle, recreational and elite athletes should not be recruited to participate in research that exposes them to violations of the World Anti-Doping Code. However, there may be value of research into doping in sport – and so a desire to recruit athletes as participants. Investigators who wish to recruit athletes as participants in research involving performance enhancing substances and methods should consider the following:
 - I. Consultation with appropriate and relevant authorities (specific to each individual athlete) such as research ethics committees, WADA, international sport federations and national anti-doping organisations – to help protect recreational athletes, elite athletes and sport.
 - II. An unfair advantage should not be afforded to a recreational or elite athlete participating in the research.
 - III. "Adequate precautions should be taken so that the results of research are not misused and applied for doping" [16].
 - IV. Append the WADA letter entitled "Scientific research using elite athletes: WADA point of view" [6] to the participant information sheet to help fully inform participants who are recreational or elite athletes.
6. Ethics and sample size. Statistical power should be considered by all authors submitting to IJSM. Ideally an *a priori* estimation of the minimal sample size for adequate statistical power and/or adequate precision of a confidence interval should be reported. Authors and reviewers of IJSM manuscripts should be aware of the following important points:
 - I. The minimal sample size for adequate statistical power should be considered alongside the burden of the study procedures on individual participants/animals and the predicted importance of the study findings to the knowledge base as well as to the impact on real-world practice [1]. An unethical scenario is where many participants or animals have been substantially burdened by the study procedures, but the study findings have dubious clinical/practical importance. A "small" study might not be unethical, especially if participant burden is low and clinical/

practical importance of the study findings are high, even if “statistical significance” has not been realised.

- II. For the importance of a study to be judged, it is imperative that the minimal clinically/practically important magnitude of change or difference is rationalised clearly and reported by authors [5]. We encourage authors to report the associated confidence interval(s), at least for the primary study outcomes. Authors who rely solely on statistical significance to judge clinical/practical importance will have their manuscripts rejected.
- III. It is wholly inappropriate for a reviewer to criticise a study on the basis of a perceived small sample size without considering the above issues of participant burden and clinical/practical importance.
- IV. Update: There are useful guidelines on what constitutes a pilot or feasibility study, e.g., those from the National Institute for Health Research: http://www.nihr.ac.uk/CCF/RfPB/FAQs/Feasibility_and_pilot_studies.pdf. It is worth bearing in mind that these studies might not necessarily need to be powered to detect a certain effect size. Alternatively, they may be powered to detect, with adequate precision, a standard deviation for use to ultimately help estimate the required sample size for a full trial.
7. Update: All research which involves the use of social media to recruit participants, conduct research or as a data source must:
 - I. be ethically reviewed and approved by an appropriate ethics committee
 - II. ensure that the principles of informed consent; risks, burdens and benefits; and privacy and confidentiality are adhered to. Researchers should address the following issues; the practicalities of providing information sheets, recording consent and collecting/using data; anonymity, privacy and confidentiality in a setting whereby information is publically available from identifiable sources; the potential for harm and intrusion; data ownership and security; researcher identity.
8. Update: Pertinent findings are related to the variable or primary outcome(s) being studied and incidental findings are not related to the variable or primary outcome(s) being studied. Pertinent and incidental findings may be interesting or important to research participants and it is the responsibility of researchers to decide whether to feedback findings, provide clear information to participants, seek consent, respect autonomy and understand and manage expectations by having a practical feedback pathway that is adequately resources.
9. Update: In accordance with recommendations made by the Nuffield Council on Bioethics to the Health Research Authority [17], researchers should endeavour to involve children, young people and parents/guardians, as appropriate, in the design of research. Participant involvement in other aspects of the research such as the dissemination of findings is also good practice.

10. Update: A well-defined protocol should be communicated to participants regarding the storage of data, including how and where the data is stored, the security of storage, how long data are stored for, what uses the data will have, who will have access to the data (other researchers, institution staff, general public) and any data sharing that may occur. Researchers who are storing data obtained from large accessible repositories should do so according to practices agreed by the repository holder and the researchers particular affiliation.

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