

Research, GDPR and confidentiality Quiz

Audience

The target audience is: Any researcher or research support staff who collect, manage, handle or access information about people including those who support research activities, those who supply data to researchers, chief investigators and archivists. It may also be relevant / of interest to Research and other governance managers. But it will not directly address all of their specific learning needs.

Members of research ethics committees may find the content interesting, but again this e-learning will not directly address their specific learning needs.

Learning outcomes:

- A practical understanding of the basic principles of the common law of confidentiality and how this impacts on the sharing of information for research. Including:
 - Identification of potential research participants (from the NHS, professional groups etc),
 - Sharing of research data between research groups etc.
- A practical understanding of what makes information / data identifiable (including definitions of pseudonymisation and anonymisation).
- Know some of the practical considerations that researchers may need to make to ensure they are working in line with GDPR (and what researchers should not be attempting to do themselves).
- Understand what is meant by 'lawful, transparent and fair', in a research context.
- A general understanding of how GDPR impacts on common research practices, including:
 - Approvals, peer review and other safeguards
 - The role of pseudonymisation
 - 'Big data' studies.
- An awareness of the implications of GDPR on:
 - Storing personal data for research
 - Re-using personal data for another research purpose
 - Research use of personal data originally collected for other purposes (e.g. to provide clinical care)
 - Withdrawal of consent
 - Genetic analysis, and
 - Safe sharing of information.
- A general awareness of the principles of GDPR.
- A general awareness of what has changed as a consequence of the introduction of GDPR.
- An awareness of what a DPO (Data Protection Officer) is.
- An awareness of the issues (legal and ethical) to be addressed when using information about people, for research without consent; including the importance of considering alternative approaches that do not require disclosure of confidential information.
- The confidence to de-bunk some common GDPR-research myths.