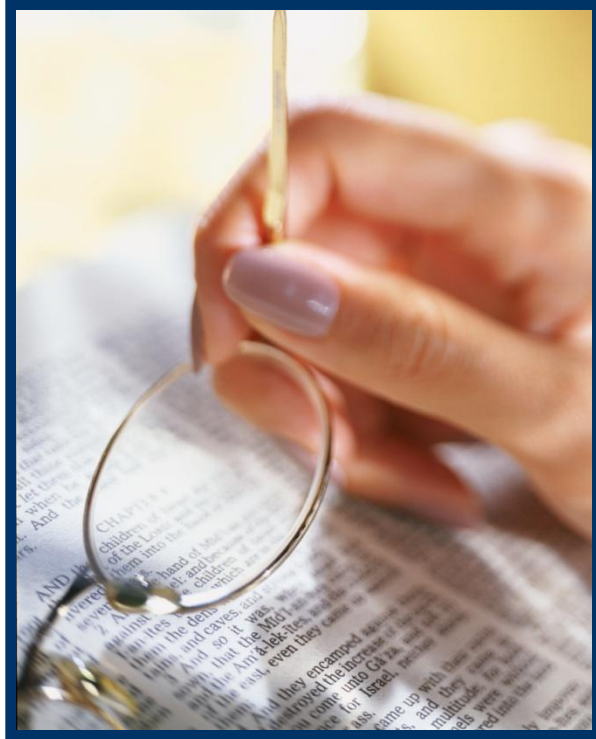




# Criteria for IRB Approval of Research

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**“Creation of new knowledge is good, but an optional good.”**

**“Respect and care for human beings is good – a mandatory good.”**

*Hans Jonas*

“All (IRB) members should review enough information so that they will be able to determine whether the research meets the regulatory **criteria for approval.**”



*AAHRPP Element II.2.D*

# Criteria for Approval of Research

- 45 CFR 46.111 (a) (OHRP) and 21 CFR 56.111

“In order to approve research covered by these regulations the IRB shall determine that all of the following requirements are satisfied...”



- We derive our criteria from federal regulations

| Criteria for Approval of Research |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Risk                              | Risks to participants |
| Selec                             | Selection of subjects |
| etc                               | When appropriate      |



# Criteria #1

## ■ Risks to subjects are minimized



1. by using procedures consistent w/ **sound research design**
2. by using procedures that do not involve **unnecessary risk**
3. when appropriate, by using diagnostic or treatment procedures **already being performed**

*eProtocol 2, 8(c)-(f), 9*



## Criteria #2

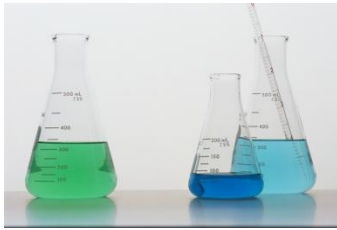
- Risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits

*eProtocol 1(b), 9,10*

**Should consider:**  
**only risks/benefits**  
**which may result**  
**from research**  
**e.g., CAT scan**







# Criteria #2

## ■ Importance of the resulting knowledge

### Should not consider:

**Possible long-range effects of applying knowledge gained in the research**

e.g., what if researcher was investigating the nutritional value of genetically altered vegetables?





# Criteria #2

## ■ Importance of the resulting knowledge



**IRB cannot consider  
the resulting effects  
of the research on  
public policies**







# Criteria #3

- Selection of subjects is **equitable**
- IRB must take into account:
  - **Purpose** of the research
  - **Setting** where it is conducted
  - **Vulnerable** populations:
    - Children
    - Prisoners
    - Mentally disabled



**e.g., 90% of all new drugs tested prior to 1970 were done on prisoners**



**e.g., testing a new flu vaccine on only adult males**

**eProtocol 1(a), 2(a)(b), 8(a)-(f), 9(f)**



## Criteria #4

*The IRB may approve a consent procedure which waives or alters some or all of the elements of informed consent*

- Informed consent must be:
  - **Obtained** from each subject or a legally authorized representative



**eProtocol 13**

# Criteria #5

- Informed consent must be:
  - Appropriately documented

*The IRB may approve a procedure which waives the documentation (signature) for informed consent*



***eProtocol 13***



...and when appropriate...



**6. Data collection is monitored to ensure subject safety**

**IRB** requires plan for > minimal risk studies

**NIH** requires DSMB for Phase III clinical trials

*eProtocol 9(c)(e)*

**When appropriate, the research plan makes adequate provision for monitoring the data collected to ensure the safety of subjects.**



...and when appropriate...

## 7. Privacy/confidentiality is protected



*eProtocol 9(c)(e)*

When appropriate, there are adequate provisions to protect the privacy of subjects and to maintain the confidentiality of data.





# ...and when appropriate...

Additional safeguards for vulnerable populations

**46.111 (b) When some or all of the subjects are likely to be vulnerable to coercion or undue influence...**

*FDA-regulated research only: FDA includes “handicapped” in the list of vulnerable subjects. Stanford University includes students, employees and laboratory personnel as a vulnerable population*



**eProtocol 9(f)**



# Reviewer Checklist



## **Purpose:**

- ✓ **Aids the primary reviewer(s) in summarizing review of a protocol**
- ✓ **Used as a tool for presentation during panel meetings**
- ✓ **Self-populating; editing and additions are made as necessary**
- ✓ **Satisfies some of the important elements pertaining to a complete review**





A-B

C

D-E

F-G

H-I

J-K

L

M

N

O

A. Purpose of Study (*eProtocol question 1a*)

Consider:

- Is the study likely to achieve its aims?

**Yes, this study is being conducted by a qualified staff using previously approved treatments. This study is also a collaboration with an institution familiar with this type of research.**

B. Brief Description of Study (*eProtocol question 2a*)

Consider:

- Are procedures consistent with sound study design?

**This study has gone through scientific and scholarly review via CCTO.**