CaRe PhD Day
May 16, 2018

Programme

Theme: Research integrity

10.00-10.05	Opening by prof. Onno van Schayck, Scientific Director CaRe
10.05-10.35	*Research integrity and publishing results* Prof. Fiona Godlee, editor of BMJ
10.35-11.05	*Research integrity and reproducibility* Prof. Lex Bouter, Professor of Methodology and Integrity, VU University Medical Center Amsterdam
11.05-12.30	Dilemma game scientific integrity
12.30 -13.15	*Lunch*

Programme

13.15 – 15.15	Presentations in small groups per research field of PhDs in the early stage of their trajectory

Check-in hotel from 14.00

15.15-15.45	*Coffee/tea break*
15.45-16.45	*Prevention research and governmental policy* Paul Blokhuis, State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport
17.00-18.00	*PhD students can pick up their certificate at the registration desk*
17.00-18.00	*Drinks*
19.00	*Dinner*

We CaRe for you

The objectives of CaRe are to establish and guarantee a high quality PhD training programme for researchers, and to foster the development of new scientific knowledge in public health and care.

Netherlands School of Public Health and Care Research

Research integrity and publishing results

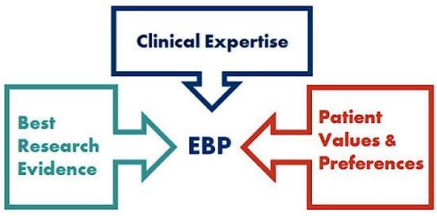
Prof. Fiona Godlee
editor of BMJ

Research integrity and publishing results

Fiona Godlee

16th May 2018

The principles of Evidence Based Medicine are sound…



The problem is that the evidence base is deeply flawed….

Mortality at 30 days in non-discredited randomised controlled trials of initiating perioperative β blockade

Study or subgroup	No of events/total β blocker	Control	Risk ratio (95% CI)	Weight (%)	Risk ratio (95% CI)
Secure trials					
Mangano 1996	4/99	5/101		7.7	0.82 (0.23 to 2.95)
Bayliff 1999	2/49	1/50		2.6	2.04 (0.19 to 21.79)
POBBLE 2005	3/55	1/48		3.0	2.62 (0.28 to 24.34)
MAVS 2006	0/246	4/250		1.8	0.11 (0.01 to 2.09)
DIPOM 2006	20/462	15/459		19.0	1.32 (0.69 to 2.55)
Neary 2006	3/18	5/20		7.7	0.67 (0.19 to 2.40)
BBSA 2007	1/110	0/109		1.5	2.97 (0.12 to 72.19)
POISE 2008	129/4174	97/4177		33.5	1.33 (1.03 to 1.73)
YANG XY 2008	0/51	1/51		1.5	0.33 (0.01 to 8.00)
Subtotal (95% CI)	162/5264	129/5265		78.3	1.27 (1.01 to 1.60)

Test for heterogeneity: $\tau^2=0.00$, $\chi^2=5.74$, df=8, P=0.68, $I^2=0\%$

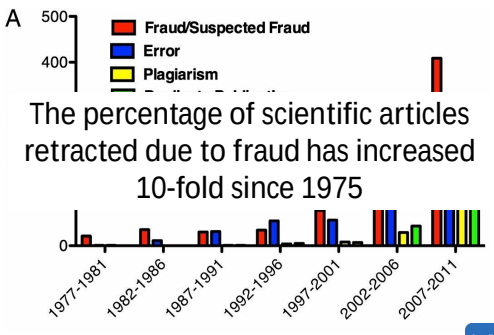
Test for overall effect: z=2.06, P=0.04

0.02 0.1 1 10 50

Favours β blocker — Favours control

Graham D Cole, and Darrel P Francis, 2014 BMJ

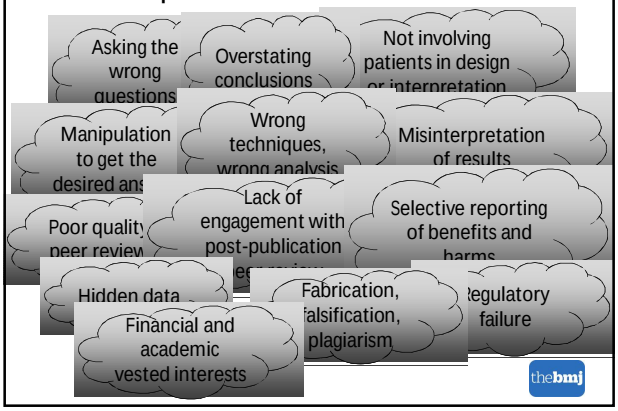
Research fraud



The percentage of scientific articles retracted due to fraud has increased 10-fold since 1975

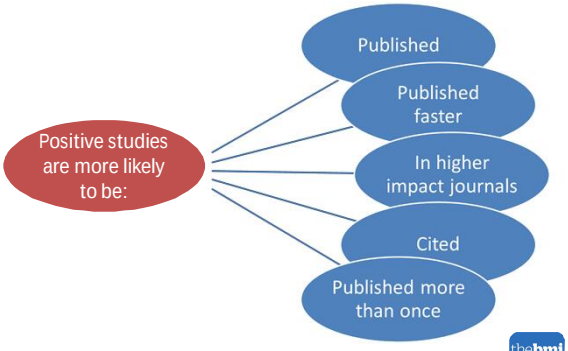
Fang et al, PNAS 2012

Some problems with the evidence…



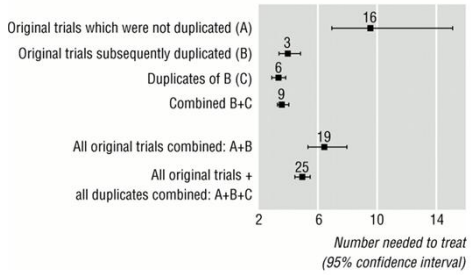
McGauran et al. Trials 2010

Publication bias in medical research



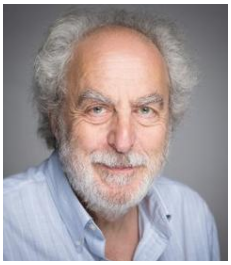
Stern and Simes, BMJ 1997, Ioannides, JAMA 1998, Easterbrook et al, Lancet 1991: Tierney and Stewart, 1997

Duplicate publication and "salami slicing": the story of ondansetron

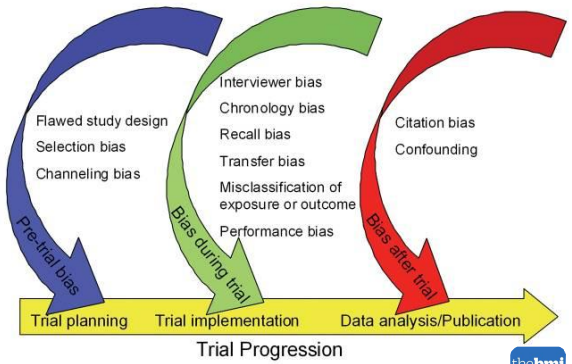


Source: Tramer et al, BMJ 1997: 315: 635-640

"What, then, should we think about researchers who use the wrong treatment (either wilfully or through ignorance), use the right treatment wrongly, misinterpret their results, report only results selectively, or fail to publish altogether? Most people would agree that such behaviour is unprofessional, unjustifiable, unethical, and sometimes unacceptable."
We should be appalled."



Major Sources of Bias in Clinical Research



Source: Pannucci CJ, Wilkins EG. Identifying and Avoiding Bias in Research. *Plastic and reconstructive surgery*. 2010

Essay

Why Most Published Research Findings Are False

John P. A. Ioannidis

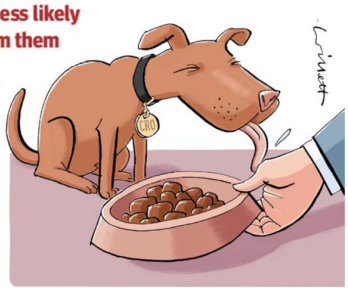
JP Ioannidis, PLoS Medicine 2005

Methods used by pharmaceutical companies to get the results they want…

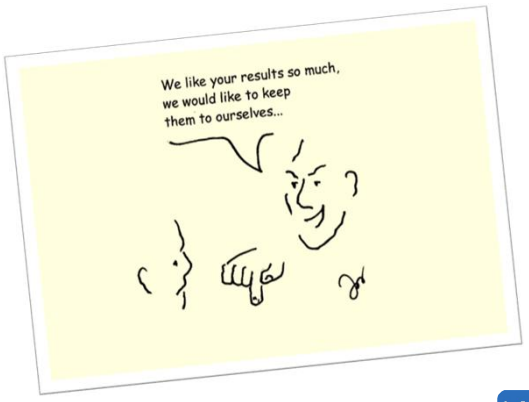
- Conduct a trial of a drug against a treatment known to be inferior.
- Trial a drug against too low/too high a dose of a competitor drug.
- Conduct trials that are too small to show differences from a competitor drug.
- Use multiple endpoints and select only favorable results.
- Use multi-centre trials and select only favorable results.
- Conduct subgroup analyses and select only favorable results.
- Manipulate results presentation (eg relative rather than absolute).

Smith R. Medical journals are an extension of the marketing arm of pharmaceutical companies. PLOS Medicine 2005

CROs face a fundamental conflict of interest—if they do not please their commercial clients, they may be less likely to get more work from them



BMJ | 13 September 2008 | Volume 337

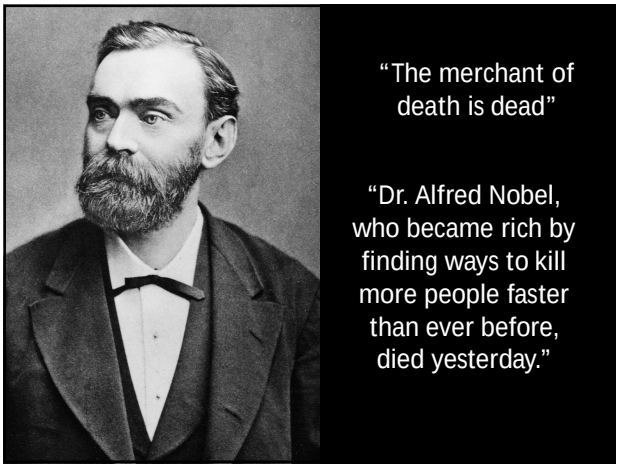


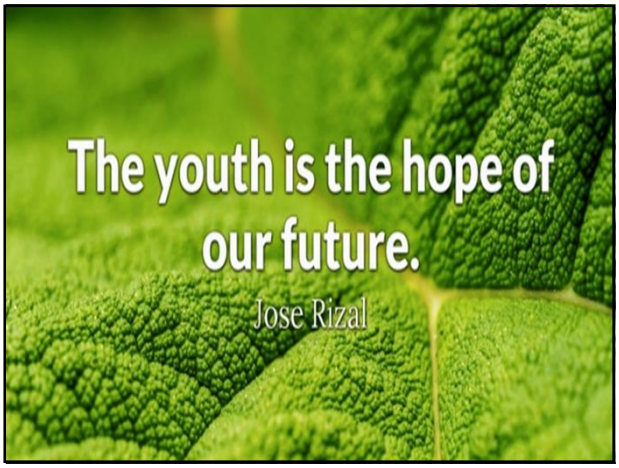
Source: Van der Meer, et al. Independent medical research? April 2007, Vol. 65, No. 4

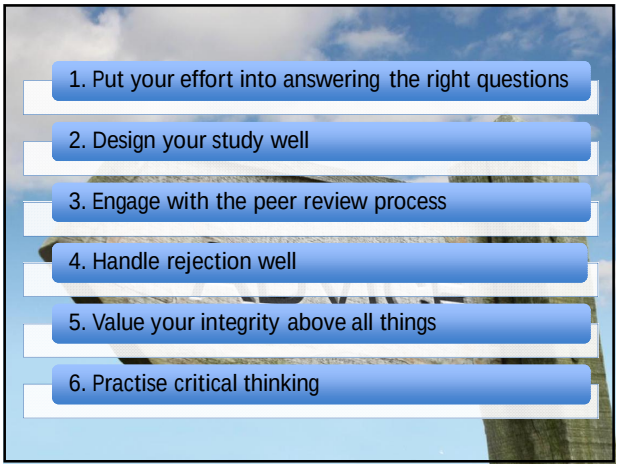
BMJ

RESEARCH

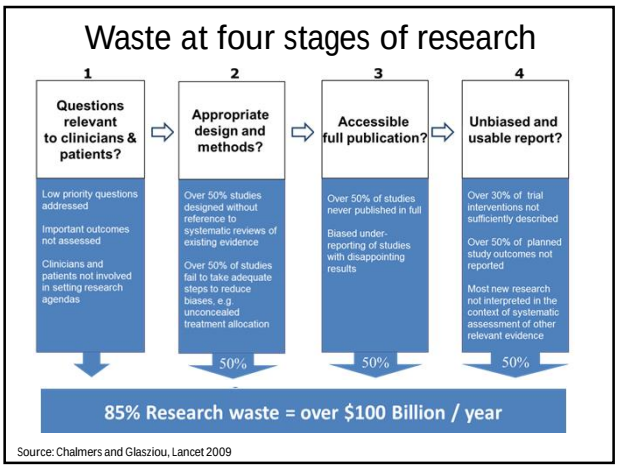
	Reboxetine (n/N)	Placebo or selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (n/N)	Odds ratio (95% CI)
Reboxetine v placebo			
Remission			
Published (1)	60/126	34/128	
Unpublished (6)	395/938	379/930	
Total (7)	455/1064	413/1058	
Response			
Published (1)	70/126	43/128	
Unpublished (6)	469/938	439/930	
Total (7)	539/1064	482/1058	
Patients with adverse events			
Published (2)	108/154	91/156	
Unpublished (6)	839/979	713/959	
Total (8)	947/1133	804/1115	
Withdrawal owing to adverse events			
Published (2)	15/154	16/156	
Unpublished (6)	122/979	48/959	
Total (8)	137/1133	64/1115	

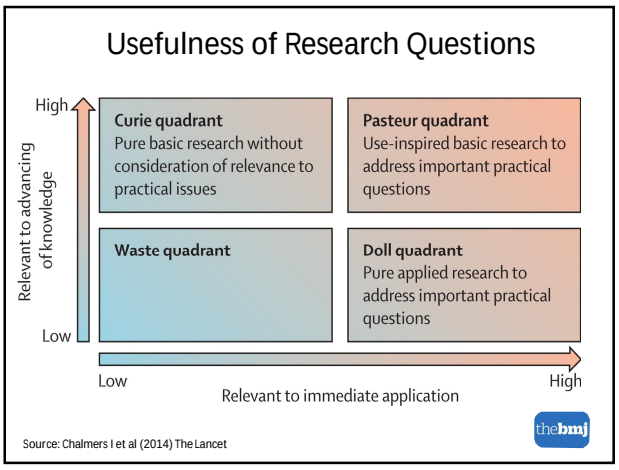

"The merchant of death is dead"
"Dr. Alfred Nobel, who became rich by finding ways to kill more people faster than ever before, died yesterday."


The youth is the hope of our future.
Jose Rizal


1. Put your effort into answering the right questions
2. Design your study well
3. Engage with the peer review process
4. Handle rejection well
5. Value your integrity above all things
6. Practise critical thinking


1. Put your effort into answering the right questions
ADVICE
thebmj


Waste at four stages of research
1
Questions relevant to clinicians & patients?
Low priority questions addressed
Important outcomes not assessed
Clinicians and patients not involved in setting research agendas
2
Appropriate design and methods?
Over 50% studies designed without reference to systematic reviews of existing evidence
Over 50% of studies fail to take adequate steps to reduce biases, e.g. unconcealed treatment allocation
3
Accessible full publication?
Over 50% of studies never published in full
Biased under-reporting of studies with disappointing results
4
Unbiased and usable report?
Over 30% of trial interventions not sufficiently described
Over 50% of planned study outcomes not reported
Most new research not interpreted in the context of systematic assessment of other relevant evidence
50%
50%
50%
85% Research waste = over $100 Billion / year
Source: Chalmers and Glasziou, Lancet 2009


Usefulness of Research Questions
High
Low
Relevant to advancing of knowledge
Curie quadrant
Pure basic research without consideration of relevance to practical issues
Pasteur quadrant
Use-inspired basic research to address important practical questions
Waste quadrant
Doll quadrant
Pure applied research to address important practical questions
Low
High
Relevant to immediate application
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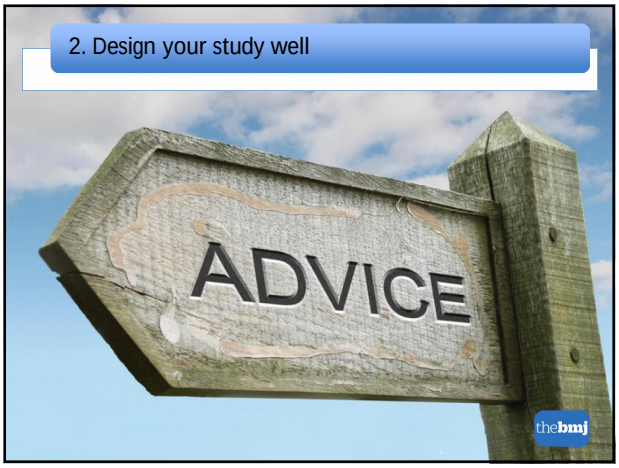
Source: Chalmers I et al (2014) The Lancet



Feasible	answerable with available resources
Interesting	not only to the investigators
Novel	confirms/refutes/extends knowledge, fills gap
Ethical	likely to be approved by ethics committee/IRB
Relevant	could influence practice, policy, more studies

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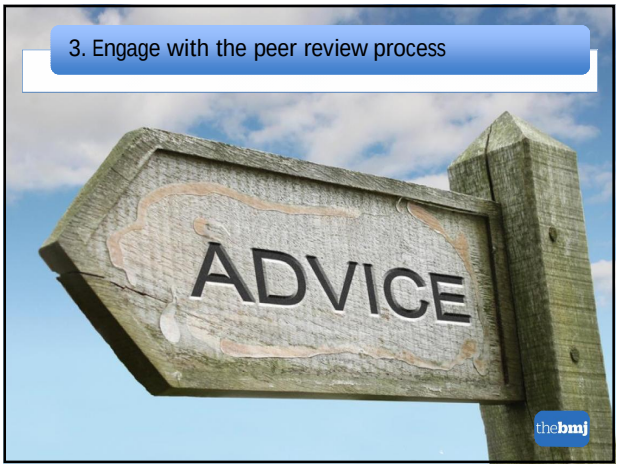
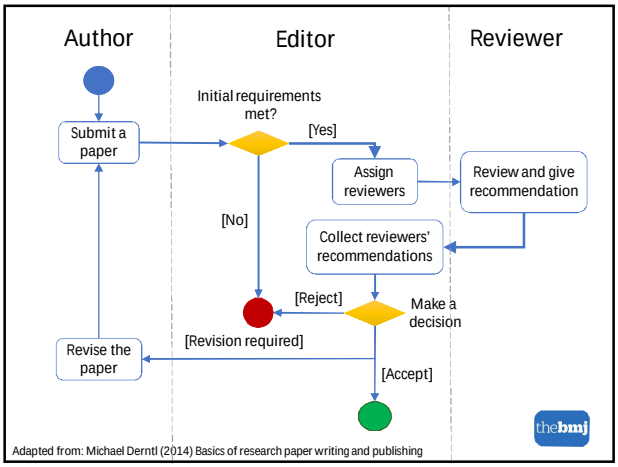
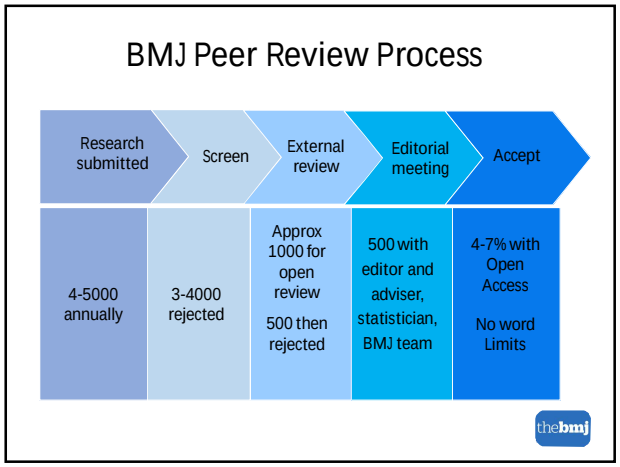
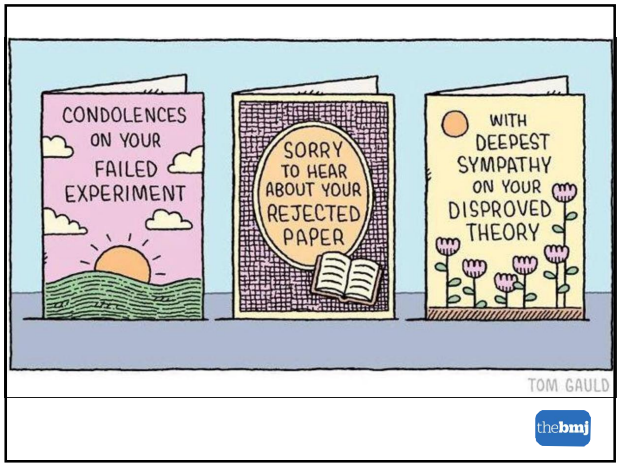
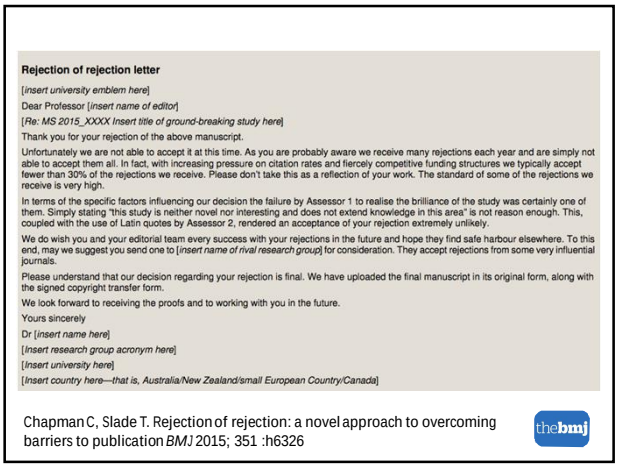
Adapted from: Hulley S, Cummings S, Browner W, et al. Designing clinical research. 3rd ed.











Rejection of rejection letter

[*insert university emblem here*]

Dear Professor [*insert name of editor*]

[*Re: MS 2015_XXXX Insert title of ground-breaking study here*]

Thank you for your rejection of the above manuscript.

Unfortunately we are not able to accept it at this time. As you are probably aware we receive many rejections each year and are simply not able to accept them all. In fact, with increasing pressure on citation rates and fiercely competitive funding structures we typically accept fewer than 30% of the rejections we receive. Please don't take this as a reflection of your work. The standard of some of the rejections we receive is very high.

In terms of the specific factors influencing our decision the failure by Assessor 1 to realise the brilliance of the study was certainly one of them. Simply stating "this study is neither novel nor interesting and does not extend knowledge in this area" is not reason enough. This, coupled with the use of Latin quotes by Assessor 2, rendered an acceptance of your rejection extremely unlikely.

We do wish you and your editorial team every success with your rejections in the future and hope they find safe harbour elsewhere. To this end, may we suggest you send one to [*insert name of rival research group*] for consideration. They accept rejections from some very influential journals.

Please understand that our decision regarding your rejection is final. We have uploaded the final manuscript in its original form, along with the signed copyright transfer form.

We look forward to receiving the proofs and to working with you in the future.

Yours sincerely

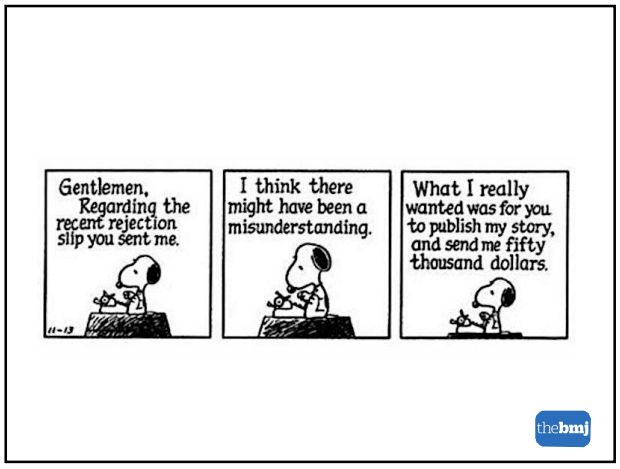
Dr [*insert name here*]

[*Insert research group acronym here*]

[*Insert university here*]

[*Insert country here—that is, Australia/New Zealand/small European Country/Canada*]

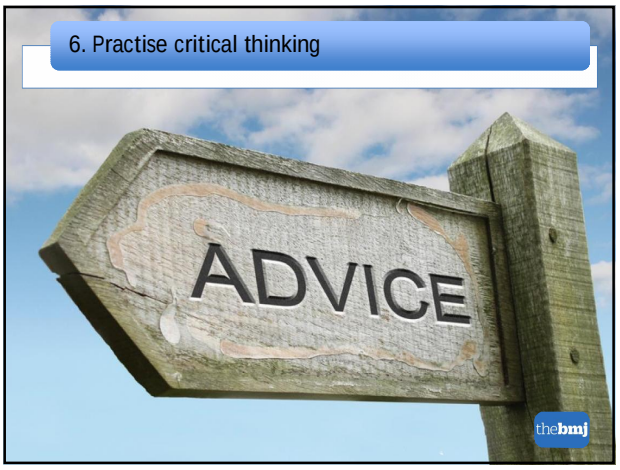
Chapman C, Slade T. Rejection of rejection: a novel approach to overcoming barriers to publication *BMJ* 2015; 351 :h6326



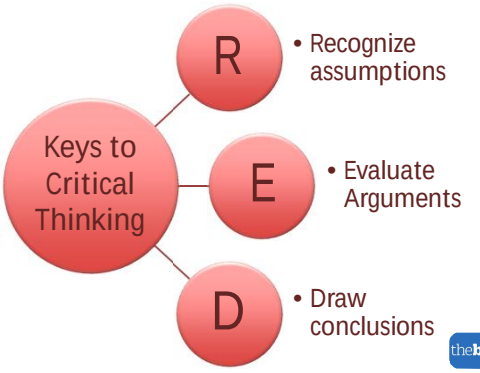
5. Value your integrity above all things

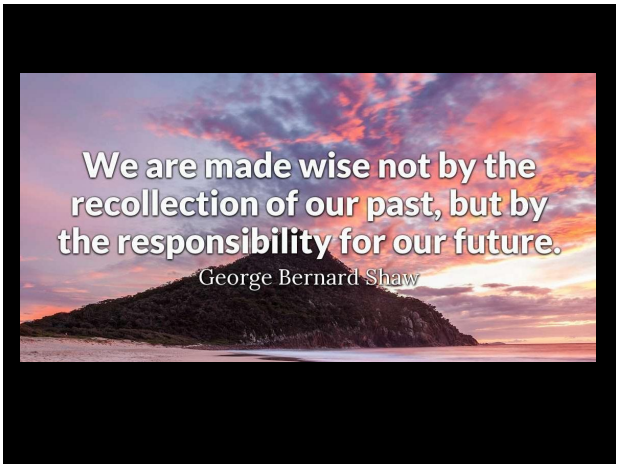
Integrity is doing the right thing, even when no one is watching.

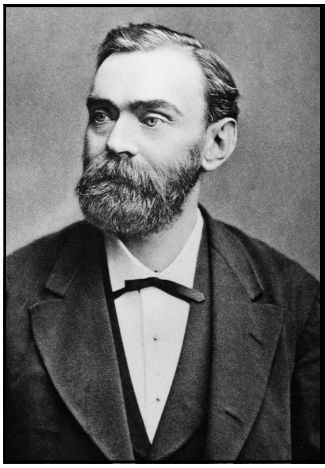
6. Practise critical thinking



Pearson's Model of Critical Thinking







What legacy will you leave?

CaRe | Netherlands School of Public Health and Care Research

Research integrity and reproducibility

Prof. Lex Bouter
Professor of Methodology and Integrity
VU University MedicalCenter Amsterdam

VU VRIJE UNIVERSITEIT AMSTERDAM

VUmc VU University Medical Center Amsterdam

Research Integrity and Reproducibility

Lex Bouter

Conclusion

- Scientists struggle with dilemmas
- Preference for positive findings leads to selective reporting and low reproducibility
- More transparency will partly solve the issues
- All stakeholders have a role to play

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Spectrum of research practices

How it should be done:
Relevant, Valid, Reproducible, Efficient

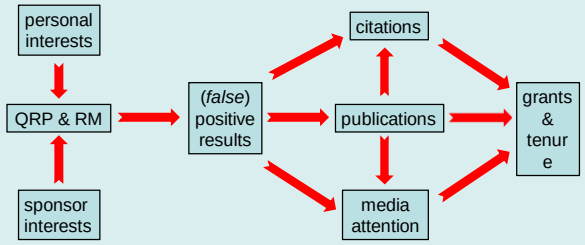
Sloppy science: 34%
Ignorance, honest error or dubious integrity

Scientific fraud: 2%
Fabrication, Falsification, Plagiarism

Responsible Conduct of Research
Questionable Research Practices
Research Misconduct

3

How things can go wrong



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Degrees of Freedom in Planning, Running, Analyzing, and Reporting Psychological Studies: A Checklist to Avoid *p*-Hacking

Jelte M. Wicherts, Coosje L. S. Veldkamp, Hilde E. M. Augusteijn, Marjan Bakker, Robbie C. M. van Aert and Marcel A. L. M. van Assen*

34 Researcher Degrees of Freedom that can be used to get Positive Results

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What is good for the validity and reliability of science is not always good for your professional career

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The natural selection of bad science

Paul E. Smaldino[1] and Richard McElreath[2]

Poor research design and data analysis encourage false-positive findings. Such poor methods persist despite perennial calls for improvement, suggesting that they result from something more than just misunderstanding. The persistence of poor methods results partly from incentives that favour them, leading to the natural selection of bad science. This dynamic requires no conscious strategizing—no deliberate cheating nor loafing—

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Non-publication → publication bias

Selective reporting → reporting bias

- Both favour preferred ('positive') findings
- Leading to a distorted picture in the published body of evidence

→ Flawed Systematic Reviews

→ Low Replication Rates

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Raise standards for preclinical cancer research

C. Glenn Begley and Lee M. Ellis propose how methods, publications and incentives must change if patients are to benefit.

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Only 6 of 53 preclinical landmark cancer studies could be confirmed by replication

When negative studies are rarely published, published positive studies are likely to be chance findings

Non-confirmed studies
- sometimes inspire many new studies → waste of resources!
- sometimes lead to clinical trials → unethical situation!

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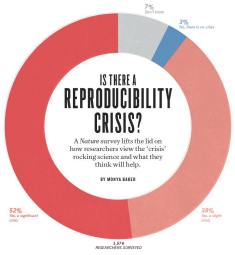
Replicability of studies is only 10-40 %



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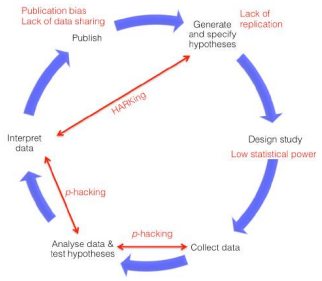
Important causes of 'replicability crisis'

- Selective reporting
- Low power
- P-hacking
- HARKing



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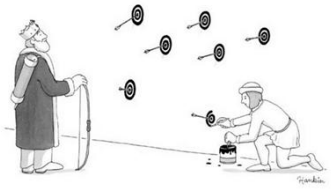
Hypothesizing After the Results are Known (HARKing)



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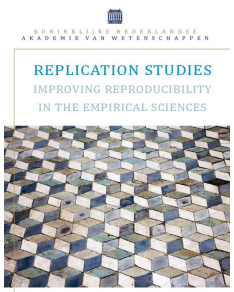

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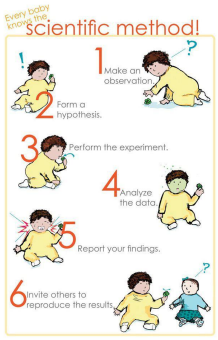

"Only when certain events recur in accordance with rules or regularities, as in the case of repeatable experiments, can our observations be tested—in principle—by anyone.... Only by such repetition can we convince ourselves that we are not dealing with a mere isolated 'coincidence,' but with events which, on account of their regularity and reproducibility, are in principle inter-subjectively testable."

Karl Popper. The Logic of Scientific Discovery. London: Hutchison. 1959, P. 45

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nature human behaviour

PERSPECTIVE

PUBLISHED: 10 JANUARY 2017 | VOLUME: 1 | ARTICLE NUMBER: 0021

OPEN

A manifesto for reproducible science

Marcus R. Munafò[1,2*], Brian A. Nosek[3,4], Dorothy V. M. Bishop[5], Katherine S. Button[6], Christopher D. Chambers[7], Nathalie Percie du Sert[8], Uri Simonsohn[9], Eric-Jan Wagenmakers[10], Jennifer J. Ware[11] and John P. A. Ioannidis[12,13,14]

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Table 1 | A manifesto for reproducible science.

Theme	Proposal	Examples of initiatives/potential solutions (extent of current adoption)	Stakeholder(s)
Methods	Protecting against cognitive biases	All of the initiatives listed below (* to ****) Blinding (**)	J, F
	Improving methodological training	Rigorous training in statistics and research methods for future researchers (*) Rigorous continuing education in statistics and methods for researchers (*)	I, F
	Independent methodological support	Involvement of methodologists in research (**) Independent oversight (*)	F
	Collaboration and team science	Multi-site studies/distributed data collection (*) Team-science consortia (*)	I, F
Reporting and dissemination	Promoting study pre-registration	Registered Reports (*) Open Science Framework (*)	J, F
	Improving the quality of reporting	Use of reporting checklists (**) Protocol checklists (*)	J
	Protecting against conflicts of interest	Disclosure of conflicts of interest (***) Exclusion/containment of financial and non-financial conflicts of interest (*)	J

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Table 1 | A manifesto for reproducible science.

Theme	Proposal	Examples of initiatives/potential solutions (extent of current adoption)	Stakeholder(s)
Reproducibility	Encouraging transparency and open science	Open data, materials, software and so on (* to **) Pre-registration (**** for clinical trials, * for other studies)	J, F, R
Evaluation	Diversifying peer review	Preprints (* in biomedical/behavioural sciences, **** in physical sciences) Pre- and post-publication peer review, for example, Publons, PubMed Commons (*)	J
Incentives	Rewarding open and reproducible practices	Badges (*) Registered Reports (*) Transparency and Openness Promotion guidelines (*) Funding replication studies (*) Open science practices in hiring and promotion (*)	J, I, F

Estimated extent of current adoption: *, <5%; **, 5–30%; ***, 30–60%; ****, >60%. Abbreviations for key stakeholders: J, journals/publishers; F, funders; I, institutions; R, regulators.

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Transparency of

Always prospectively

Publicly – if possible

Study Protocol

Analysis Plan

Amendments

Data Sets → Open Data

Reports → Open Access

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The preregistration revolution

Brian A. Nosek[a,b,1], Charles R. Ebersole[b], Alexander C. DeHaven[a], and David T. Mellor[a]

Progress in science relies in part on generating hypotheses with existing observations and testing hypotheses with new observations. This distinction between postdiction and prediction is appreciated conceptually but is not respected in practice. Mistaking generation of postdictions with testing of predictions reduces the credibility of research findings. However, ordinary biases in human reasoning, such as hindsight bias, make it hard to avoid this mistake. An effective solution is to define the research questions and analysis plan before observing the research outcomes—a process called preregistration. Preregistration distinguishes analyses and outcomes that result from predictions from those that result from postdictions.

2600–2606 | PNAS | March 13, 2018 | vol. 115 | no. 11

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Preregistration

- Essential for hypothesis testing research (PREDICTION)
- Alias context of justification, confirmatory research
- Optional for hypothesis-generating research (POSTDICTION)
- Alias context of discovery, exploratory research

- p-values only interpretable for PREDICTION + preregistration
- POSTDICTION p-values likely due to HARKing and p-hacking
- In other words: due to hindsight bias or data-driven

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Open Science Framework

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine
ClinicalTrials.gov

DataverseNL

figshare

MENDELEY

PRECLINICALTRIALS.EU
International register of preclinical trial protocols

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	LEVEL 0	LEVEL 3
Citation standards	Journal encourages citation of data, code, and materials—or says nothing.	Article is not published until appropriate citation for data and materials is provided that follows journal's author guidelines.
Data transparency	Journal encourages data sharing—or says nothing.	Data must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently before publication.
Analytic methods (code) transparency	Journal encourages code sharing—or says nothing.	Code must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently before publication.
Research materials transparency	Journal encourages materials sharing—or says nothing	Materials must be posted to a trusted repository, and reported analyses will be reproduced independently before publication.

Almost 5000 signitories !

Transparency and Openness Promotion (TOP) Guidelines

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Design and analysis transparency	Journal encourages design and analysis transparency or says nothing.	Journal requires and enforces adherence to design transparency standards for review and publication.
Preregistration of studies	Journal says nothing.	Journal requires preregistration of studies and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements.
Preregistration of analysis plans	Journal says nothing.	Journal requires preregistration of studies with analysis plans and provides link and badge in article to meeting requirements.
Replication	Journal discourages submission of replication studies—or says nothing.	Journal uses Registered Reports as a submission option for replication studies with peer review before observing the study outcomes.

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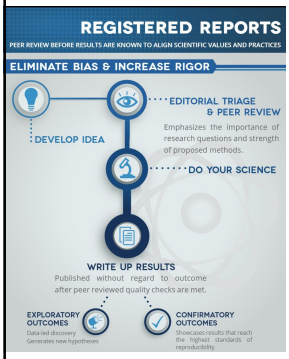

Used by 105 journals

Including BMJ Open Science

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equator network

Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research

N = 398

Reporting guidelines for main study types

Randomised trials	CONSORT	Extensions	Other
Observational studies	STROBE	Extensions	Other
Systematic reviews	PRISMA	Extensions	Other
Case reports	CARE	Extensions	Other
Qualitative research	SRQR	COREQ	Other
Diagnostic / prognostic studies	STARD	TRIPOD	Other
Quality improvement studies	SQUIRE		Other
Economic evaluations	CHEERS		Other
Animal pre-clinical studies	ARRIVE		Other
Study protocols	SPIRIT	PRISMA-P	Other
Clinical practice guidelines	AGREE	RIGHT	Other

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Conclusion

- Scientists struggle with dilemmas
- Preference for positive findings leads to selective reporting and low reproducibility
- More transparency will partly solve the issues
- All stakeholders have a role to play

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Netherlands Research Integrity Network

www.nrin.nl

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WCRI WORLD CONFERENCES ON RESEARCH INTEGRITY

www.wcrif.org

CaRe | Netherlands School of Public Health and Care Research

Dilemma game scientific integrity

CaRe | Netherlands School of Public Health and Care Research

Dilemma Game

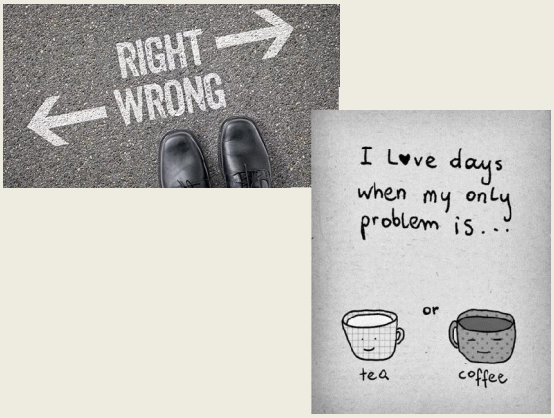
Scientific integrity

- Stand up
- Pick up your chair and move it to the wall

Ready? Let's play!

Rules

- Read the dilemma
- Read the options
- Choose an option
- Move to the section with the same colour, in time
- If asked elaborate on your choice
- Discuss with Prof Godlee and Prof Bouter



First dilemma

Spoilsport

I am using data from a widely used data source within my institute. While processing the data, I come across some systematic problems (missing values, outliers) that apparently nobody has ever bothered about before.
Remedying the error accurately would take me half a year.

My supervisor suggests following "common practice", without specifying. Common practice is not to report the problem. Alternative sources are not readily available.

What do I do?

- I take extensive time to analyse the problems, even if that implies that my PhD will be delayed.
- I go to the head of the institute and ask for an investigation into past and current research based on the data set. The results might be problematic.
- I change the scope of my research project so that I no longer have to use the data.
- I contact researchers who published earlier on the database. If they agree with the supervisor I follow common practice.

Second dilemma

Re-routing

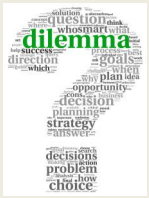
My paper has gone through two rounds of reviews with one particular journal and the reviewers are quite tough on me. But they do provide constructive comments and as they are not rejecting my paper, they probably do see some merit in my work.

But now a call for a special issue has come in from for another journal, exactly in the area of my paper. My paper will have a very good chance of getting accepted for the special issue, and the process might be much faster than the tedious process with these other, tough reviewers.

What do I do?

- I also submit the paper to the special issue of the other journal. If it gets a quick first round review, I can decide then which of the two journals has the best chance and I will retract it from one of the two review processes.
- I also submit the paper to the special issue of the other journal. Chances are that the two manuscripts will develop in two different directions anyway with two different sets of reviewers.
- I retract the paper from the first journal and submit to the second, knowing that as a result of the two rounds of reviews, the paper has improved a lot and stands a good chance of getting accepted.
- I stick with the first journal until I get a final acceptance (or possibly a rejection).

Third dilemma



Writing for your audience

My PhD research is funded by a government organization. When discussing my conclusions with the organization, it becomes clear that my conclusions are much too nuanced to make any political statements.

The organization asks me to rewrite my conclusions so that they offer more clear-cut statements. Based on the data I think it is impossible to say things with such certainty.

When I discuss the matter with my supervisor he tells me that I need to learn to write for my audience and that I should be able to make bolder statements. I might need the government organization for financing future research.

What do I do?

- I rewrite my conclusions in the way the organization asks me to.
- I refrain from rewriting my conclusions.
- I decide to write an executive summary in which my conclusions are more certain and clear while keeping the nuanced conclusion in my dissertation.
- I ask an older researcher who is very strict on scientific guidelines to decide on the matter.

Fourth dilemma

Different estimates

I am a PhD student. I have just run a regression analysis and the results come out nicely.

To validate the results I decide to run two alternative estimation procedures.

However, it turns out that the results from the alternative tests are not significantly different from zero, although the point estimates are comparable to the first results.

What do I do?

- I only report the results of the first regression analysis.
- I report all results in order to show the robustness of my results.
- I do not report the results but mention in the paper that these strategies yield quantitatively similar conclusions.
- In my discussion I list a number of reasons why performing these additional analyses would be inappropriate.

Fifth dilemma

Free lunch?

I am starting my PhD project and as a first task I am asked to rewrite a paper by a former PhD colleague who has meanwhile left academia.

I notice the paper needs only small changes and the reviewers are very mild and friendly, so the paper may get accepted in the next round.

My professor suggests putting me as last author, to support my academic career, despite my limited contribution to the actual research process. He will himself be the first author.

The former PhD has agreed that others can use his work, but no specific agreements were made.

What do I do?

- I agree to the offer and get listed as last author.
- I suggest that I should be mentioned in a footnote, but not listed as author.
- I contact the former PhD and ask him whether he wants the publication in his name.
- I decline the revising job; I do not want to be involved.

Sixt dilemma

Change for the good?

My main supervisor tells me, after reading a rough draft of my paper that I drastically need to change my methodology.

The approach I pursued was recommended by a famous, external member of my committee who will probably employ me as postdoc after I have defended my thesis.

What do I do?

- I inform the external committee member about the change.
- I work out the paper with the changed methodology and send it to my supervisor and the external committee member for feedback.
- I ask my supervisor to discuss the matter with the external committee member and let them decide.
- I tell my supervisor that I consider the opinion of the external member of higher value. I adhere to my original methodology.

Seventh dilemma

Invalid data?

I am a PhD student and have just started with the analysis of my data.

While analysing the data it becomes clear to me that something went wrong during the collection or the entry of the data since some scores are clearly incorrect.

The organization that conducted the data entry is considering the possibility that something went wrong while entering the data.

I do not have time to collect new data.

What do I do?

- I decide to correct the data myself; it is quite clear how to do this.
- I decide to delete the observations with the incorrect scores and conduct my research with fewer observations than initially intended.
- I discuss the issue with my supervisor and let him decide what to do.
- I ask the company to correct the data and to admit in an official letter that they were responsible for the incorrect data entry

Eight dilemma

Going for the top

At the very beginning of my PhD project, my supervisor tells me he really wants to publish in the absolute top journals.

I am afraid it will take more than five years to do so. As I am not planning on an academic career later, second tier journals will do.

What do I do?

- I agree with the goals of the supervisor and aim for top journals.
- I tell him I agree with his goals. In practice I will try to get my articles published in any relevant journal that will contribute to my PhD.
- I tell my supervisor of my limited ambitions, accepting the possibility that this jeopardizes my PhD track.
- I try to find another supervisor who is willing accept my more limited ambitions.

Enjoy your lunch!

"A Dilemma"