Appendix G: DECEPTION

A study is deceptive if false information is given to subjects, false impressions created, or information relating to the subjects' participation is withheld from the subjects. When deception is involved, traditional informed consent cannot be obtained prospectively. In order to waive or alter any of the elements of informed consent, the IRB must determine that all four of the following conditions be met:

a) The research involves no more than minimal risk to the subjects;
b) The waiver or alteration will not adversely affect the rights and welfare of the subjects;
c) The research could not practicably be carried out without the waiver or alteration; **AND**
d) Whenever appropriate, the subjects will be provided with additional pertinent information after participation.

1. Describe in detail the **deception** involved, including any instructions to subjects or false impressions created.

2. Explain in detail why deception is necessary to accomplish the goals of the research (care should be taken to distinguish cases in which disclosure would invalidate the research from cases in which disclosure would simply inconvenience the investigator).

3. An initial informed consent process is required, although the elements may be waived or altered as indicated above. As soon as possible after the deception, a **debriefing** is required whereby the participant is fully informed about the exact nature of and reason for the deception. The debriefing should also include a second consent form that provides the participant the opportunity to either give permission to have the data used, or to withdraw from participation and not have their data used. Describe, in detail, the plan for debriefing subjects (attach copies of the initial informed consent, the debriefing statement, and the second consent form to be used at the debriefing).