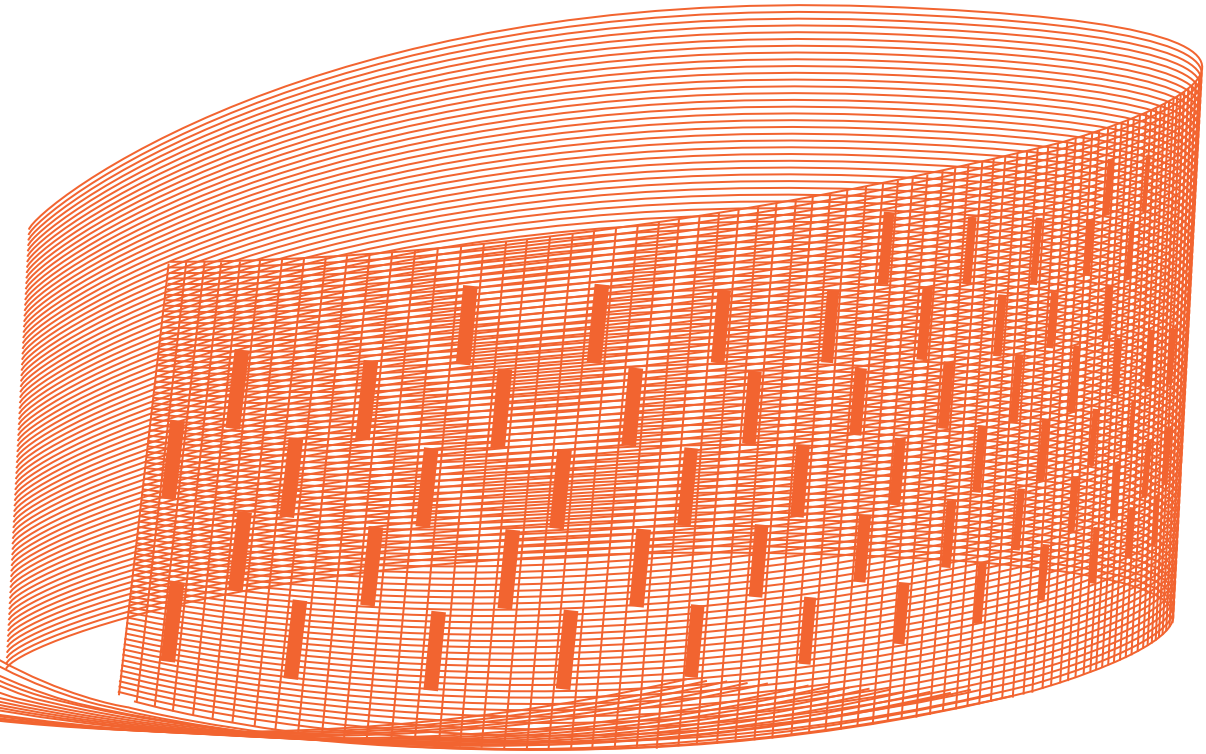
Codi de bones pràctiques científiques

Código de buenas prácticas científicas

Code of good scientific practice



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CRG

CMR[B]

Centre de Medicina Regenerativa de Barcelona
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Center of Regenerative Medicine in Barcelona

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A. Foreword

A.1. The Code of Good Scientific Practice applied in the centres of the Barcelona Biomedical Research Park (PRBB) represents a set of recommendations and commitments governing scientific activities. The aim is to create an environment conducive to quality research and prevent problems from arising in relation to the integrity of scientists in their work. The recommendations set forth complement current legal regulations.

A.2. The Code of Good Scientific Practice constitutes a framework for self-regulation. The content has been supervised and updated as part of the remit of the Scientific Commission of the PRBB, made up of the directors and scientific staff of the Municipal Institute of Medical Research (IMIM), the Department of Experimental and Health Sciences of the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF), the Centre for Genomic Regulation (CRG), the Barcelona Centre for Regenerative Medicine (CMRB), the Institute of Advanced Technology (IAT-PRBB), and the Centre for Research in Environmental Epidemiology (CREAL).

A.3. The Committee for Research Integrity (CRI) is an independent body at the service of the scientific community whose main role is to promote greater awareness of the Code of Good Scientific Practice within the PRBB and to respond to enquiries or arbitrate conflicts that might arise. The CRI is made up of members nominated by the Scientific Commission of PRBB. (Details of the functions and composition of the CRI are provided in Section 9.)

A.4. As evidence of the acceptance of the contents of the Code of Good Scientific Practice, the directors of the PRBB centres publicly sign an original copy and commit to promoting dissemination and adherence to its contents within the centres in Barcelona on 13 February 2007.
Miguel López-Botet, Municipal Institute of Medical Research (IMIM-IMAS)
Fernando Giráldez, Department of Experimental and Health Sciences (UPF)
Miguel Beato, Centre for Genomic Regulation (CRG)
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Francisco J Fernández, Institute for Advanced Technology (IAT-PRBB)
Josep M Antó, Centre for Research in Environmental Epidemiology (CREAL)
Jordi Camí, Barcelona Biomedical Research Park (PRBB)

B. Commitment to Dissemination and Implementation

B.1. The directorate of each centre will distribute a copy of the new Code of Good Scientific Practice to all personnel and will provide a copy to any new members when they join the centre. In both cases, individuals will be required to confirm receipt of their copy. The centres will maintain a record of the provision of the Code of Good Scientific Practice, including the date of receipt and the name of the individual. This record will be made available to the CRI. Likewise, the centres will post a link to the current contents of the Code of Good Scientific Practice on their webpage so that they will be readily available and can be freely consulted.

B.2. The PRBB will provide the centres with a sufficient number of copies of the Code of Good Scientific Practice and will make sufficient resources available for them to be effectively disseminated and implemented, including provision of the means needed to support the activities of the CRI.

B.3. The CRI will oversee the regular analysis and discussion of the contents of the Code of Good Scientific Practice as part of postgraduate studies and activities undertaken by trainee scientists affiliated with PRBB centres.

C. Contents

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2. **Preparation of research protocols**
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5. **Publication and communication practices**
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7. **Peer review**
8. **Main legal requirements affecting scientific activities**
9. **The Committee for Research Integrity**

1. Supervision of researchers in training

1.1 Assignment of a mentor All individuals linked to a PRBB centre either through a contract or grant in order to receive some form of training[1] will be assigned a mentor.[2]

1.2. Responsibilities of mentors The mentor defines the objectives and takes responsibility for the education of the individual in training, and should advise and guide the individual in order that the expectations of the initially proposed training may be fulfilled within the time allotted. Furthermore, the mentor must provide the individual with the best possible conditions for the development of his or her future scientific career.

1.3. Limits to the number of individuals assigned to a single mentor The total number of trainees for whom a single mentor is responsible should be appropriate and compatible with the extent of the mentor's obligations and commitments.

1.4. Rights and obligations of individuals in training Trainees have rights and obligations that differ from those of contracted individuals in the centre. The mentor should be especially diligent in ensuring that trainee scientists are not involved in performing tasks outside those prescribed by their training. Trainees should not participate in projects with commercial restrictions on the publication of results or that involve delays beyond those associated with procedures necessary for the commercial protection of the results obtained.

1.5. Obligations of mentors The specific obligations of mentors are as follows: a) to interact personally with trainees for whom they are responsible on a regular basis in order to supervise the tasks with which the trainees are entrusted and ensure that those tasks are completed; b) to encourage regular meetings to discuss the progress of the assigned tasks and contribute to the scientific and technical development of the trainees; c) to monitor the working conditions of trainees and ensure that they receive appropriate health and safety training; and d) to provide trainees with up-to-date information regarding legal requirements affecting scientific activities (see Section 8).

[1] Training as a scientist or research technician; this includes undergraduate students, postgraduates, individuals with diploma-level education, and others.
[2] The term mentor will also be used to refer to a tutor or thesis/project supervisor.

2. Preparation of research protocols

2.1. Written projects subject to scrutiny by outside parties Prior to their initiation, all research projects must be formulated in a written protocol. If the protocol directly involves humans, experimental animals, or human embryonic material, the text must have been independently assessed by an ethics committee on clinical research and/or animal experimentation.[3] The text of the protocol generally coincides with the written proposal necessary to obtain approval and funding.[4]

2.2. Unacceptability of secret research Under no circumstances should a protocol, or any part of a protocol, remain secret. This stipulation differs from temporarily restricted access to certain protocols or parts thereof for reasons of competition and confidentiality.

2.3. Extension or modification of the research protocol The development of an unexpected or additional research question will require preparation of a corresponding complementary written protocol prior to initiating research in that direction. If the implications of the new research question so require, the protocol must follow established procedures for external authorization and supervision. This is indispensable when the research directly involves human subjects, experimental animals, or human embryonic material, and in some cases of extension or alteration of the primary objectives of the research.[5]

2.4. Exceptionally urgent research When situations relating to public health or safety require the immediate establishment and implementation of a research project, the initiation of research activities must nevertheless be supported by a protocol describing the procedures involved, albeit in a simplified form; this is especially applicable when that research involves human subjects or experimental animals. As far as possible, simplified protocols or protocols to be initiated urgently should nevertheless be externally reviewed and processed according to the normally required procedures for research protocols.

2.5. Use of external equipment or facilities All research protocols that involve the use of health service facilities or equipment, either associated with the research group or external to it, or of any research facilities or equipment not designated for the exclusive use of the research group, will require prior consent from the head of the corresponding organization, hospital, or centre, or the individual responsible for the facility or equipment that is to be used.

[3] See Section 8.
[4] A research protocol must include, as a minimum requirement, the background to the proposal, the specific objectives, the methods to be used, a work plan including a predicted time scale, available and necessary resources, and the names of persons in the participating team. According to the type of study to be undertaken, the protocol should also include ethical and legal components and safety provisions. It is useful to include a plan for the communication of the results of the study in the research protocol.
[5] This would be the case, for instance, when stored biological material that is associated with identifying information on the source individuals is used for purposes other than those predicted in the original protocol.

2.6. Collaborative research When a planned research project involves the participation of several groups from the same or different centres, the limits and terms of the collaboration must be formalized in writing.[6]

3. Recording, documentation, storage, custody, and sharing of data and biological or chemical material arising from research

3.1. Data collection and storage All research protocols must include a system for collection of data, registries, and biological or chemical material arising from the research, along with a plan relating to their custody and storage.

3.2. Recording of data and alterations Without exception, all data arising from experiments or research observations must be recorded. That information must remain permanently recorded in databases, registered notebooks,[7] or other appropriate format, in a condition that facilitates external review. The records must also include changes; errors; and negative, unexpected, or conflicting results; as well as an indication of the person who performed the experiment or made the observation.

3.3. Storage of data The necessary means and infrastructure must be provided for correct storage and safekeeping of all documentation and biological or chemical material resulting from a research project. In the case of data recorded on electronic media, a specific plan will be included for the preparation and physical storage of backup copies.

3.4. Custody and access to collected data All individuals who belong to the research group must be able to access information on the data obtained and their interpretation. The individual responsible for the research will have a single record of the locations of all the different data-collection instruments (registered notebooks, databases, etc.) and samples that must be accessible to third parties.

3.5. Ownership of data and samples All primary documentation (registered data-collection notebooks, databases, etc.) and biological or chemical material obtained in the course of a research project is the property of the centre to which the person responsible for the research is affiliated. Recording, storage, and safekeeping of that material are the responsibility of the individual responsible for the project. Should a

[6] An appendix to the research project should include the following: criteria defining the relationships between the different researchers involved and governing the exchange of information during the course of the project; the explicit distribution of responsibilities, rights, and obligations of the participating groups both in relation to the tasks to be undertaken and the results obtained; a plan for the presentation and communication of the results; procedures for the storage and distribution of data and samples; prediction of possible commercial implications; and stipulations relating to funding and resolution of conflicts.

[7] The PRBB provides registered notebooks free of charge to all personnel belonging to its constituent centres.

researcher change institutions, the individual responsible for the project will be able to make available a photocopy of part or all of the records, a copy of the existing electronic information, a photocopy of the data-collection notebooks, or aliquots of available biological or chemical materials, provided such sharing is necessary. When the change involves the person responsible for the research, the director of the centre will take responsibility for supervising this process.

3.6. Sharing of data and samples with outside parties Data and materials arising from a research project must be publicly available and in a condition to be shared with outside parties, except in cases where restrictions have been established on the basis of possible future commercial use. Provision of data or materials will require that information be provided on the intended use by the person who has requested them, that the research group is aware of the request, that there is a material or data transfer agreement with the approval of the individual responsible for the research, and that the person making the request is willing to pay all possible costs of production and shipping. Sharing may be restricted for reasons of availability, competition, or confidentiality. Material or data obtained from human subjects must be shared in such a way that the subjects can not be identified; if identification of individual subjects is possible, those individuals must first consent.

3.7. Length of storage of data and samples All original primary information and biological and chemical material arising from a research project must be stored for a minimum of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the results, except in those cases in which the law allows shorter storage periods or requires longer periods to be applied. If the centre allows, the primary information and material may remain stored for longer periods, provided their final destination meets the approval of the person responsible for the research.

4. Research projects funded by the healthcare industry or other commercial enterprises

4.1. Transparency and priority of interests When knowledge and technology is exchanged or provided to private enterprises, public interests must always take priority, and therefore, complete transparency must be maintained in all agreements. In addition, the directors of the centres will establish the necessary limits to protect the

intellectual freedom of their researchers and avoid excessive confidentiality agreements or unjustified publication restrictions on the results obtained.

4.2. Industrial property rights When researchers who participate in a project promoted by industry make essential contributions to its design and execution, the necessary agreements will be established with the promoting organization to share the corresponding industrial and intellectual property rights. Under those conditions, the promoting organization will have exclusive access to all results for a period of up to 90 days in order to assess their commercial potential.

4.3. Intellectual property rights When a research group offers a technical service or researchers participate exclusively in the collection of data as part of a protocol developed by a third party, the conditions for communication and publication of the results obtained will be established by mutual agreement with the promoting entity, taking into account the principles indicated in Section 5.1.

4.4. Economic compensation All commitments involving the funding body and the centre or centres on which the person or persons responsible for the research depend will be recorded in the corresponding agreement (or agreements). The agreement must include all aspects of economic compensation directly or indirectly relating to the research. These contracts shall be accessible to the organizations, committees, and individuals with responsibilities relating to the matters under agreement.

5. Publication and communication practices

5.1. Peer review of results The results of scientific research must always be subject to peer scrutiny. Thus, publication of results in journals or other media that apply a process of peer review is an essential part of the research protocol.

5.2. Protection of results with possible commercial interest If the results of research could lead to inventions or applications that may be subject to protection on the basis of their commercial interest, the individual responsible for the research project is obliged to communicate this information to the directorate of the centre and manage the publication of the results in scientific journals accordingly.

5.3. Unpublished results The failure to publish results or the excessive delay in publishing them may constitute a serious offence relating to misuse of resources. The publication of results constitutes an ethical imperative for clinical studies in which human subjects have participated.

5.4. Negative results In clinical studies and certain epidemiological studies it is equally necessary to publish negative results or results that differ from those predicted in the research project.

5.5. Fragmented publication Fragmented publication of a single piece of research is unacceptable. Fragmentation is only justified by extension of the research.

5.6. Duplicate publication Duplicate or redundant publication is considered to be an unacceptable practice. Secondary publication is only acceptable under the terms established in the guidelines of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors ('Vancouver Group').[8]

5.7. Bibliographic references to third parties Both in publications and in patent applications or utility models, it is necessary to cite all work directly related to a given piece of research and, in turn, to avoid unjustified or honorary citations. Reference to the work of others must include sufficient recognition of the value of that work.

5.8. Acknowledgements The Acknowledgements section of a publication must follow strict principles. The individuals or institutions mentioned have the right to deny permission to be included. Some journals require that written authorization be obtained from individuals acknowledged. The same principle is applicable to references to 'personal communication'.

5.9. Institutional affiliation and acknowledgement of support In conference presentations and all other types of presentation of results prior to definitive publication, the following must be declared: a) the institutions or centres to which the authors belong, or belonged, and in which the research was undertaken; b) whenever applicable, the independent ethics committees who supervised the research protocol and the specific permission obtained; and c) details of all funding received.

[8] See the criteria for acceptable secondary publication in the Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals: Writing and Editing for Biomedical Publication Updated February 2006 International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, http://www.icmje.org/

5.10. Presentation in the mass media The presentation of results in the mass media must always include an appropriate level of explanation for a non-specialist audience or a part of the presentation that has been adapted for the general public. In such presentations, the names of the authors must always be linked to their institutions and, wherever possible, financial support and help received should be mentioned.

5.11. Premature communication through the media The communication of research results in the media prior to scrutiny by other scientists through peer review—in other words, prior to acceptance for publication or presentation in certain types of conference—is considered unacceptable.

5.12. Urgent reporting The early or premature reporting or publication of results is only justified in exceptional cases on public health grounds. In such cases, the authors must ensure that the results will simultaneously be under rapid review for scientific publication. Likewise, they should inform the editors of the journals in which definitive publication of the results is intended of the scope of the prior communication.

5.13. Use of publication record for purposes of research assessment In assessments of individuals or groups involving analysis of scientific publications for the purposes of promotion or other forms of compensation, evaluation will always be based on the quality and potential importance of the scientific output, not simply on the number of publications.

6. Authorship of scientific articles, other publications, and patents

6.1. Who may be an author? The status of author is not dependent upon belonging to a given profession or on hierarchical position, nor to employment status, but rather to the contribution made by the individual to the research.

6.2. Who should be an author? To fully meet the criteria of author of a publication or patent, an individual must a) have made a substantial contribution to the creative process, that is, to the conception and design of the study, or to the analysis and interpretation of the data; b) have contributed to the preparation of the communications, reports, or publications that have arisen; and c) be able to present in detail his or her contribution to the project and to discuss the main aspects of the overall research. Authors must provide

signed acceptance of the final version of original manuscripts submitted for publication or registration.

6.3. Provision of data, expert reports, or experimental subjects Mere participation in obtaining resources or in data collection, such as, for example, the provision of routine data or experimental subjects, does not necessarily justify the condition of author, although such involvement should be recognized in the Acknowledgements section. In studies involving the use of samples, analysis, or expert reports provided by third parties, it is advisable to establish a prior plan relating to communication and authorship in which the potential intellectual contribution to the project is taken into account along with any other elements relating to rights to authorship.

6.4. Partial authorship When an author of a publication cannot take responsibility for all of its content, his or her specific contribution should be indicated separately, except in those cases in which this question is already addressed by editorial guidelines.

6.5. Honorary and ghost authorship Any person linked to a research group who requests inclusion as an author on the basis of hierarchical position or professional relationship violates the principles of academic freedom and commits an act of injustice, if not abuse of authority. Likewise, the omission of names of any individuals who have made proven contributions according to the criteria in Section 6.2 represents an act of misappropriation of intellectual property on the part of the other authors.

6.6. Indication of authorship in reports The preparation of memoranda, technical or work reports, or other written documents for the attention of outside parties must always indicate the authors of the research, the centre or centres with which they are affiliated, and the support received, in the same way as if the document were a scientific publication or patent.

6.7. Order of authorship As a general rule, the order in which authors appear in scientific publications should be as follows: a) the first author should be the person who has made the greatest contribution to the study and has prepared the first draft of the article; b) the senior author who directed or has final responsibility for the research protocol appears as the last author; and c) the remaining authors may appear in order of importance and, in certain cases, in alphabetical order. The corresponding author is responsible for

dealing with the editorial process and future correspondence arising from the publication of the study.

6.8. Shared main authorship The right exists in scientific publications to justify the order in which authors appear and some journals request this as a condition of publication. When two or more authors have made an equal contribution to the same study and have shared responsibility for preparation of the manuscript, they will be considered as equal first authors. This condition will be made clear in the publication of the article. The same criteria may be applied to intermediate or senior authors.

6.9. Curriculum vitae should be signed In the preparation of a personal *Curriculum vita*, the author is responsible for the accuracy of its content. Consequently, such a document should always be signed by the individual who presents it. In the case of a group CV, it is sufficient for the document to be signed by the individual responsible for presenting it.

7. Peer Review

7.1. The concept of peer review Peer review is understood as all requests to an individual in their position of expert or similar status to undertake a specific assessment, examination, or evaluation of a manuscript submitted for publication, an individual or group grant proposal, a clinical or experimental protocol subject to assessment by an ethics committee, or a report arising from an on-site visit to a laboratory or centre.

7.2. Conflicts of interest Reviews must be objective and based on scientific criteria rather than personal opinion. Reviews should be declined in the event of a conflict of interest—for instance, when there is a direct relationship between the author(s) and the reviewer or when the reviewer is in direct competition with the authors—or if the invited reviewer does not consider that he or she is sufficiently prepared to perform the review.

7.3. Use and fate of documentation submitted for assessment Reports and written documents that are subject to review are always confidential and represent privileged information. As a consequence, such documentation a) may not be used for the benefit of the reviewer until the information has been published; b) may not be shared with other colleagues except in specific circumstances or with the explicit permission of the editor or research organization; and c) may not be retained or copied except where this is allowed

by those responsible for the editorial process or the research organization for whom the review is requested. Common practice is to destroy or return the material once the review process is completed.

8. Main legal requirements affecting scientific activities

8.1. Responsibilities of the centres The directors of the centres must provide assurances to personnel that the infrastructure complies with legal requirements and that they have the relevant authorization to undertake any scientific activity that is subject to specific regulations. In addition to the procedures that regulate scientific research involving human subjects, experimental animals, or human embryonic material, the centres will pay attention to regulations on the use of, exposure to, and storage of radioactive material, genetically modified organisms, or any other potentially dangerous biological agent.[9]

8.2. Research involving human subjects All research protocols involving the direct participation of human subjects or based on any form of information or biological samples obtained from such subjects must always have received, as a minimum requirement, approval from the corresponding clinical research ethics committee.[10] When research involves patients, members of the research team who are not responsible for treating the study participants must collaborate and not interfere with any decisions made by the physician responsible for treatment.

8.3. Genetic research All research protocols that include the collection, manipulation, and/or storage of biological samples for the purposes of genetic analysis will be prepared according to the current legislation.[11] In particular, the privacy of the subjects and their right to be informed about their personal results must be guaranteed.

8.4. Common requirements in all research involving human subjects Particular diligence is required in relation to all information regarding the purpose, potential discomfort/inconvenience and risks, and the benefits of the research, in obtaining the express, specific, and written consent of the participants, and in attending to the confidentiality of data, samples, and results obtained. In addition, given that in clinical research the process of data collection is complex and cannot always be repeated, the research group must pay particular attention to the quality of data collection and the procedures for data storage.

[9] Spanish Royal Decree 178/2004 of January 30 (Official State Journal [BOE] number 27, January 31) approving the regulations of general applicability for the development and practice of Spanish Law 9/2003 of April 25 governing the restricted use, voluntary release, and commercialization of genetically modified organisms. Ministerial Order of March 25, 1998, adapting to technical progress Royal Decree 664/1997 of May 12 on the protection of workers against workplace exposure to biological agents (BOE number 76 of March 30, 1998). Royal Decree 665/1997 of May 12 (BOE number 124 of May 24) on the protection of workers against the risks of workplace exposure to biological agents. Law 31/1995 of November 8 on prevention of workplace risks (BOE number 269 of November 10, 1995).

[10] Royal Decree 223/2004 of February 6 regulating clinical drug trials (BOE number 33 of February 7). Decree 406/2006 of October 24 regulating the requirements and procedures for accreditation of ethics committees on clinical research (Official Catalan Government Gazette, 26/10/2006). The ethics committee on clinical research with responsibility for PRBB centres is that of the IMAS.

[11] Spanish Law on Biomedical Research, currently being considered in parliament.

8.5. Consent for genetic research The consent of the participating subjects can foresee the use of samples in other projects related to the initially proposed research. Consent must be renewed whenever biological samples are to be used for purposes other than those indicated at the time they were donated.[12]

8.6. Research involving human embryonic material All research protocols that involve collection, manipulation, and/or storage of human embryonic material must receive the corresponding permission from the Spanish Ministry of Health,[13] following acceptance by the appropriate ethics committee for clinical research.[14]

8.7. Protection of personal data All research protocols that involve the use of institutional computer records or the preparation of databases containing information relating to individuals must guarantee the anonymity of the participants and be subject to current regulations on data protection.[15]

8.8. Research involving experimental animals All procedures involving experimental animals must be approved by the ethics committee for animal research.[16]

8.9. Good laboratory practice Non-clinical studies intended to test health or environmental safety and in which results must be presented to the competent regulatory authorities must be performed according to the principles of good laboratory practice.[17]

9. The committee for research integrity

9.1. Definition The CRI is a body established by the Scientific Committee of the PRBB and made up of members of its constituent centres who sit on the committee voluntarily. Its role is to promote awareness and internal implementation of the Code of Good Scientific Practice and to address queries and arbitrate in the event of conflicts. The CRI acts independently in the service of the staff of the PRBB centres and with the only objective of supporting research quality and contributing to the preservation of research integrity.

9.2. Functions The functions of the CRI are as follows: a) to monitor observance of the Code of Good Scientific Practice and compliance with its recommendations; b) to act as an arbitrating body in the case of uncertainties or conflicts that may arise in relation to research integrity—the decisions of the CRI will be binding for all persons who submit

[12] Summary of the various rules drafted in the Spanish Law on Biomedical Research, which is currently being considered in parliament.
[13] Committee on the Donation and Use of Human Cells and Tissues, assigned to the Instituto de Salud Carlos III and drafted in the Law on Biomedical Research, currently being considered in parliament.
[14] In Catalonia, the only ethics committee on clinical research with responsibility for this type of study is that of the CMRB, according to Decree 406/2006 of October 24, 2006, which regulates the requirements and procedures for the accreditation of ethics committees on clinical research (Official Catalan Government Gazette, 26/10/2006).
[15] Spanish Organic Law 15/1999 of December 13, 1999, which regulates the protection of personal data (BOE number 298, December 14). Decree 29/1995 of January 10 regulating electronic files that contain personal data in the Department of Health and Social Security (Official Catalan Government Gazette number 2013, 17/2/1995). Law 23/1998 of December 30, relating to statistics for Catalonia (Official Catalan Government Gazette number 2801, 8/1/1999) and Law 12/1989 on public statistics (BOE number 112 of May 12).

conflicts for arbitration; c) to inform and raise awareness in the scientific community of the PRBB regarding events, needs, and information relating to ethical considerations affecting biomedical research; and d) to remain alert and sensitive to new problems relating to research integrity and to propose updates to the content of the Code of Good Scientific Practice to the Scientific Commission of the PRBB. The CRI will prepare its own bylaws.

9.3. Procedures In relation to its mentioned roles, the CRI will guarantee at all times the diligence of its activities, the independence of its decisions, the anonymity and confidentiality of personal information, the authority of the information generated, the impartiality of its deliberation, and the fairness of its resolutions, as well as the opportunity to appeal against those decisions.

9.4. Contacting the CRI The committee can be contacted at **cir@prbb.org**. When the concern is one of a doubt about interpretation or of a possible conflict, it is advisable to first make informal contact with a member of the CRI from a researcher's own centre. This is particularly recommended prior to initiating any type of formal communication with the CRI. Members of the CRI are obliged to respect the anonymity and confidentiality of personal details or of any information received even in the case of informal contacts.

9.5. Composition of the CRI
Chairman: Jordi Camí (PRBB and UPF)
Secretary: Jaume Marrugat (IMIM, UAB)
Members: Carme de Bolós (H Mar/IMIM), Montserrat Bordes (UPF Dep. Humanities), David Comas (DCEXS/UPF), Juan Domingo (IAT)
Cristina Fillat (CRG), Judit García (IMIM and CREAL), Joaquín Rodríguez León (CMRB), Andrea Sáez (DCEXS/UPF), Montserrat Torà (IMIM)

[16] Royal Decree 1201/2005 of October 10 (BOE number 252 of October 21) on the protection of animals used for experimentation or other scientific purposes. Decree 214/1997 of July 30 regulating the use of animals for experimentation and other scientific purposes (Official Catalan Government Gazette number 2450, 7/8/1997). In our case, the ethics committee for animal experiments is the committee for the PRBB.

[17] Royal Decree 1369/2000 of July 19, updating Royal Decree 822/1993 of May 28, which establishes the principles of good laboratory practice and their application in non-clinical studies involving chemical substances and products.

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Primera edició: juliol de 2000
Segona edició: juny de 2002
Tercera edició: febrer de 2007

Disseny gràfic
BPMO Edigrup
www.grupobpmo.com

English translation
Mary Ellen Kerans
Iain Patten

Impressió
Novoprint

Dipòsit legal
30059-2002

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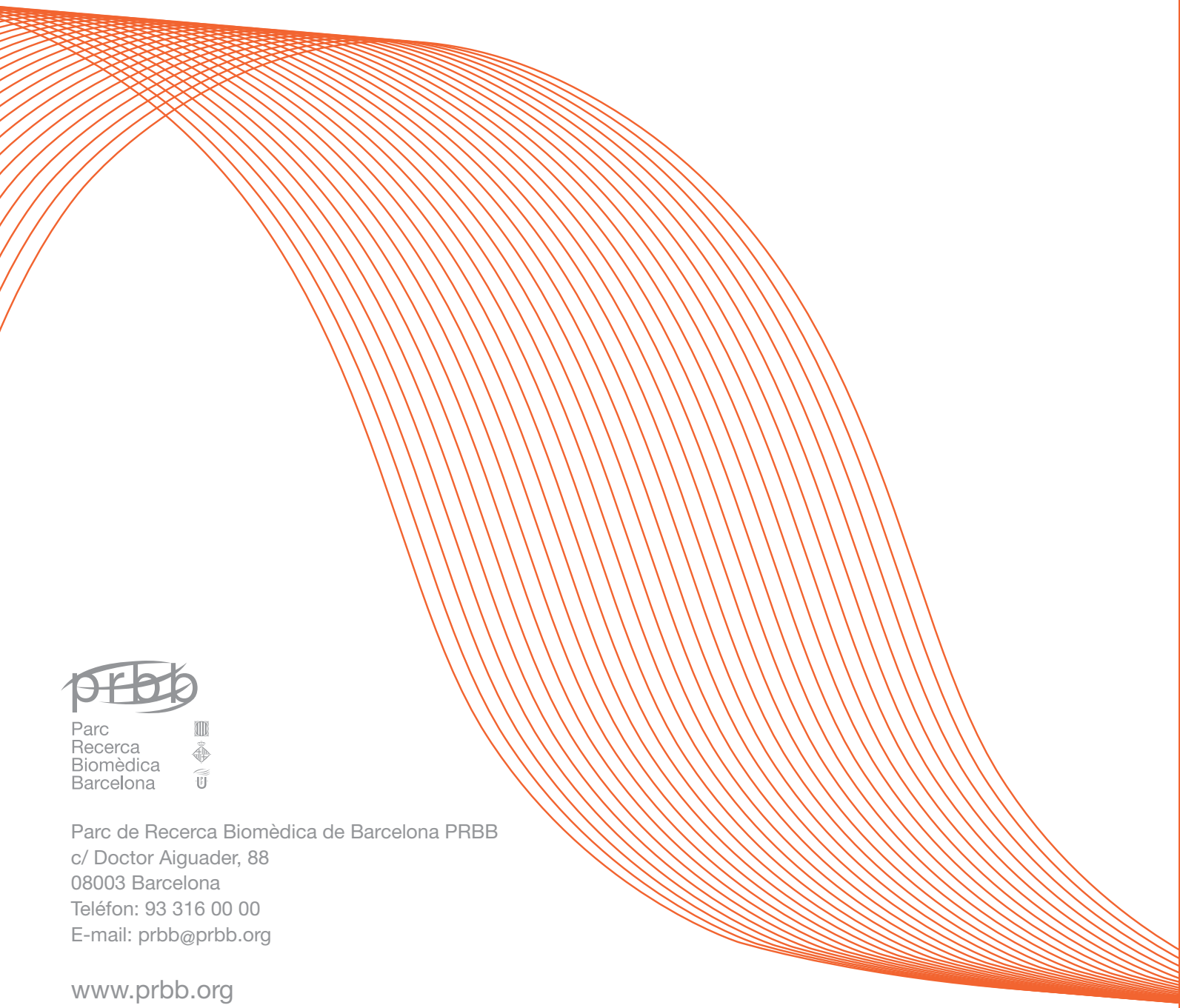

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