

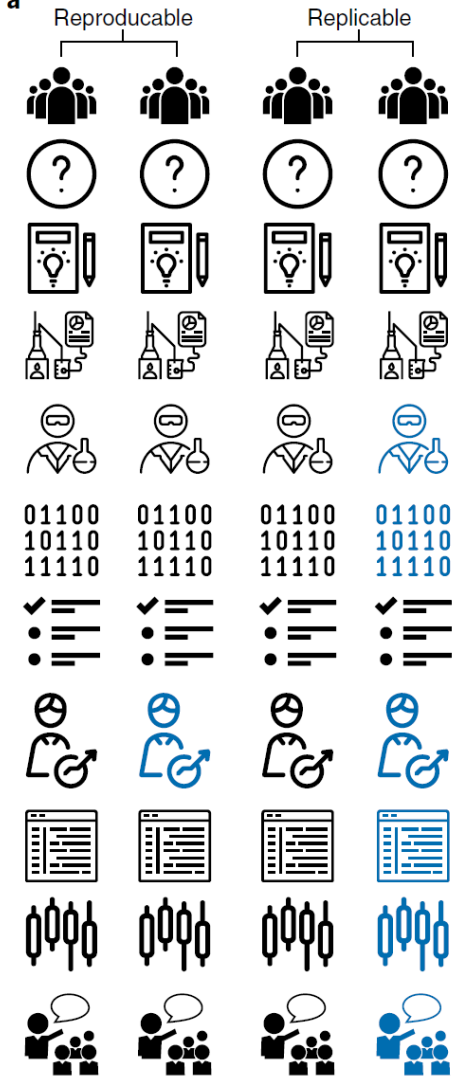
Reproducibility – a workshop

Ulf Toelch

What to expect...

- 1. Reproducibility: Definitions.**
- 2. The standard test for truth**
- 3. Questionable Research Practices and their effects**
- 4. Preregistrations and registered reports.**
- 5. Can everything be reproducible?**

a



Reproducible ~ Methods Reproducibility

Replicable ~ Results Reproducibility

Population
 Question
 Hypothesis
 Experimental design
 Experimenter
 Data
 Analyst
 Code
 Estimate
 Claim

■ Observed
■ Missing
■ Different value
■ Incorrectly reported

Patil, P., Peng, R.D. & Leek, J.T. A visual tool for defining reproducibility and replicability. *Nat Hum Behav* 3, 650–652 (2019).
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-019-0629-z>

Reproducibility Initiatives



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Edited by
Roger J Davis et al.

Reproducibility Project: Cancer Biology

Investigating reproducibility in preclinical cancer research.



Collection • Dec 10, 2014

- Main findings from **50 high impact citations/publications** in cancer research

Results of Reproducibility Project : Cancer Biology

SCIENCEBODEN | HEALTH

Plan to replicate 50 high-impact cancer papers shrinks to just 18

After 5 years, reproducibility project nears finish line

21 JUL 2018 - BY JACOB KILMER



DAVIDE BONAZZI

Reproducibility Initiatives



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- Main findings from **50 high impact citations/publications** in cancer research

5 replicated most results

6 replicated parts but not all results

6 were not able to reproduce results

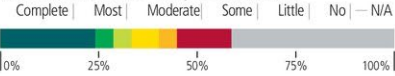
COMPLETED
50 experiments

INITIATED
87 experiments

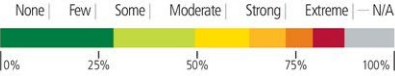
DESIGNED
193 experiments

BARRIERS

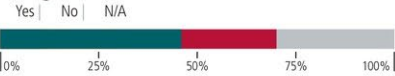
Modifications implemented



Modifications needed



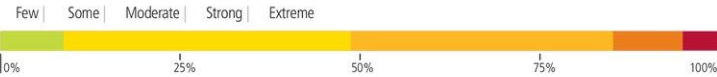
Reagents shared



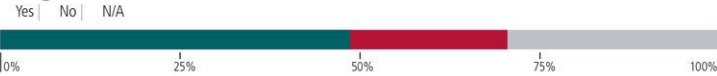
Authors helped



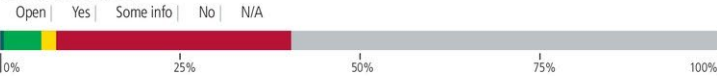
Protocol clarifications needed



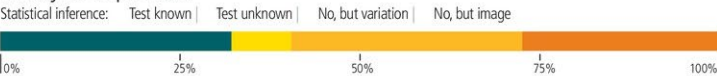
Reagents offered



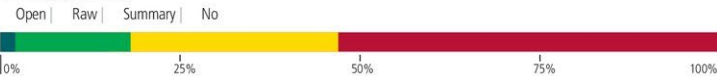
Code shared



Analysis reported



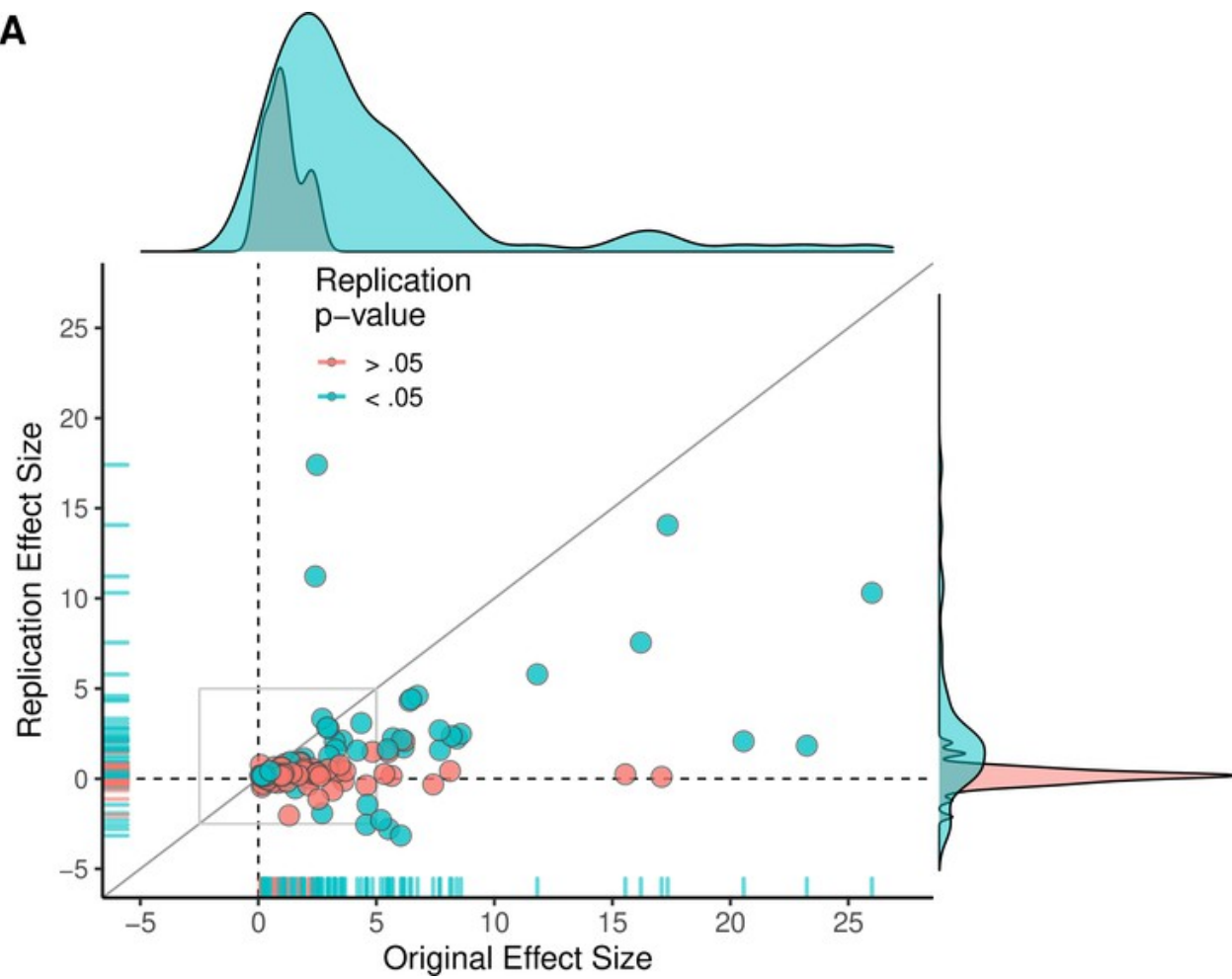
Data shared



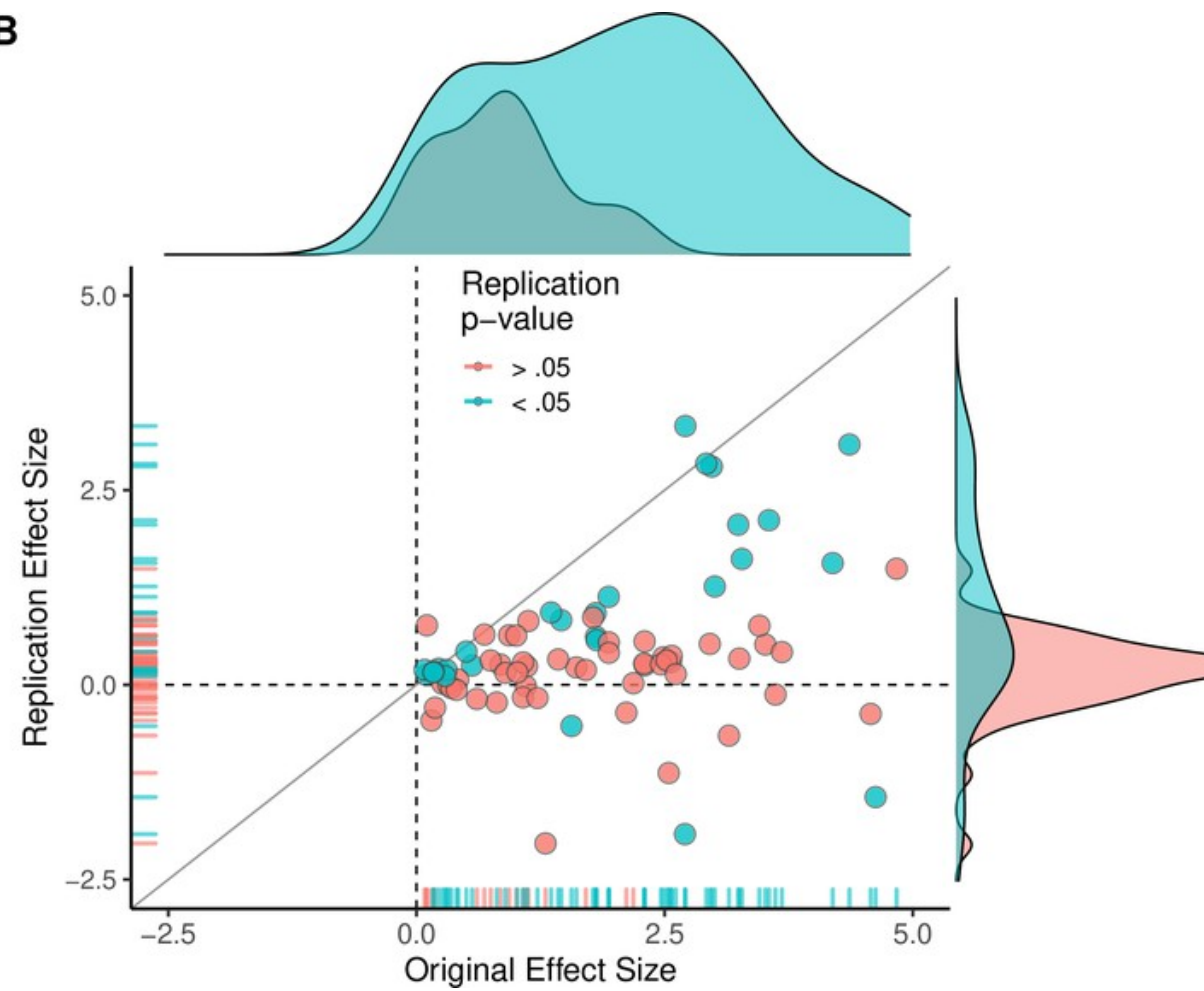
Roadblocks to Replication

Replication success limited

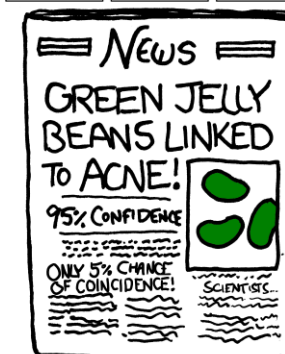
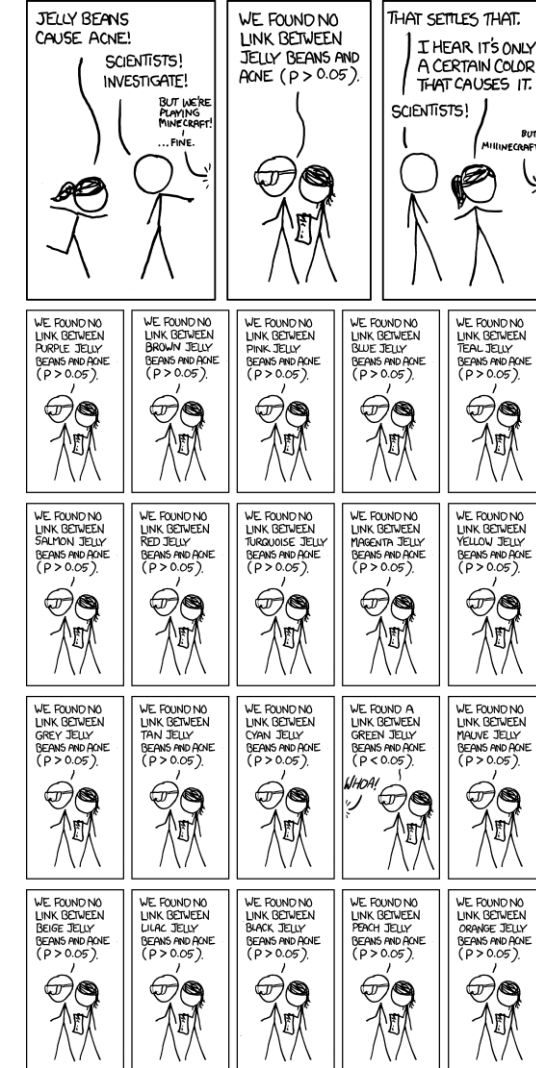
A



B



Science: How to search for the truth...

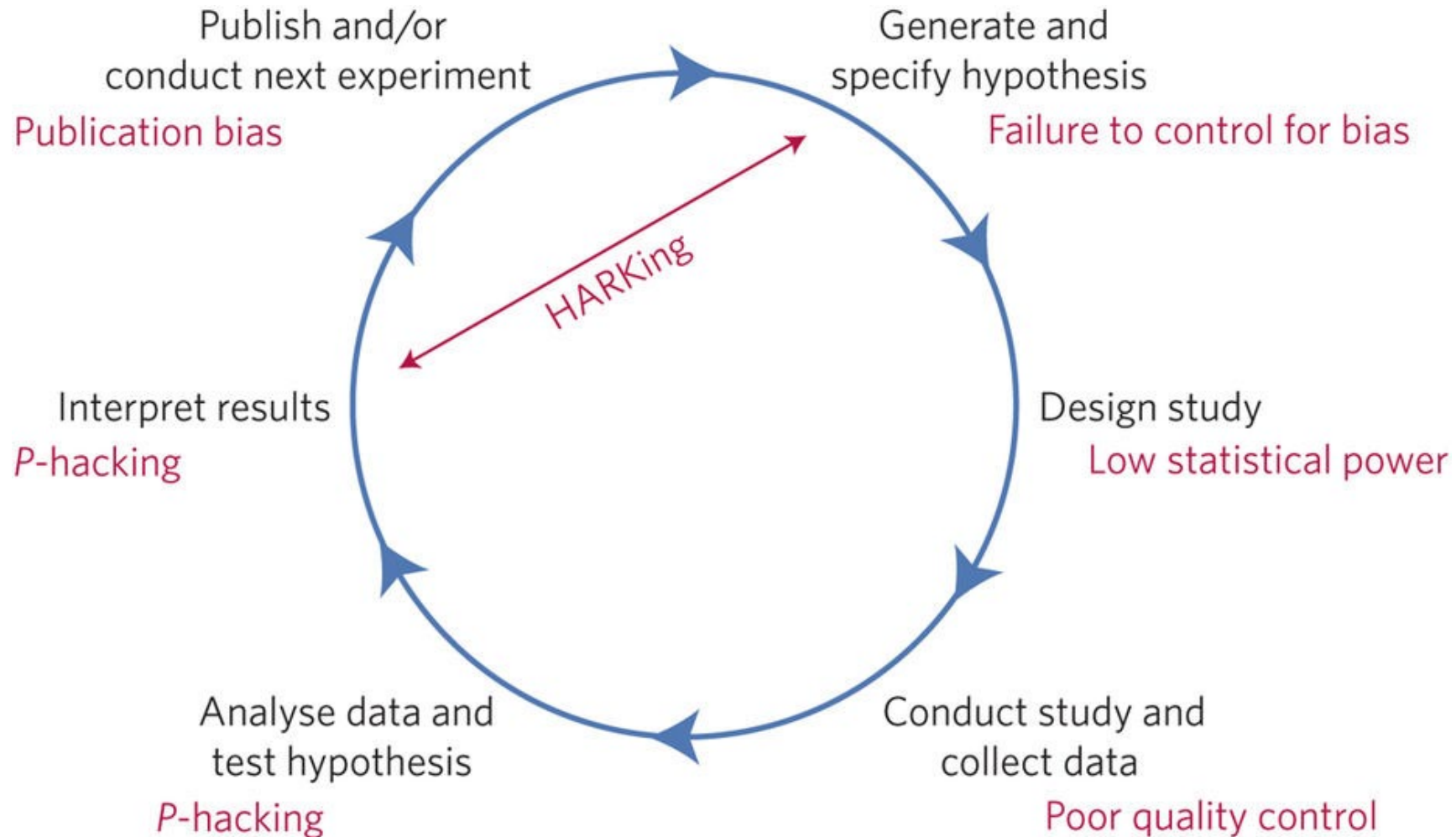


<https://xkcd.com/882/>

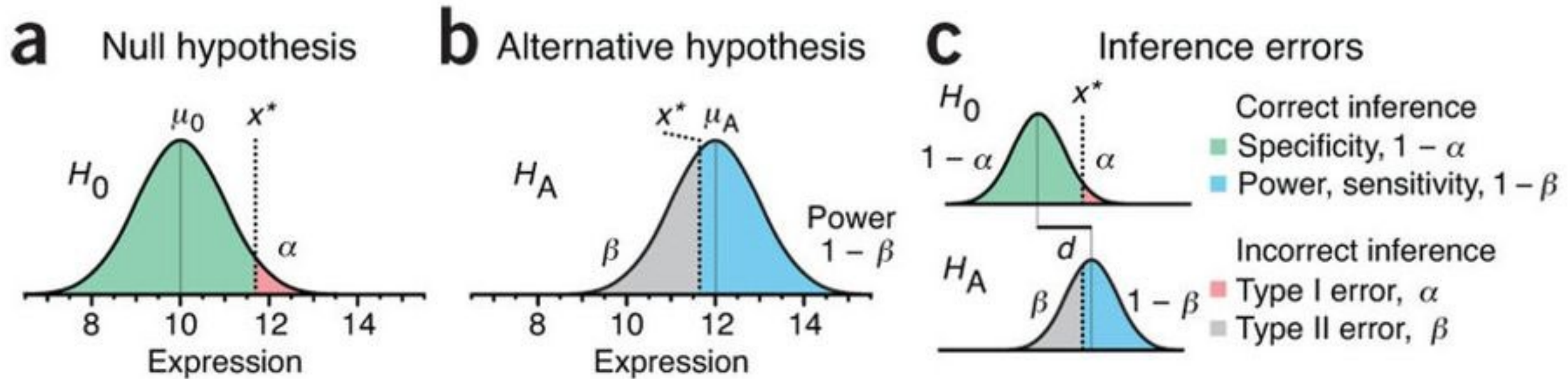
CC-by BY-NC 2.5

BIH QUEST
Center for Responsible Research

Threats to reproducibility



Standard test for the „truth“



<https://rpsychologist.com/pvalue/>

Standard test for the „truth“

- 1.Are we doing everything according to plan?
- 2.Can sound published research can be false?

Are we doing everything according to plan? **Questionable Research Practices**

Questionable research practices (QRPs) are ways of producing, maintaining, sharing, analyzing, or interpreting data that are likely to produce misleading conclusions, typically in the interest of the researcher. QRPs are not normally considered to include research practices that are prohibited or proscribed in the researcher's field (e.g., fraud, research misconduct). Neither do they include random researcher error (e.g., data loss).

Nagy, T., Hergert, J., Elsherif, M., Wallrich, L., Schmidt, K., Waltzer, T., ... & Rubínová, E. (2024, May). *Bestiary of Questionable Research Practices in Psychology*. <https://osf.io/fhk98/download>

Team up with your neighbour and find your „favourite“ QRP

https://nthun.github.io/qrp-bestiary/qrp_table_wide.html

Explore the effects of some QRPs

<https://shiny.psy.lmu.de/felix/ShinyPHack/>

Nagy, T., Hergert, J., Elsherif, M., Wallrich, L., Schmidt, K., Waltzer, T., ... & Rubínová, E. (2024, May). *Bestiary of Questionable Research Practices in Psychology*.
<https://osf.io/fhk98/download>

Parts of preregistrations

Time stamped, read-only version of your research plan

1. Research rationale
2. Hypotheses
3. Design
4. Analytic strategy (+)

Benefits

Improved use of theory and stronger research methods

A decline in false-positive publications

Reduced File drawer effect

Reduced P-hacking

Reduced HARKing

Concerns

Pre-registration could lead to undervaluing exploratory research

Rely more on researcher prestige to make decisions about accepting articles for pre-registration.

Task

Think of **benefits** and **concerns** you personally see/have when thinking about pre-registration

Write down a list for both

Time: 10 min

Benefits

Improved use of theory and stronger research methods

A decline in false-positive publications

Reduced File drawer effect

Reduced P-hacking

Reduced HARKing

Seven Selfish Reasons for Preregistration:



1. Take credit for your predictions.



2. Experience the excitement.



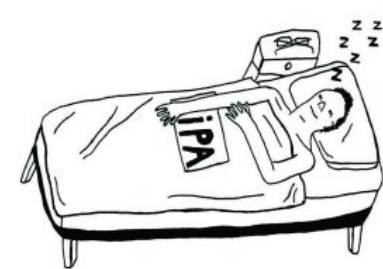
3. Prevent the data from taking you hostage.



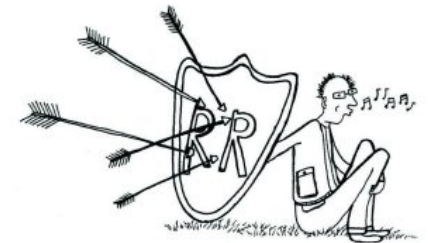
4. Profit from online resources.



5. Increase your reputation and self-image.



6. Await your results without fear with in-principle acceptance.



7. Protect yourself against post-hoc critique.

Concerns

Pre-registration could lead to undervaluing exploratory research

Rely more on researcher prestige to make decisions about accepting articles for pre-registration.

Confirmation vs Exploration



Preregistration: A Plan, Not a Prison

May 23rd, 2017, Alexander DeHaven

Posted in: [Preregistration](#)



<https://www.cos.io/blog/preregistration-plan-not-prison>

practical examples and solutions:

[Nosek et al. 2018](#)

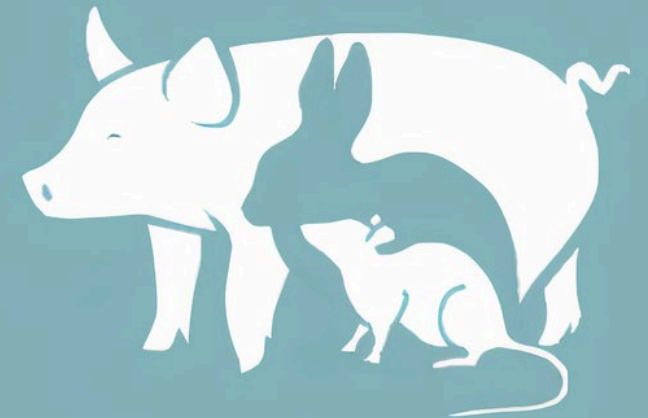
- **pre-registration:**

- [OSF default template](#)
- [OSF open-ended](#)
- [PROSPERO](#)
- [AsPredicted](#)
- [animalstudyregistry](#)

Preregistration for animal experiments



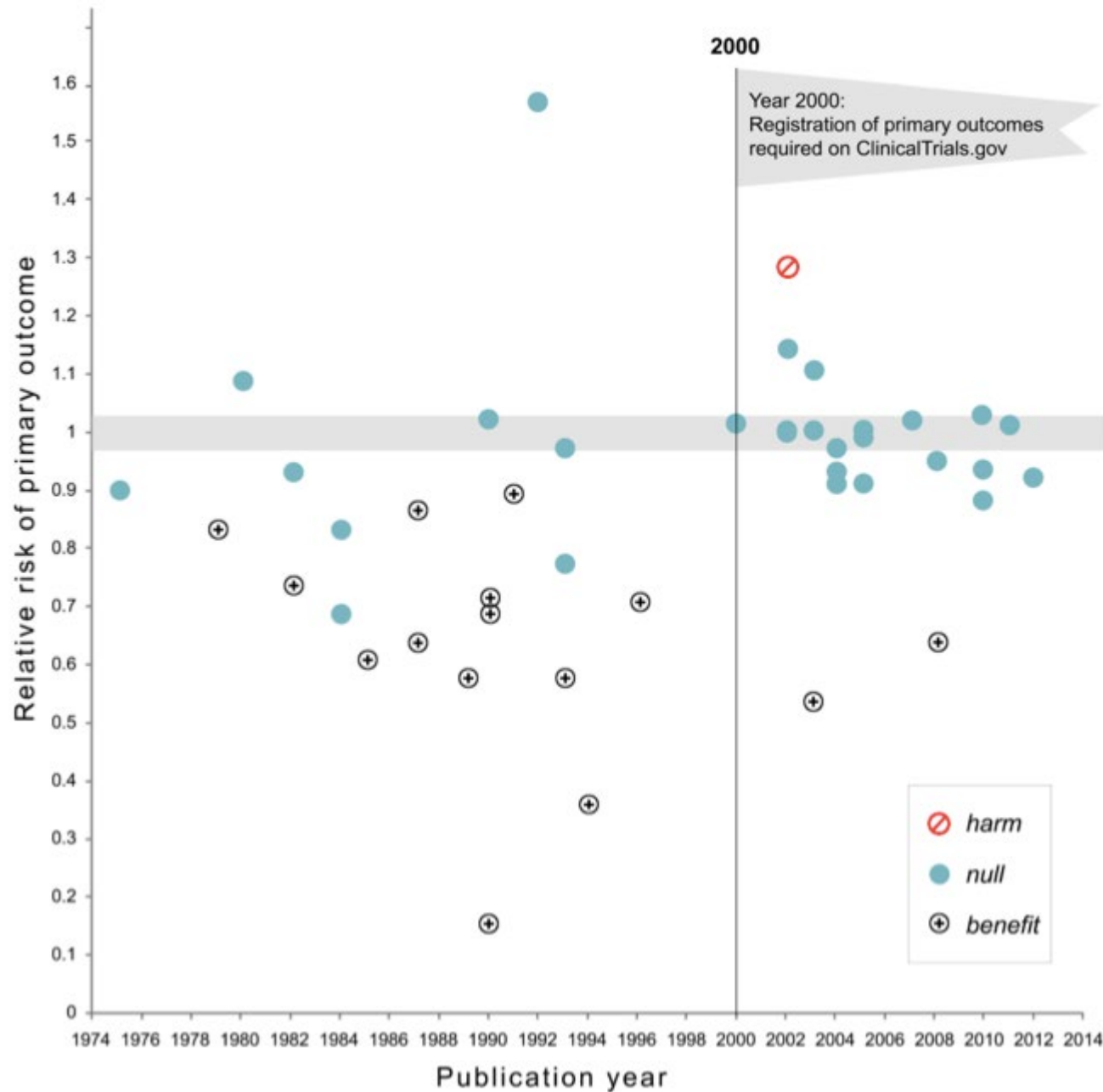
PRECLINICAL
TRIALS.EU



Registered Reports



<https://cos.io/rr/>



Reduced positive findings after mandatory preregistration in clinical trials

Kaplan RM, Irvin VL (2015) Likelihood of Null Effects of Large NHLBI Clinical Trials Has Increased over Time. PLoS ONE 10(8): e0132382.
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0132382>

How likely do you think scientific hypotheses are true?

Conducting a power calculation and the Positive Predictive Value

The cure for Alzheimer's

Difficult to understand mechanistically
Scientific progress slow

Assumption:

1. Low number of our hypotheses are true (<10%)
2. Effect sizes will not be overwhelmingly large (Median $d=.5$)

Typical study:

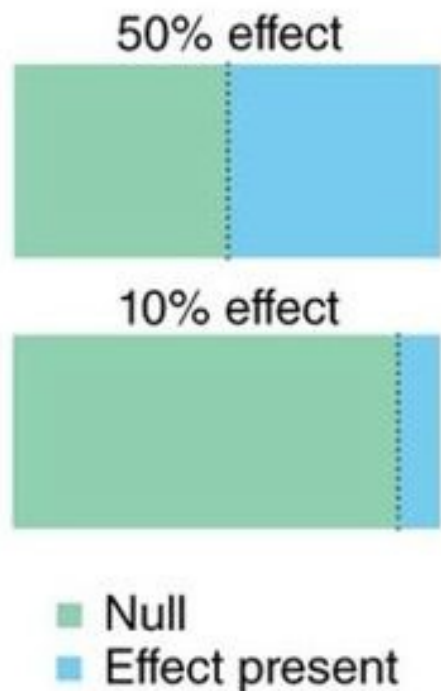
1 Treatment; 1 Control group

N=10 per group

What will be the positive predictive value* after 1000 experiments conducted on different hypotheses?

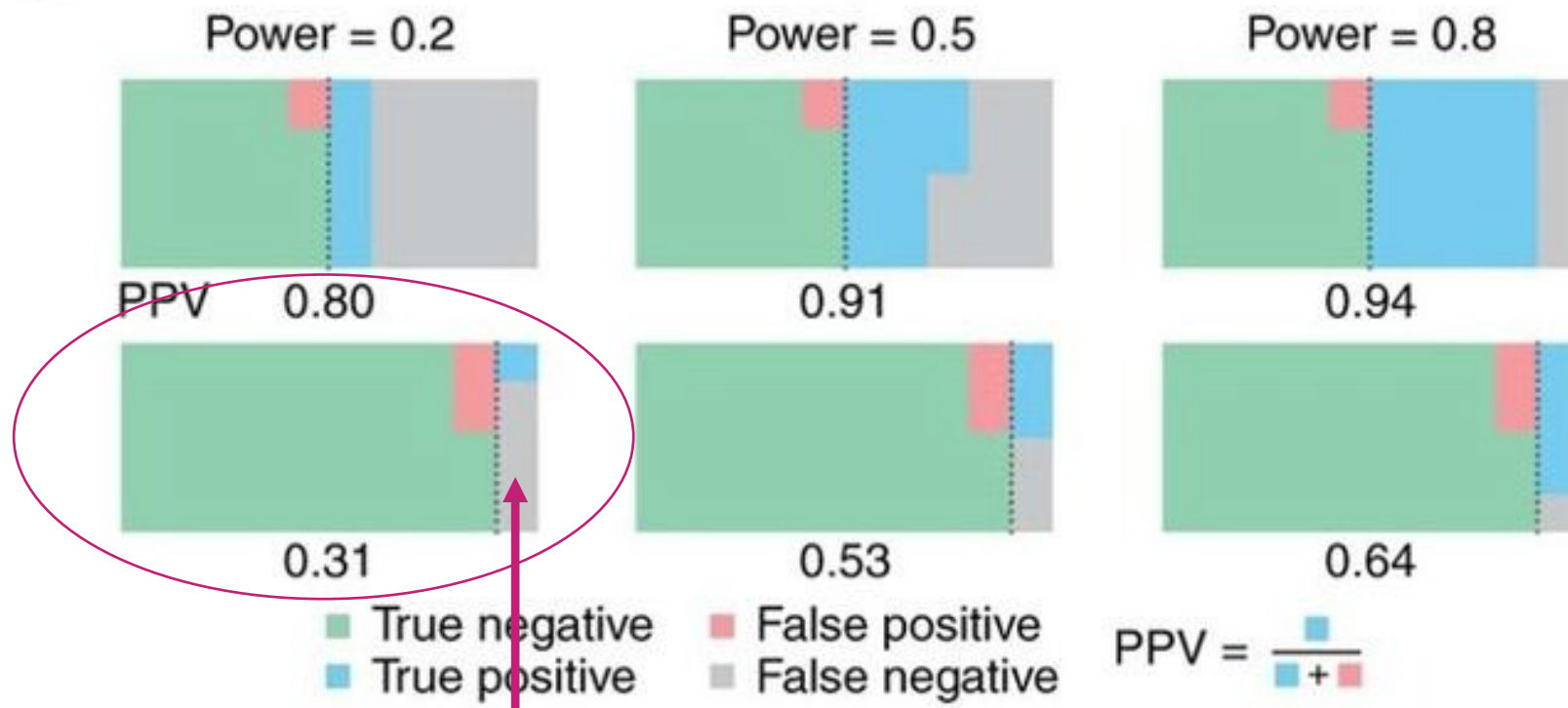
* Probability that a significant finding reflects a true effect

a Experiment groups



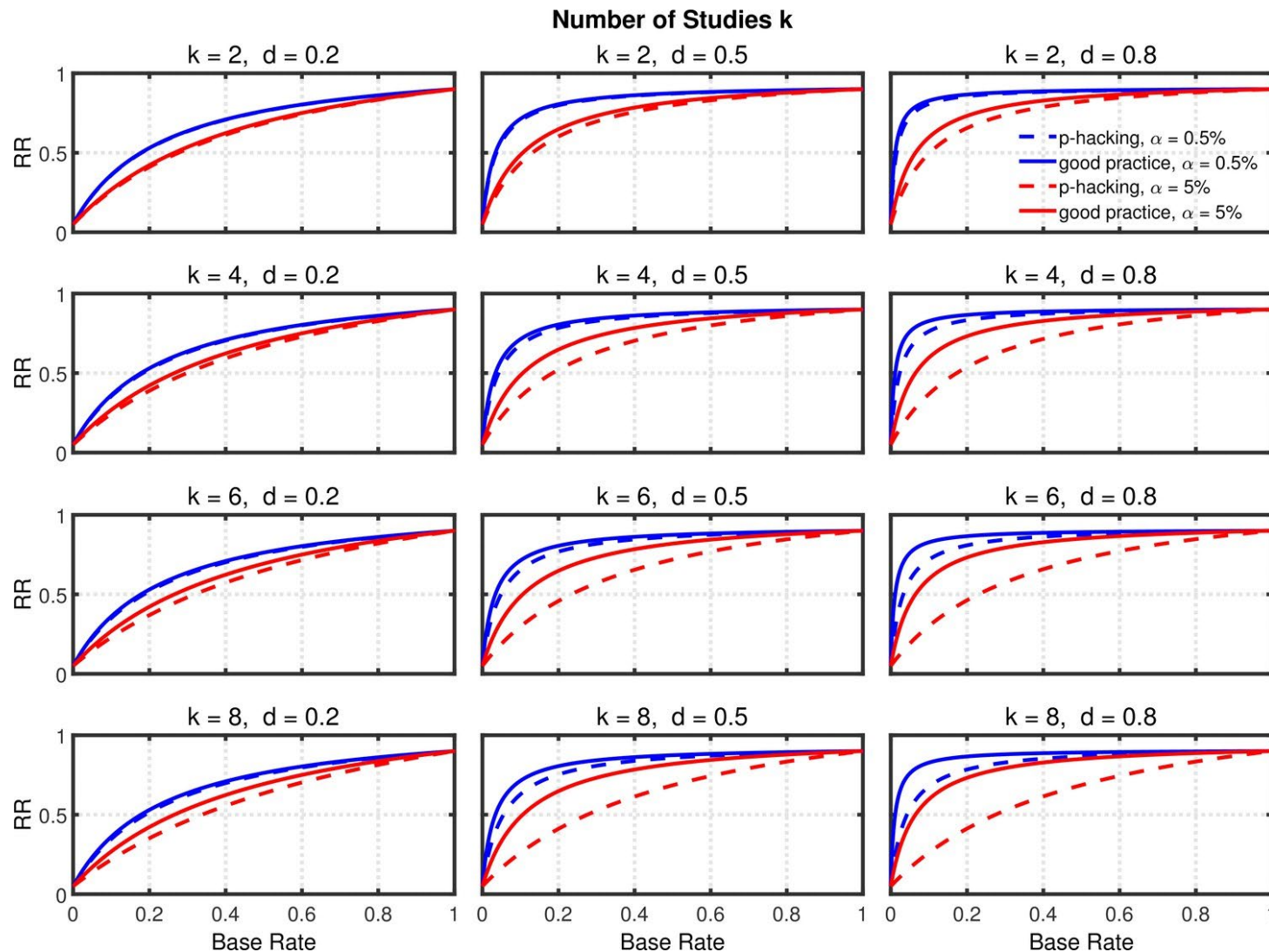
b

Classification and proportion of inferences



Krzywinski, M., & Altman, N. (2013). Power and sample size. *Nature Methods*, 10, 1139.

The effect of selectively reporting significant studies



Ulrich, R., & Miller, J. (2020). Questionable research practices may have little effect on replicability. *eLife*, 9, e58237.

<https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.58237>

We engage in a replication!

We only have 65 studies to replicate. 45 false and 20 real effects

We power these properly at $\alpha=.05$ power=.8 for an effect size of $d=.5$

PPV= $\sim .9$ but we need 64 animals per group!

**We have 18 substances to go into clinic out of 1000.
But we have overlooked 80 substances that may work!**

How are your experiences with replications?

Thank you.