

1st ASEICA EDUCATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

Madrid, 14th and 15th November 2017

PAVING THE WAY TO A SUCCESSFUL
CAREER IN CANCER RESEARCH

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WHAT WE KNOW

EVERY LITTLE STEP COUNTS

WHAT WE MAY
NEVER KNOW

THE UNKNOWN

Cancer research career is a long-distance race



FACTORS FOR DEFINING SUCCESS IN SCIENCE CAREERS

Attractiveness to next generations

Publications

Leadership position

Production of research relevant to society

Salary/income (in relation to national system)

Personal satisfaction/quality of life

Generation of new research ideas

The impact of research on society

Quality of research infrastructure

Independence

(International) networking and professional contacts

Security

Diversity (including gender)

Funding

Awards

Flexibility

European Science Foundation

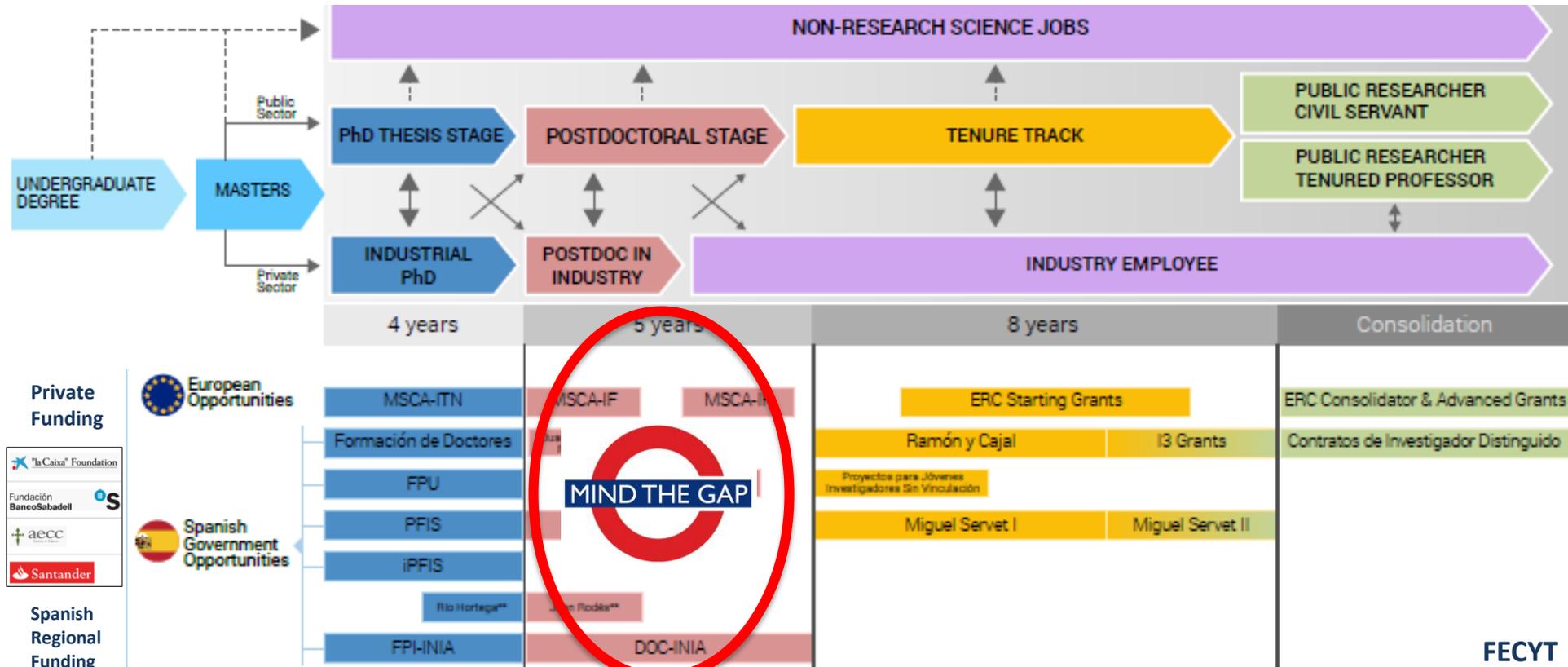
NatureJobs Blog (2012)

Quality of working environment

Employment

How would you define successful career in science?

RESEARCH CAREER IN SPAIN



RESEARCH CAREER IN SPAIN

PROFESSIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Networking, Establishment of links between research centers, Knowledge of new methods or equipment, Access to databases or samples.. Opening new possibilities..



CURRICULAR POINT OF VIEW

Usually settled with several scientific articles that are essential to be able to request a reincorporation contract.

PERSONAL POINT OF VIEW

Living in a new country, knowing their customs, perfecting a second language, interacting with new people..



GOOD NEWS

- 1- Biomedical research has never been more intellectually exciting and important to society.
- 2- Science offers a constant challenge and the intense thrill of discovery.
- 3- Science is one of the most international careers possible.
- 4- If you are successful (and lucky), you will be happy in science by passing the skills and knowledge you have developed to the next generation.



Principal Investigator

BAD NEWS

- 1- Only a small minority of Ph.D. students will ever have opportunities to become principal investigators (PI)
- 2- If you become a PI, at present you will be old enough by the time you receive your first research grant project.
- 3- As PI, you will have to put extremely efforts into writing grants to get funding for your lab and for maintaining your group.
- 4- As senior researcher you will not be poor, but you will be far worse than other professionals who have similar levels of talent, energy and dedication, but who chose other careers.

SOCIETY DESPERATELY NEEDS YOUR TALENT

TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL RESEARCH CAREER

MENTOR - SUPERVISOR



MENTORING

WRITTING – REVIEWING EARLY



FUNDING

Writing early: To acquire all the skills required for scientific writing. It is important to practice, therefore the earlier, the better.

Reviewing early: has several advantages such as critical attitude, staying updated with current science, understanding the biomedical editorial process..

SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP



ATTENDING TO CONFERENCES



TIPS FOR A SUCCESSFUL RESEARCH CAREER

SCIENTIFIC DISSEMINATION TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

SCIENCE NEEDS MORE VISIBLE WOMEN



Although looking for fame is a waste of time, in practical terms, recognition is needed to maintain funding and to attract talented researchers to our laboratory.

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

Creative

Persistent

Optimist

Good communicator

Committed

Negotiation skills

Problem solving

Time management

Passion

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Singapore Statement on Research Integrity

Preamble. The value and benefits of research are vitally dependent on the integrity of research. While there can be and are national and disciplinary differences in the way research is organized and conducted, there are also principles and professional responsibilities that are fundamental to the integrity of research wherever it is undertaken.

PRINCIPLES

Honesty in all aspects of research

Accountability in the conduct of research

Professional courtesy and fairness in working with others

Good stewardship of research on behalf of others

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Integrity: Researchers should take responsibility for the trustworthiness of their research.

2. Adherence to Regulations: Researchers should be aware of and adhere to regulations and policies related to research.

3. Research Methods: Researchers should employ appropriate research methods, base conclusions on critical analysis of the evidence and report findings and interpretations fully and objectively.

4. Research Records: Researchers should keep clear, accurate records of all research in ways that will allow verification and replication of their work by others.

5. Research Findings: Researchers should share data and findings openly and promptly, as soon as they have had an opportunity to establish priority and ownership claims.

6. Authorship: Researchers should take responsibility for their contributions to all publications, funding applications, reports and other representations of their research. Lists of authors should include all those and only those who meet applicable authorship criteria.

7. Publication Acknowledgement: Researchers should acknowledge in publications the names and roles of those who made significant contributions to the research, including writers, funders, sponsors, and others, but do not meet authorship criteria.

8. Peer Review: Researchers should provide fair, prompt and rigorous evaluations and respect confidentiality when reviewing others' work.

9. Conflict of Interest: Researchers should disclose financial and other conflicts of interest that could compromise the trustworthiness of their work in research proposals, publications and public communications as well as in all review activities.

10. Public Communication: Researchers should limit professional comments to their recognized expertise when engaged in public discussions about the application and importance of research findings and clearly distinguish professional comments from opinions based on personal views.

11. Reporting Irresponsible Research Practices: Researchers should report to the appropriate authorities any suspected research misconduct, including fabrication, falsification or plagiarism, and other irresponsible research practices that undermine the trustworthiness of research, such as carelessness, improperly listing authors, failing to report conflicting data, or the use of misleading analytical methods.

12. Responding to Irresponsible Research Practices: Research institutions, as well as journals, professional organizations and agencies that have commitments to research, should have procedures for responding to allegations of misconduct and other irresponsible research practices and for protecting those who report such behavior in good faith. When misconduct or other irresponsible research practice is confirmed, appropriate actions should be taken promptly, including correcting the research record.

13. Research Environments: Research institutions should create and sustain environments that encourage integrity through education, clear policies, and reasonable standards for advancement, while fostering work environments that support research integrity.

14. Societal Considerations: Researchers and research institutions should recognize that they have an ethical obligation to weigh societal benefits against risks inherent in their work.

ETHICS AND RESEARCH INTEGRITY

Many countries now have national policies and procedures to ensure research ethics, and recently an international initiative called the **“Singapore Statement on Research Integrity”** has been developed as part of the 2nd World Conference on Research Integrity, 21-24 July 2010

Principles

Honesty in all aspects of research

Accountability in the conduct of research

Professional courtesy and fairness in working with others

Good stewardship of research on behalf of others

Responsibilities: Integrity, Adherence to Regulations, Research Methods, Research Records, Research Findings, Authorship, Publication Acknowledgement, Peer Review, Conflict of Interest, Public Communication, Reporting Irresponsible Research Practices, Responding to Irresponsible Research Practices, Research Environments, Societal Consideration

There are several other facets to ethics which you may need to consider during your research career: **animal, human, and bio/radiological ethics.**

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Thank you!

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