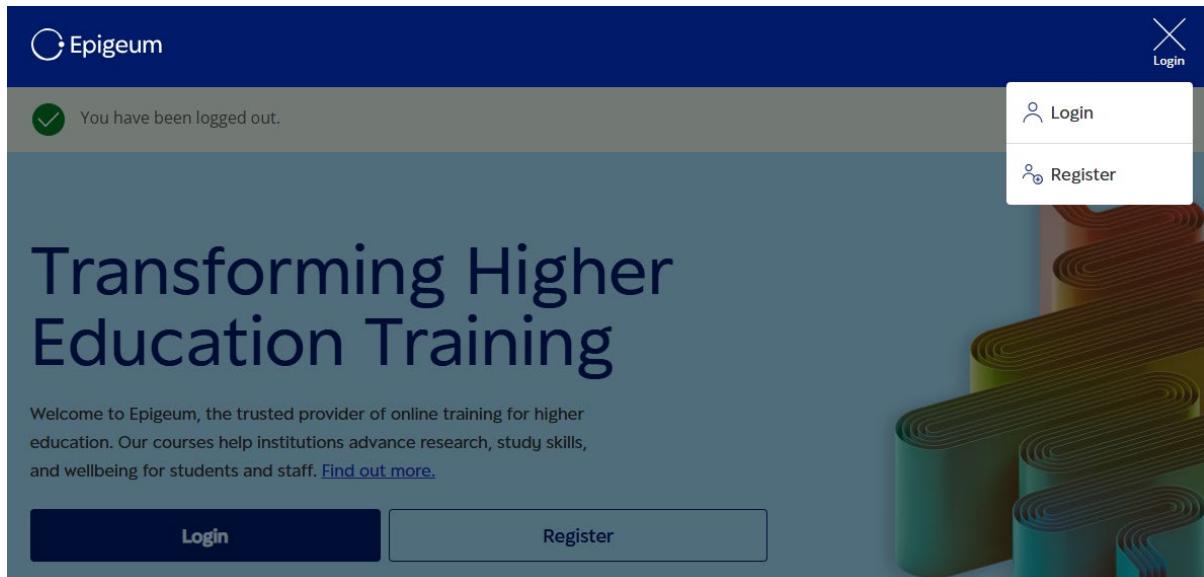


### 1. Registration

Below are step-by-step instructions for how to access the Epigeum platform to take the Research Integrity training.

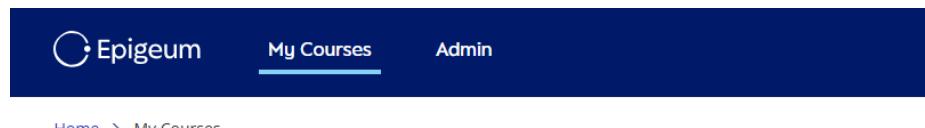
- a) We recommend using Chrome or Mozilla web browsers, since those are most compatible with Epigeum platforms.
- b) Go to the following link: <https://courses.epigeum.com/>.
- c) Click on the user menu (the 'person' icon in the top right hand corner of the screen) and then click on *Register*.



- d) Complete the registration form.
  - o You **must** include your staff ID number in the 'institution specific field' box
  - o You **must** use one of the following email domains:

**@manchester.ac.uk**  
**@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk**  
**@student.manchester.ac.uk**  
**@cruk.manchester.ac.uk**
  - o **Do not** use the password that you use for your University of Manchester IT account.
- e) Enter the following token in the relevant field of the registration form: **bba360ea**
- f) You will be sent an account activation email to the email address you entered during registration. Please click on the link in the activation email to complete registration and activate your account. **NOTE: If you do not receive the email in your inbox, please check your SPAM/junk mail.** You can also resend the activation email via [this link](#).

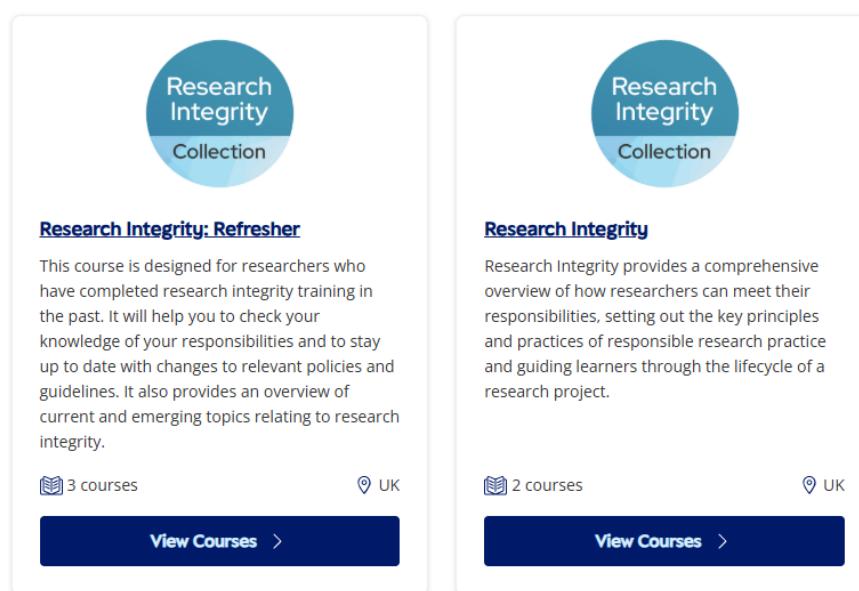
- g) Once you have activated your account you can login to your account by clicking on the person icon and entering your details at the login screen. Your username is your email address.
- h) You will be shown the Epigeum programmes in the *My Courses* screen.



[Home](#) > [My Courses](#)

## My Courses

### Research



**Research Integrity: Refresher**  
This course is designed for researchers who have completed research integrity training in the past. It will help you to check your knowledge of your responsibilities and to stay up to date with changes to relevant policies and guidelines. It also provides an overview of current and emerging topics relating to research integrity.

3 courses      UK

[View Courses >](#)

**Research Integrity**  
Research Integrity provides a comprehensive overview of how researchers can meet their responsibilities, setting out the key principles and practices of responsible research practice and guiding learners through the lifecycle of a research project.

2 courses      UK

[View Courses >](#)

- i) If you did not enter the token during registration please use the *Enter Token* button in the user menu. The token is **bba360ea**



- j) The University of Manchester pays a subscription for access to the course. If you are asked for payment details it may be because you have not entered the token.

If you require further assistance or have problems registering for the course please contact, [research.integrity@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:research.integrity@manchester.ac.uk)

Staff that are new to the University of Manchester need to complete three mandatory modules from the **Research Integrity UK** course, details of which are below in Section 2. When staff come to repeat their training, they should complete the **Research Integrity: Refresher** course.

### 2. Completing the Research Integrity UK course

a) The course is split into **Research Integrity: Core** and **Research Integrity: Supplementary**

#### **Research Integrity**

Research Integrity provides a comprehensive overview of how researchers can meet their responsibilities, setting out the key principles and practices of responsible research practice and guiding learners through the lifecycle of a research project.



2 courses UK

##### **Research Integrity: Core**

4 hours 10 mins

2 of 8 Modules Completed

Research Integrity provides a comprehensive overview of how researchers can meet their responsibilities, setting out the key principles and practices of responsible research practice and guiding learners through the lifecycle of a research project.

##### **Research Integrity: Supplementary**

2 hours 45 mins

0 of 6 Modules Completed

These supplementary modules introduce more specialised subjects, including conflicts of interest, research involving humans and animals, intellectual property and export controls, and research supervision and mentorship.

b) There are eight core modules of which the following **three are mandatory**:

- Responsible Research Practice (previously called Good Research Conduct)
- Irresponsible research practices
- Scholarly publication

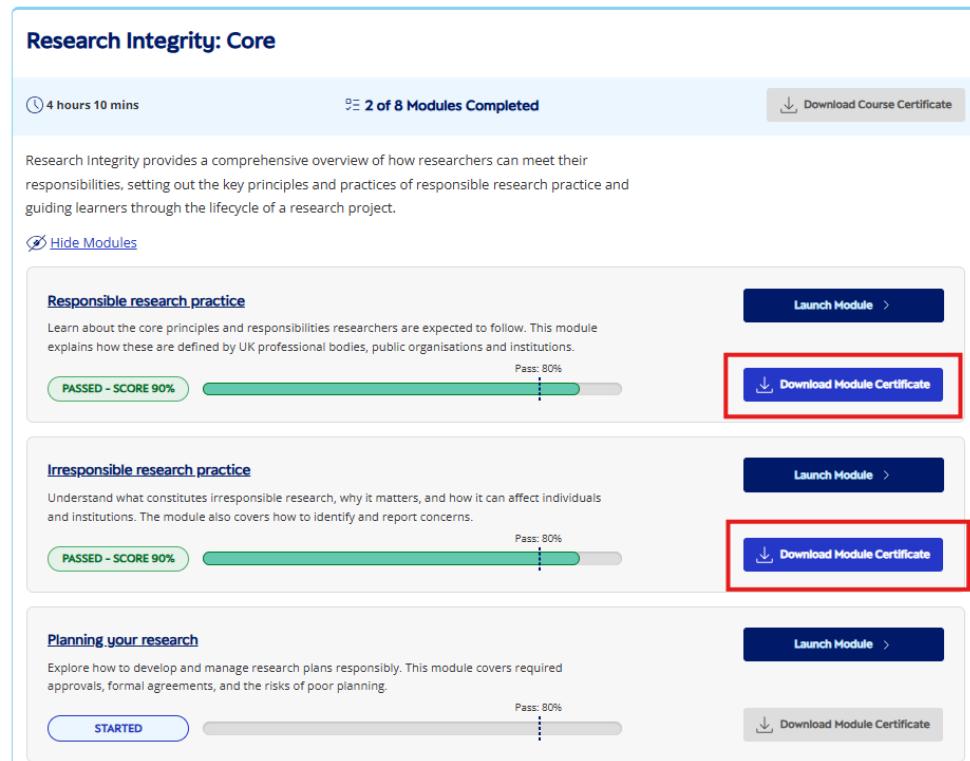
c) Early career researchers may also find the following modules useful: 'Planning your research', 'Managing and recording your research' and 'Data selection, analysis and presentation'.

d) PGR supervisors may find the modules on 'Professional responsibilities' and 'Research Supervision and Mentorship' informative.

e) Staff are welcome to take as many modules as they think are relevant to them in addition to the three mandatory modules listed above. Learning outcomes for the modules are at the end of this guide.

## Staff guide for the Research Integrity training course

f) Once a module has been successfully completed (i.e. by achieving 80% or higher in the end of module quiz), you will be able to download your unique certificate of completion by clicking on the download icon next to certificate.

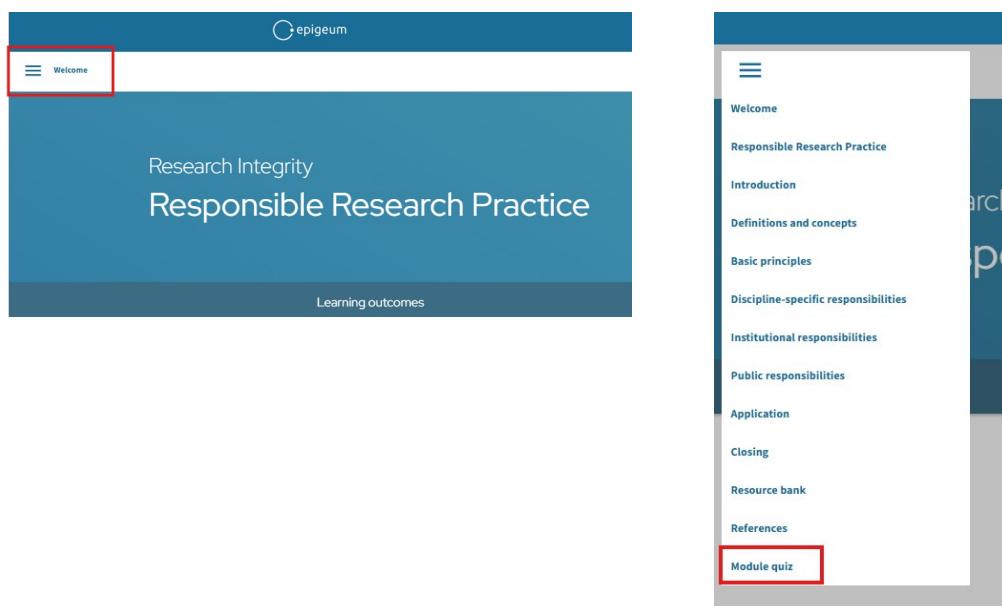


The screenshot shows the 'Research Integrity: Core' course interface. At the top, it displays '4 hours 10 mins' and '2 of 8 Modules Completed'. Below this, there are three module cards:

- Responsible research practice:** Described as a comprehensive overview of how researchers can meet their responsibilities. It shows a green progress bar with 'PASSED - SCORE 90%' and a 'Download Module Certificate' button.
- Irresponsible research practice:** Described as understanding what constitutes irresponsible research. It shows a green progress bar with 'PASSED - SCORE 90%' and a 'Download Module Certificate' button.
- Planning your research:** Described as exploring how to develop and manage research plans responsibly. It shows a grey progress bar with 'STARTED' and a 'Download Module Certificate' button.

g) If you have not passed a module the certificate icon will be shaded out and the completion bar will not turn blue.

h) A module can be retaken as many times as required in order to pass. If you want to go straight to a module quiz, click on the three lines at the top left and scroll to module quiz.



The screenshot shows the 'Research Integrity' course interface. On the left, there is a navigation menu with a 'Welcome' link highlighted with a red box. The main content area displays 'Responsible Research Practice' and 'Learning outcomes'. On the right, a vertical navigation menu lists the following sections: Welcome, Responsible Research Practice, Introduction, Definitions and concepts, Basic principles, Discipline-specific responsibilities, Institutional responsibilities, Public responsibilities, Application, Closing, Resource bank, References, and Module quiz. The 'Module quiz' link is highlighted with a red box.

- i) The course does not have to be completed in one go. If you return at a later time and wish to continue a module select *My Courses* from the top left of the screen.

### **3. Monitoring of course/module completion**

- a) Completion of the mandatory modules will be monitored by the Research Governance, Ethics and Integrity team.
- b) The requirement is that training is repeated every three years. You will be sent reminders for when you have to repeat the training.
- c) If you have queries on if you are required to complete the course, please contact [research.integrity@manchester.ac.uk](mailto:research.integrity@manchester.ac.uk)

---

### **4. Learning Outcomes**

The learning outcomes for the **Research Integrity** core and supplementary modules are appended to this guide.

# Learning outcomes

The learning outcomes for the *Research Integrity* modules are as follows:

## Module 1: Responsible Research Practice

- Explain the relationship between the responsible conduct of research and research integrity
- List the basic principles used to judge responsible research practice
- Identify sources of guidance on professional responsibility in your field of research
- Explain the role of institutions in promoting responsible research practice
- Explain how researchers' public responsibilities are developed and implemented.

## Module 2: Irresponsible Research Practice

- Describe and provide examples of the two approaches that governments and organisations worldwide have taken in defining and responding to irresponsible practices in research
- Explain how 'irresponsible conduct' is defined and handled in the UK
- Be aware of the questions you should ask yourself to avoid irresponsible practices
- Explain the difference between questionable research practices and misconduct
- Discuss the impact of irresponsible practices on research
- Identify the steps to be taken to report irresponsible behaviour in research.

## Module 3: Planning Your Research

- Describe the common elements of a research plan
- Discuss the importance of research plans and identify how others might use your research plan
- List the types of governance approval that could be required before beginning a research project, and describe the implications of not having approvals in place
- List the types of agreements that should be in place before beginning a research project and explain the reasons for these agreements
- Describe some of the problems that could arise if a research project is not properly planned.

## Module 4: Managing and Recording Your Research

- Be able to create a project management checklist to summarise the main responsibilities in your research project and identify potential problems
- Describe the purpose and importance of keeping a record of your research
- Explain what is required to keep a record that will validate your findings and allow others to replicate your work
- Know and apply the basic standards for storing, protecting and sharing research data.

## Module 5: Data Selection, Analysis and Presentation

- Identify responsible and irresponsible practices in data selection
- Describe the role of analysis in the responsible conduct of research
- Explain the principles underpinning best practice in data presentation
- Provide examples of irresponsible practices that researchers have used when selecting, analysing and presenting results.

## Module 6: Scholarly Publication

- Discuss the factors that should be considered when making decisions on when and how to publish
- Identify key factors that should be considered when selecting a journal
- Summarise the key elements that need to be considered when drafting a scholarly publication
- Summarise the basic principles for assigning authorship and acknowledging the contributions of others
- Describe the different types of plagiarism and how to avoid plagiarism
- Explain how scholarly publications are submitted and reviewed
- Identify and explain the key post-publication responsibilities authors have.

## Module 7: Professional Responsibilities

- Set out the responsibilities that supervisors, students and researchers have when they enter into a supervisory relationship
- Explain the responsibilities of individual researchers engaged in teamwork/collaborations
- Explain the additional responsibilities that can emerge when researchers are involved in larger scale teams/collaborations
- Discuss the primary responsibilities of peer reviewers, and provide examples of the ways in which these responsibilities can be compromised.

## Module 8: Communication, Social Responsibility and Impact

- Identify the broader roles researchers can take on over the course of a career and the special responsibilities that come with these roles
- Discuss the challenges researchers face when identifying their audience and developing plans for research communications
- Describe the ways in which poor working relationships between professionals engaged in broader service can be detrimental to research
- Explain why it is important for researchers to separate their personal positions from their professional views when communicating their research
- Explain what is meant by 'impact' and the different views on how impact should be assessed.

## Module 9: Conflicts of Interest

- Recognise the importance of disclosing conflicts of interest
- Define and give examples of conflicts of interest
- Describe when and how conflicts of interest should be reported
- Explain how conflicts of interest are handled in the UK
- Explain the expectations that institutions have in relation to conflicts of interest
- Give examples of the consequences of not reporting conflicts of interest.

## Module 10: Research Involving Human Participants

- Describe the origin and purpose of the guiding principles set out in the major codes of conduct for research involving human participants
- Explain why research involving human participants requires review and approval before any work is undertaken
- List the main information researchers are expected to provide when applying for approval to conduct research involving human participants
- Summarise how research involving human participants is reviewed and approved in the UK
- Explain what is meant by an 'ethical' study and the primary concerns that research ethics committees (RECs) address when making judgements about the ethics of studies
- Summarise the continuing responsibilities researchers have once a project is approved
- List and provide examples of the major challenges that can be faced in ensuring that human participants in research are protected.

## Module 11: The Care and Use of Animals in Research

- Summarise the four basic responsibilities researchers have for the care and use of animals in research
- Describe the purpose and content of the 3Rs (replacement, reduction and refinement)
- Discuss the role and purpose of institutional animal welfare approaches, Animal Welfare Ethical Review Bodies (AWERBs) and government regulation of research involving live animals
- Summarise the information that could be requested when you are seeking approval for a project
- List some of the continuing responsibilities researchers have after receiving AWERB/Home Office approval when conducting research with animals
- Explain why it is important to take public attitudes into consideration when conducting research that involves the use of animals.

## Module 12: Intellectual Property

- Define 'intellectual property' as it relates to research
- Explain when and how researchers can copyright their research
- Explain when and how researchers can patent their research
- Discuss some of the limitations on intellectual property protection in research
- Explain the steps that should be taken to establish ownership of intellectual property
- Explain how intellectual property is managed in the UK
- Provide examples of the emerging issues associated with copyright and the patent protection of research.

## Module 13: Trusted Research and Export Controls

- Summarise the significance of the Trusted Research agenda
- Explain the purpose of export controls and their role in research
- Describe and provide examples of the major ways in which research could be subject to export controls
- Summarise the steps researchers should follow to identify and manage export controls
- Explain how export controls that could apply to your research are governed and administered in the UK and at your institution
- Provide examples of how export controls affect researchers and some of the consequences of failing to comply
- Explain other ways to protect sensitive technologies.

## Module 14: Research Supervision and Mentorship

- Explain the difference between supervision and mentoring
- Summarise the main responsibilities of supervisors and supervisees
- Explain the role research institutions play in fostering responsible supervision
- Explain the reasons supervisors have for taking on supervision and the expectations students have when they enter a supervisory relationship
- Briefly outline how supervisors can foster the scholarly, professional and personal development of supervisees, notably in relation to responsible research practice
- Outline the elements of a personal development plan and explain how this type of plan differs from a research plan
- Provide examples of and discuss the impact of poor supervisory practices.