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Chapter 1
General Information

1.1 Purpose of this manual
This document, “INVESTIGATOR MANUAL (HRP-103),” will help you work with the IRB and the Human Subject Research Office. It will also guide you through policies and procedures related to the conduct of Human Research that are specific to this institution.

University of Miami Investigators must read and understand the information in this manual before conducting human subject research.

1.2 What is Human Research?
The definition of “human subject research” depends upon whether and how the research is regulated. For federally funded research, the meaning comes from the Common Rule:

Common Rule Definition of Human Subject

Human subject is a living individual about whom an investigator (whether professional or student):

- Obtains information/biospecimens through intervention/interaction with the individual, and uses, studies, or analyzes the information or biospecimens; or
- Obtains, uses, studies, analyzes, or generates identifiable private information/biospecimens.
- Intervention includes physical procedures by which information/biospecimens are gathered (e.g., venipuncture) and manipulations of the subject or the subject’s environment performed for research.
- Interaction includes communication or interpersonal contact between investigator and subject.
- Private information includes information
  - about behavior occurring when an individual can expect that no observation or recording is being done, and
  - provided for specific purposes by an individual who expects the information will not be made public (e.g., a medical record).
- “Identifiable” means the subject’s identity is or may readily be ascertained by the investigator.
- An identifiable biospecimen is a biospecimen for which the identity of the subject is or may readily be ascertained by the investigator or associated with the biospecimen.
When conducting a clinical investigation under FDA jurisdiction, the definition comes from the FDA regulations.

**FDA Definition of Human Subject**

“The recipient of the test article or the control.”

Here are two tools you can use to see if your project is Human Subject Research.

1. Complete “WORKSHEET: Human Research (HRP-310)” on the HSRO website; or
2. Complete an online survey to determine whether an activity meets either the DHHS or FDA definition of Human Research.

In questionable cases, the IRB ultimately determines whether an activity is Human Research requiring IRB oversight.

You must not conduct Human Subject Research without obtaining IRB review and approval or an institutional review and approval of exempt Human Research. If you have questions about whether an activity is Human Research, or if you wish to have a written determination that your project is not human subject research, contact the Human Subject Research Office.

The University of Miami HSRO requires investigators to obtain IRB Approval before conducting human subject research.

### 1.3 What is the Human Research Protection Program

The document “HUMAN RESEARCH PROTECTION PROGRAM PLAN (HRP-101)” describes this institution’s overall plan to protect subjects in Human Research.

- The mission of the Human Research Protection Program;
- The ethical principles that the institution follows when conducting Human Research;
- The applicable laws that govern Human Research;
- When the institution becomes “engaged in Human Research” and when someone is acting as an agent of the institution when conducting Human Research;
• The types of Human Research that the University of Miami does not permit; and
• The roles and responsibilities of individuals within the institution.

Protecting human research subjects is the responsibility of everyone involved in the research.

The principal investigator (PI) is ultimately responsible for protecting subjects’ rights and safety. This statement is true, even though the IRB oversees the research.

1.4 Who is eligible to be a Principal Investigator

Every research study requires a Principal Investigator (PI). This person takes full responsibility for the conduct of the study.

Only one individual can serve as Principal Investigator for a human subject research project

The PI has ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the research, including compliance with the research project’s compliance with administrative, fiscal, and scientific requirements.

The HSRO will address all official IRB correspondence to the Principal Investigator through the HSRO’s electronic system.

Jackson Health System (JHS) employees who obtain approval from the JHS Clinical Research Review Committee (CRRC) may also serve as Principal Investigators on studies.

Registered Nurses with a BSN may serve as a PI if they comply with the following conditions:

1. The Evidence-Based Practice Council has reviewed and approved the research and follow the study until completion;
2. The PI has completed an HSRO-led training on the Institutional Requirements in addition to the training requirements outlined below;
3. The research proposal includes an experienced researcher as a sub-investigator who will mentor the nurse researcher throughout the research.

Nurses should access Resources for Nurse Researchers for more information.

Below is a comprehensive list of who may and may not serve as PI.
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<th>PI Eligible</th>
<th>Case-by-Case Decisions</th>
<th>Not PI Eligible</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Tenure-track faculty (full, associate, and assistant professors); and</td>
<td>• Adjunct faculty</td>
<td>• Postdoctoral fellows and research assistants (graduate students);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Non-tenure-track research and clinical faculty (lecturers, full, associate, and assistant professors);</td>
<td>• Visiting faculty</td>
<td>• Research associates;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Senior research investigators (Faculty with emeritus status or who are tenured and retired but wish to continue as PI)</td>
<td>• Visiting scholars. Contact the Executive Director of the HSRO via email to request permission for such faculty to conduct research. Please include a letter of support from your Department Chair/Division Chief. Upon approval, upload the confirmation email into the &quot;Supporting Documents&quot; section in your electronic submission.</td>
<td>• Graduate and Undergraduate students</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The University of Miami BSN or above-prepared Nurses (see specific requirements above)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Jackson employees who are conducting research at Jackson.</td>
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Chapter 2

Training and Disclosure Requirements

2.1 Training requirements for investigators and research staff

This section describes the training requirements imposed by the HSRO. You may have additional training required by other federal, state, or institutional policies. A comprehensive table of training requirements is located at the end of this chapter.

Investigators are responsible for ensuring all study team members have completed training before submitting an application to the IRB.

2.1.1 eProst Training Requirements

The HSRO uses an electronic platform, eProst, for IRB submissions and review. You can access an eProst account by completing a form on the eProst Landing Page. You will need to complete training courses on eProst based on your user role. The courses are available on ULearn, WeLearn and Qualtrics.

2.1.2 Basic Courses in Human Subject Research Training

All personnel involved in human subject research must complete human subject research training before engaging in human subject research activities. The HSRO refers to this requirement as becoming “CITI-Certified” because most courses are on a Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI Program) website.

The following classes of individuals must complete the required training:

- Investigators
- Sub-investigators
- Research team members listed in the eProst application
- Individuals named as the contact person in the informed consent document and recruitment materials

The PI and research team members should complete the required training before submitting an application for a new study to the IRB for review. New research team members must complete the training before engaging in research activities, including accessing and analyzing private identifiable data. For most of the training, researchers must recertify every three years by taking the CITI Program refresher courses for the Groups discussed above. Failure to maintain
certification is noncompliance with University requirements for conducting human subject research.

CITI offers the following basic courses:

**Group 1**
HSR Series for Biomedical Researchers - Required for all personnel involved primarily in biomedical research or conducting both biomedical and social/behavioral research.

**Group 2**
HSR Series for Social-Behavioral-Educational Researchers Basic Course - Required for all personnel involved primarily in social and behavioral research.

Trainees should select the courses most applicable to the types of human subject research conducted at their site.

**Community Involvement in Research Training Program - Basic Training for Community Partners**

In some instances, the research team partners with community health workers or other community members who cannot access the CITI training programs or who require a different kind of training. The HSRO offers research training through the **Community Involvement in Research Training Program**.

**Community Involvement in Research Training Program**
Introduces learners to the basics of research, including terminology, people, and methods. It also reviews the history of research abuses that led to our current ethical principles, guidelines, and regulations.

**2.1.3 Training for Clinical Trials**

In addition to the above courses, investigators and research team members conducting a clinical trial must complete Good Clinical Practice (GCP) training. See the definition of “clinical trial” below.
GCP training is a regulatory requirement for all investigators and research team members conducting clinical trials, regardless of funding. This training requirement also applies to funded social-behavioral clinical trials.

The NIH requires GCP training for biomedical and social-behavioral NIH-funded clinical trials. The CITI training listed below meets the University’s and NIH’s requirements. GCP training consists of basic and refresher courses provided by CITI tailored to different types of research, including:

- **GCP for Clinical Trials**
  Focuses on FDA requirement for clinical trials involving investigational drugs, biologics and medical devices.

- **GCP for Clinical Trials with Investigational Drugs and Biologics**
  This training does not include requirements for device studies, and includes information about the requirements for ICH-GCP.

- **GCP for Clinical Trials involving Medical Devices**
  Focuses on FDA requirements for clinical trials involving medical devices.

- **GCP for Social and Behavioral Research**
  Focuses on issues investigators face when conducting Social and Behavioral Research.

Trainees should select the courses most applicable to the categories of human subject research conducted at their site.

**Training on Conflicts of Interest**

Investigators and research team members, including external members who rely on the UM DRM/COIC to review financial disclosures, must complete financial conflicts of interest training when joining the UM and:

- Every four years;
• When the University revises its financial conflicts policies in a manner that changes investigator requirements; and
• When they are found non-compliant with financial conflict policies and procedures.

The training focuses on the federal policies that apply to research and externally funded scholarly activities performed at UM. You can find additional information, including a schedule of seminars to be held on the Gables, Medical, and RSMAS campuses, in the ULearn System (keyword search “conflict of interest.”)

Training on Bio-Safety

Before conducting research involving biological materials, investigators and research team members must complete the University’s Environmental Health and Safety Office's training. Review the Bio-Safety Training Page to learn about the training requirements. The training is available on ULearn and Blackboard.

2.2 Financial Disclosure

Investigators and key personnel, including external research who rely on the DRM/COIC to review their financial disclosures, must comply with the University of Miami COI policy.

The first step is to complete the training as described above. Non-UM (external) researchers will provide their training certificate to the PI, and the PI will upload the training certificate into the eProst submission.

The second step is for the UM investigators and key personnel to complete their disclosure certification in UDisclose.

Non-UM (external) researchers will complete the Interest Review Form for non-UM Affiliated Researchers (IDF) and give the form to the PI, who will upload the document into eProst as a private comment directed to the IRB Coordinator.

The Office of Disclosures and Relationship Management (DRM) and the UM COI Committee (COIC) review financial relationship disclosures and:

Technical Issues

For help with technical concerns about your CITI training and account, contact CITI or the CITI Help Desk at 888.529.5929. For further questions or concerns regarding the University of Miami policies about proper certification, please contact the Human Subjects Research Office at 305-243-3195 or email our Help desk at hsr@med.miami.edu.
(1) Determine whether relationships with an external entity create a situation that could introduce bias into a research project conducted at the UM or by UM investigators, and

(2) When this bias could occur, develop a plan to manage the conflict.

You can find additional information on the Disclosures and Relationship Management (DRM) website pages.

Investigators are responsible for ensuring all study team members have submitted financial disclosure information and completed training before submitting an application to the IRB.

The DRM shares information about the financial relationship and the determinations made by the COIC with the IRB. The IRB will then review the research and the information provided by the DRM to determine whether risks to subjects continue to be minimized and are reasonable when compared to anticipated benefits to the participants or others.

Comprehensive Table of Researcher Training Requirements

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<th>Training &amp; Description</th>
<th>Who Must Complete It</th>
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<td>Group 1 CITI Training (Every 3 years)</td>
<td>HSR Series for Biomedical Researchers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2 CITI Training (Every 3 years)</td>
<td>HSR Series for Social-Behavioral-Educational Researchers Basic Course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Involvement in Research Training Program (Every 3 years)</td>
<td>Covers the research basics, including terminology, people, and methods, the history of research abuses that led to our current ethical principles, guidelines, and regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITI GCP for Clinical Trials (Every 3 years)</td>
<td>Focuses on FDA requirements for clinical trials involving investigational drugs, biologics, vaccines and medical devices</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Focus</th>
<th>Target Audience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITI GCP for Clinical Trials with Investigational Drugs and Biologics (Every 3 years)</td>
<td>Focuses on FDA regulations and ICH-GCP for studies on investigational drugs, biologics and vaccines – but does not cover the requirements for medical devices</td>
<td>Researchers who participate in studies involving drugs, biologics and vaccines but not medical devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITI GCP for Clinical Trials involving Medical Devices (Every 3 years)</td>
<td>Focuses on FDA requirements for clinical trials involving medical devices</td>
<td>Researchers who participate on medical device studies but not drug studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITI GCP for Social and Behavioral Research (Every 3 years)</td>
<td>Focuses on issues investigators face when conducting Social and Behavioral Research</td>
<td>Researchers who conduct clinical trials but do not conduct trials involving FDA-regulated products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITI Conflict of Interest Training (Every 4 years)</td>
<td>Focuses on federal policies that apply to research and externally funded scholarly activities performed at UM</td>
<td>Investigators and research team members, including external members who rely on the UM DRM/COIC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bio-Safety Training</td>
<td>University of Miami’s Environmental Health and Safety Office's training. Review the Bio-Safety Training Page to learn about the training requirements. The training is available on ULearn and Blackboard.</td>
<td>All researchers conducting research involving biological materials</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3
Submitting to the IRB

3.1 Submitting New Human Subject Research

Before submitting the research for initial review, investigators should:

- Ensure all research team members have completed required human subject research training and conflict of interest training
- Obtain the financial interest status (“yes” or “no”) from each research team member
- Obtain the agreement of each research team member to their role in the research
- Train research team members on the protocol and the procedures you will delegate to them.

You must submit research proposals to the IRB through the HSRO’s electronic system, eProst. If you do not yet have an eProst account, complete the “New Account Request Form,” located on the landing page of the eProst website. You will need to have a valid C-number to request an account.

eProst uses an electronic application (SmartForm). Use the “New Study SmartForm” for new studies. The New Study SmartForm requires you to list the study personnel. You must ensure that all new personnel have completed the required training and have submitted the appropriate disclosures in the UDisclose system.

As you complete the electronic form, you will need to upload additional documents (protocol, consent document, etc.) requested by the electronic system. When you complete these tasks, the PI must review the submission and click the “Submit” button after ensuring it is correct.

You should maintain electronic copies of all information submitted to the IRB so you can use the original versions to document modifications.

The HSRO does not review and approve data collection forms such as case report forms (CRFs) submitted in eProst unless the form is provided to show the data elements that the study will collect during a record review (retrospective chart review)

3.2 Submitting Changes after a study starts

Complete the Modification SmartForm in eProst and attach all requested documents. When revising previously approved documents, use the WORD Track Changes feature to highlight the revisions. When submitting a modified sponsor protocol, complete the following steps:
- Document the study status to help the IRB see if the study is open to enrollment and if participants are enrolled.
- Provide a summary of changes and reasons for the changes on the electronic Smart Form to help the IRB members identify the changes and the reasons for the revision;
- Include a tracked changes version of the protocol and a clean copy of the protocol;
- If the consent document is revised, include a tracked changes version of the consent document.

### Revising Research Documents

- Keep a copy of any documents with tracked changes you submit to the HSRO
- Always use the last “tracked changes” copy to include new changes
- Save the last changes before you add any new changes so only new changes appear as “tracked.

Below is a chart that explains the document submission requirements for modifications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Updated Documents</th>
<th>Required Documents</th>
<th>Document Type</th>
<th>Where to upload</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revised Protocol</strong></td>
<td>Tracked changes version</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>“Protocol” Section</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PDF*</td>
<td>Via Comment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Clean copy</td>
<td>PDF or Word*</td>
<td>“Protocol” Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summary of changes</td>
<td>PDF or Word</td>
<td>Via Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revised Consent Document</strong></td>
<td>Add revisions to the last approved consent document and submit only a “tracked changes” version</td>
<td>Only Upload Word Doc</td>
<td>“Consent” Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recruitment Material</strong></td>
<td>Tracked changes version</td>
<td>Word</td>
<td>“Recruitment materials” Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PDF*</td>
<td>Via Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clean copy*</td>
<td>PDF or Word*</td>
<td>“Recruitment materials” Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investigator Brochure</strong></td>
<td>A clean copy of IB</td>
<td>PDF or Word</td>
<td>“Drug” Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A tracked version of IB</td>
<td>PDF or Word</td>
<td>Via Comment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summary of Changes**</td>
<td>PDF or Word***</td>
<td>Via Comment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Not required if you provide a tracked changes version as a WORD document

**Not required if the IB includes a summary of changes. Note: If an updated Investigator Brochure contains revisions to risk profile or expected adverse reactions, please submit this within ten (10) business days via an RNI
The PI must review the submission and click the “Submit” button after ensuring it is correct.

If the modification includes an update to study personnel, you must ensure that all new personnel are CITI-certified and have made the appropriate disclosures in the UDisclose system.

### 3.3 Submitting Continuing Review Reports

The IRB is required to review and approve all non-exempt research projects at intervals appropriate to the degree of risk. These additional reviews are called “continuing reviews.” The IRB must conduct a continuing review of research involving more than minimal risk at least once yearly. If your study requires continuing review, your approval letter will include an expiration date.

To submit a continuing review application, complete the appropriate SmartForm in eProst, and attach all requested documents. You must submit this form at least 45 days before the expiration date of the study. The PI must review the submission and click the “Submit” button after ensuring it is correct.

Two different SmartForms are available for continuing review submissions:

- Continuing Review SmartForm
- Combined Continuing Review and Modification SmartForm

If you need to modify the research simultaneously with the continuing review, submit a combined Continuing Review and Modification SmartForm.
**When Approval Expires**

If your IRB approval expires, all Human Research procedures related to the protocol must stop, including:

- recruitment,
- advertisement
- screening
- enrollment
- consent
- interventions
- interactions
- collection or analysis of private identifiable information.

Continuing human research procedures after approval has lapsed violates institutional policy and may also violate the terms of your grant and federal regulations.

If subjects may be harmed by stopping one or more research procedures, provide the following information to the HSRO as soon as possible:

- A list of the required procedures;
- The number of subjects who need the procedure(s); and
- A description of the harm that could occur without the procedure.

The HSRO will not approve applications for new human subject research when the investigator has a human subject study for which IRB approval has lapsed until the IRB receives an application for continuing review or an application to close the existing study.

### 3.4 Closing a Study

Investigators must close a study when:

- They have completed all interactions and interventions with subjects; and
- The study is no longer accessing private, identifiable information about the participants.

To close a study, complete the Continuing Review SmartForm in the electronic IRB system, attach all requested supplements, and have the SmartForm submitted by the PI by clicking the “Submit” activity.
3.5 Writing an Investigator Protocol

A research protocol is a document that describes the background, rationale, objectives, design, methodology, statistical considerations, and organization of a research project. If the requirements are met, the IRB will approve the protocol.

Unless a revision to the protocol is required to protect subjects from imminent harm, investigators and research staff must comply with the protocol, as written, when conducting human subject research. Consequently, all individuals listed as study personnel must receive training on the protocol requirements.

The HSRO recommends that research teams use tools, such as checklists, pre-written orders, and calendars to avoid protocol deviations.

Sponsors provide the protocol for industry-sponsored research. Investigators must write and submit a “Local Addendum” to describe how they will perform the study at their site. The Local Addendum will describe local issues such as recruitment and confidentiality of the data.

Investigators can use one of several protocol templates to create their protocol. You can find these templates on the HSRO Website. It is essential to use a template protocol to ensure you include all required information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRP-503(b)- Greater than Minimal Risk</th>
<th>You can use this template for a wide range of studies that are not clinical trials subject to FDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Template Protocol – Minimal Risk</td>
<td>You should use this template for most protocols involving only minimal risk that do not meet any of the categories below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRP-503(b)- Greater than Minimal Risk</td>
<td>Use this template for clinical investigations involving FDA-regulated products and other biomedical studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Template Protocol – Local Addendum</td>
<td>Submit this template with the sponsor’s primary protocol because it provides specific information about the research site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Template Protocol – Chart Review</td>
<td>For use with research involving only data collection from existing records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Template Protocol – Survey &amp; Interview</td>
<td>For use with research involving only surveys, interviews, or focus groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use one of the templates above as a starting point. Here are some key points to remember when developing an Investigator Protocol:

- The italicized bullet points in the template serve as guidance to investigators. Follow the instructions and then remove all italicized comments and red font before submitting the protocol to the IRB.
- When writing an Investigator Protocol, always keep an electronic copy. You will need to modify that copy when making changes to the Investigator Protocol. Always using Word’s Track Changes feature to document the changes you made and include a Summary of Changes with the submission.
- If you believe your activity may not be Human Research, click this link to complete an online survey to see if the project is “human subject research.”
- In rare instances, a section in a Template Protocol might not apply to your research. If you are sure the section is not relevant to your study, place “N/A” in that section.
- If your research includes any of the following vulnerable populations, describe these participants in the inclusion criteria.
  - Adults unable to provide legally effective consent
  - Individuals who are not yet adults (infants, children, teenagers)
  - Pregnant women
  - Prisoners
  - Students of the investigator
  - Employees who are supervised by the Investigator.
- If you are conducting community-based participatory research, you may contact the IRB Office for information about:
  - How to perform community-based participatory research design
  - Using community advisory boards
  - Using participant advocates
  - Partnering with community-based institutions or organizations.

### 3.6 Ancillary Review Requirements

Ancillary review assists the University of Miami with research feasibility, risk, regulatory requirements, and research compliance. In some instances, the HSRO cannot release the IRB
approval until you receive ancillary committee approval. Not all studies require ancillary review. Below is a table describing each ancillary review.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Committee Name</th>
<th>Contact</th>
<th>Authority</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protocol Review &amp; Monitoring Committee (PRMC)</td>
<td>Pam Cooper</td>
<td>All cancer-related studies (retrospective or prospective) require Protocol Review and Monitoring Committee (PRMC) review and approval before IRB review</td>
<td>New studies &amp; Modifications Forms: Copy of the initial approval letter from the PRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Use Radiation Safety Committee (HRSC)</td>
<td>Rameses Herrera</td>
<td>Protocols that use radiation/radioactive materials (not MRI, Ultrasound, or Laser Treatment) or radiation-producing devices for research purposes. Forms: N/A</td>
<td>New studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department review</td>
<td>Based on your department’s requirements. They are usually conducted by the Department Chair or the Chair’s designee.</td>
<td>Forms: N/A</td>
<td>New studies PI changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UHealth Tower (UHT)</td>
<td>Halina Kusack, RN, BBM, MSN</td>
<td>Studies at The University Health Tower (UHT) facility or any studies that involve accessing UHT patient information before using any UHT resources</td>
<td>None Forms: UHT Research Services/Resources Requested Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional BioSafety Committee (IBC)</td>
<td>Dr. Ellen Kapsalis</td>
<td>Studies involving recombinant DNA (rDNA) – including • gene transfer trials • Collection of specimens</td>
<td>New studies Modifications for new personnel Forms: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee Name</td>
<td>Contact Person</td>
<td>Responsibilities</td>
<td>Forms/Submission Criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embryonic Stem Cell Oversight Committee (ESCRO)</td>
<td>Dr. Ellen Kapsalis</td>
<td>Use of human embryonic stem cells or their derivatives</td>
<td>New studies Modifications (if the revisions add applicable procedures)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Director of Compliance IACUC / IBC / ESCRO 305-243-2311 <a href="mailto:ekapsalis@miami.edu">ekapsalis@miami.edu</a></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forms: N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Environmental Health and Safety (EHS)</td>
<td>Shane Gillooly Biosafety Manager Office of Environmental Health and Safety 305-243-3269 <a href="mailto:sxg1519@med.miami.edu">sxg1519@med.miami.edu</a></td>
<td>Studies involving Biosafety Level 2 (BSL2) and higher agents</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Forms: Biological Agents Registration Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Clinical Research Operations & Regulatory Support Quality Control (CRORS QC) | Alina Gjerpen, (305) 243-0492 arg136@miami.edu | • Studies involving an investigator-held IND or IDE  
• Clinical trials run by a PI who is new to clinical research at the UM | New studies Forms: N/A                                 |
| Clinical Translational Research Site (formerly Clinical Research Center) | Halina Kusack, RN, BBM, MSN Director, Clinical Operations Office of Clinical Research (OCR) 305-243-7412 (Office) 305-243-5012 (Front Desk) HXK115@med.miami.edu | Use of UM Clinical Translational Research Site (CTRS) facilities | None |
|                                      |                                     |                                                                                  | Forms: CTRS Services Requested Form                              |
| Data Security Ancillary Committee     | Andrew Hart Stoquert, JD, LLM Data Privacy Officer, University of Miami Chief Privacy & Data Integrity Officer, University of Miami Health System Office of Privacy and Data Security | Studies collecting, storing, and transmitting protected health information (PHI) | New studies & modifications meeting criteria for review Forms: Research Data Security Assessment Form |
| Clinical Trial Disclosure Committee (CTD) | Yolanda P. Davis, CCRP  
Clinical Trial Disclosure Manager  
Office of Research Compliance and Quality Assurance  
Phone: (305) 243-0494  
E-mail: Y.P.Davis@med.miami.edu | It is required for studies that must be registered on ClinicalTrials.gov. | New study forms: N/A |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Jackson Health Systems (JHS) Clinical Research Review Committee (CRRC) | Katuska Barbery, MBA  
Director of Clinical Research, JHS Office of Research  
Jackson Health System  
305-585-7226  
Katuska.Barbery@jhsmiami.org | Required before accessing JHS resources for studies, including conducting research activities, including recruitment of subjects, use of facilities, subject interventions, accessing JHS patient info forms: JHS Clinical Trials Office | Studies new to JHS forms: Application Form & JHS Study Calendar |
| SCCC Research Lab and Satellites | Jull Frank Chica, MBA or Laboratory & Satellites Office of Clinical Research (OCR)  
305-243-1344 (office)  
jchica@med.miami.edu  
Halina Kusack, RN, BBM, MSN 305-243-7412 (Office)  
305-243-5012 (Front Desk)  
HXK115@med.miami.edu | Research that uses the SCCC Research Lab & Satellites facilities is subject to review by the SCCC lab staff before any research lab utilization. | Before using an SCCC Research Lab or Satellite facility forms: SCCC Research Lab & Satellites Services Request Form and send it to ResearchLab&Satellites@miami.edu. |
Chapter 4
Reliances and Cooperative Research for IRB Oversight

You must coordinate IRB when you plan to:

1. Rely on an external IRB to oversee your non-exempt human subject research; or
2. Rely on the UM’s IRB to oversee external sites participating in a non-exempt human subject study you are conducting.

These cooperative research review plans are called “reliances.”

4.1 Requesting an external IRB

You may use an external IRB to review and oversee your research when this oversight plan is:

- Required by regulations; or
- Required by the sponsor as a condition of conducting the study.

If you are interested in obtaining a review from an external IRB for your research, you will need to complete the FORM: Reliance Application (HRP 216). You may submit this form through eProst or via email.

HSRO staff will review the form and determine whether the research qualifies for a reliance. Once the HSRO makes this determination, we will contact you with a response and provide further directions.

When an independent, commercial IRB completes the review, the HSRO charges a one-time $1500 administrative fee for completing UM’s administrative review.

If the research qualifies for a reliance, the following actions must happen:

- HSRO staff will determine whether the UM HSRO has a reliance agreement with the external IRB and will follow up with the reviewing institution if an agreement is needed.
- The HSRO staff will provide a signed HRP-216 or a Cede Review Letter to the reviewing IRB.
- Before conducting the review, the reviewing IRB may require information about the University of Miami’s requirements and local context. Click Here to find information about:
  - The UM template language that you must include in the consent documents,
The local research context (applicable law, Miami’s racial and ethnic composition, and local attitudes about human subject research.

- The UM site must:
  - Submit the study through eProst;
  - Obtain all required ancillary reviews and approvals;
  - Submit documents to the reviewing IRB per that IRB’s policy;
  - Ensure the consent document includes language required by the UM HSRO;
  - Submit the following approved documents to the HSRO via eProst after the reviewing IRB has completed the review:
    - Protocol
    - Consent Document(s)
    - Recruitment Materials
    - Subject-facing documents

The study may start after:

- The sponsor and the reviewing IRB approve the start-up, AND
- You receive an acknowledgment notice from the UM HSRO.

Responsibilities after Starting the Study

During the research, you must submit the following as a modification in eProst:

- Any external IRB-approved document that the research team accesses through Velos. The HSRO will not review these documents, but you need to upload them to eProst to transfer them into Velos. – Do not submit redlines of these approved documents;
- Reports of non-compliance that could meet the UM’s definitions of serious or continuing non-compliance (when you submit the report to the reviewing IRB).
- IRB suspensions or terminations of study approval;
- IRB determinations of:
  - Serious non-compliance;
  - Continuing non-compliance;
  - Unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others;
- Study closures – submit the confirmation of closure and conclusion of external IRB oversight via the Report Continuing Review Data activity in eProst.

4.2 Obligations of investigators when relying on an external IRB

When relying on an external IRB, investigators must:
• Obtain appropriate approvals from the University of Miami HSRO and all required ancillary committees before seeking review by another IRB.
• Comply with the determinations and requirements of the reviewing IRB.
• Provide the reviewing IRB with the requested information about local requirements or local research context.
• Report the following to the reviewing IRB:
  o Changes in local policies that impact IRB review;
  o Conflicts of interest along with the COIC Management Plan.
  o Changes in research. You must obtain IRB approval before implementing any change except where the change is necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to the participants;
  o Any unanticipated problems involving risks to participants or others according to the requirements specified in the reliance agreement;
  o Non-compliance, unresolved participant complaints, protocol deviations, or other events according to the requirements specified in the reviewing IRB’s SOPs or the reliance agreement.
  o Data safety monitoring reports as required by the external IRB’s reporting policy.
• Cooperate with all other reporting requirements of the reviewing IRB.
• When enrolling participants, obtain consent from subjects or the subject’s legally authorized representative (LAR) in compliance with applicable regulations, the reviewing IRB’s requirements, the protocol, and the University of Miami requirements [SOP: INFORMED CONSENT PROCESS FOR RESEARCH (HRP-90)];
• Maintain records of documentation of consent for each participant, as required by applicable regulations, the protocol, the reviewing IRB and the University of Miami requirements;
• Provide the name and contact information for an individual the IRB can contact for questions and instructions.

4.3 Requesting the UM IRB to serve as the IRB

When considering whether to use the UM IRB as the reviewing IRB, investigators should be aware that they will incur additional responsibilities. For example, the UM investigator, or an established coordinating center, will be responsible for coordinating the submissions from each site and submitting information into the UM HSRO’s electronic system, ePROST. The UM investigator must also ensure that participating sites receive IRB communications, such as approval letters and approval documents.

Complete and email FORM: HRP-217 External Site application for UM IRB Review to the HSRO if you are interested in using the UM IRB to review external sites participating in a study you are also conducting. The HSRO staff will review the completed form and determine whether the research qualifies for a reliance. Once the HSRO makes this determination, we will contact you
with a decision and provide instructions on how to proceed. If the research qualifies for a reliance, the following actions will happen:

- HSRO staff will determine whether the UM HSRO has a reliance agreement in place with each of the relying sites and will follow-up with the sites if an agreement is needed.
- The UM site must submit the study through the UM HSRO’s electronic system, eProst.
- Each site must complete, and the local team must submit FORM: HRP-218 Relying Site Information Questionnaire.
- A Responsible Party from each site must sign a Cede Review Letter for the specific study. The local study team/coordinating center must upload the letter into the site’s submission in eProst.

### 4.4 Obligations of a Lead PI for a Multi-Site study reviewed by UM IRB

When you are the Lead PI for a Multi-Site study reviewed by the UM IRB, you will have the following additional responsibilities:

1) Coordinating with HRSO personnel to determine whether the University of Miami’s IRB can act as the single IRB for all or some institutions participating in the study or if a different, external IRB will assume oversight.

2) Providing information about all sites that will be engaged in the human research and requiring review and oversight by the University of Miami IRB.

3) Provide to the reviewing IRB a description of the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and the plan for communicating and coordinating key information to and from study teams at relying sites and the UM IRB or HRSO.

4) Unless other arrangements are in place:
   a. Provide relying site investigators with the policies of the UM HSRO.
   b. Establish a process for obtaining and collating information from all sites and submitting this information to the reviewing IRB; (This information includes site-specific variations in study conduct, such as the local consent process and language, subject identification and recruitment processes and local variations in study conduct)
   c. Prepare and submit IRB applications on behalf of all sites. Submissions include initial review, modifications, personnel updates, reportable new information and continuing review reports;
   d. Report the absence of continuing review information from relying sites if they do not provide the required information before you submit the continuing review materials to the HSRO.
   e. Notify the relying site of their lapse in approval and obtain a preventive action plan outlining how the site will submit timely information.
   f. Submit reportable new information from relying sites to the HSRO.
   g. Provide relying site investigators with the IRB-approved versions of all study documents.
h. Provide investigators with all determinations and communications from the reviewing IRB.

i. Provide approval documents and communications to the relying institutions,

j. Ensure that relying sites use the consent template the UM IRB approved for that site.

k. Respond to questions or information requests from study teams or the IRB or HRPP staff at relying sites; and

l. Ensure that all relying sites receive UM IRB approval before starting their research.
Chapter 5
IRB Review of Human Subject Research

The IRB follows policies and procedures to conduct research. These policies are included in Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) located on the HSRO Website. This chapter describes what investigators should expect from IRB review.

5.1 Levels of IRB Review

When the HSRO receives a submission, the first task is to determine whether the proposed project is, indeed, human subject research. If we determine that it meets the definition of human subject research, the next task is to determine the level of review. The following are descriptions of the various levels of review available:

**Not Human Research (HSR)**
Activities that do not meet the definition of “research” and/or do not include “human subjects,” as defined by regulations, are not subject to IRB oversight or review. If you believe your research meets this description, click SURVEY to complete a survey that will help determine if the project is HSR. If you need a letter from the IRB stating a proposed project is not HSR, print the survey report and submit the report and a description of your study (including the aims) via email to the HSRO. If you have additional questions about a project, contact the HSRO.

**Exempt Research**
Some HSR may be exempt from regulations but require an IRB determination and even limited IRB review. It is the University’s responsibility (not the investigator’s) to determine whether HSR is exempt from IRB review. So, investigators should submit an Initial Review Submission in eProst to obtain this review. Exempt studies do not go to the full committee. Instead, a single reviewer will review the submission and make the appropriate determination.

**Expedited Review**
The regulations identify several categories of minimal risk HSR that do not need to go for full committee review. A designated IRB review will review these studies. You do not need to request an “expedited review.” The IRB will screen the submission to see if it qualifies for this category of review.
5.2 Criteria for Approval

The Belmont Report is a document that describes the basic ethical principles that should underlie the conduct of biomedical and behavioral research involving human subjects. The Federal regulations incorporate the ethical principles found in the Belmont. Included in the regulations are the criteria below that must be met before an IRB can approve a regulated research study that includes human subjects:

(a) ...IRB shall determine that all of the following criteria are met:

1. Risks to subjects are minimized by using:
   i) procedures consistent with sound scientific design and which do not unnecessarily expose subjects to risk
   ii) whenever appropriate by using procedures already being performed on subjects for diagnostic or treatment purposes
2. Risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to the anticipated benefits ...
3. Selections of subjects is equitable
4. Unless the IRB waives the requirement, informed consent will be sought from each prospective subject or the subject's legally authorized representative
5. Informed consent will be appropriately documented
6. When appropriate, the research plan makes adequate provision for monitoring the data collected to ensure the safety of subjects
7. When appropriate, there are adequate protections to protect privacy of subjects and to maintain the confidentiality of data.

(b) When some or all of the subjects are likely to be vulnerable to coercion or undue influence, such as children, prisoners, individuals with impaired decision-making capacity, or economically disadvantaged persons, additional safeguards have been included in the study to protect the rights and welfare of the these subjects.

See Section 46.111 of the Common Rule and 21 CFR 56.111 (FDA regulations)

Here is a worksheet you can use to apply the criteria for approval to your non-exempt human subject research.
The IRB must ensure that additional criteria are met before approving regulated research that will include children, prisoners, pregnant women and neonates.

HRP 314 references other checklists that might be relevant. These worksheets and checklists are available on the HSRO Website.

The IRB uses the checklists and worksheets for initial review, continuing review, review of modifications and review of new information.

You should refer to checklists and worksheets when you write your protocol and consent document so you can ensure your documents satisfies the criteria for IRB approval and other requirements the IRB must follow.

5.3 IRB Determinations

According to federal regulations, the IRB may approve research, require modifications to the research before it can be approved, or disapprove research. The regulations require the IRB to make additional determinations in certain circumstances. The following is list of determinations the IRB may make:

- **Approval:** When all criteria and other requirements are met, the IRB makes this determination. You will receive an approval letter explaining the requirements you must follow during the conduct of the research.

- **Modifications Required to Secure Approval:** The committee makes this determination when IRB members require specific modifications to the research before granting final approval. You will receive a letter explaining the modifications that are required and should follow the directions in the letter to submit the modifications.

- **Tabled:** When the IRB cannot approve the research at a meeting because of issues with the IRB, such as loss of quorum. When taking this action, the IRB automatically schedules the research for review at the next meeting. Investigators do not need to take any action when a tabling action occurs.

- **Deferred:** When the IRB determines that the committee is unable to approve research and suggests significant modifications that might make the research approvable, the Committee will defer the review. You will receive a letter explaining the reasons for the decision and recommending revisions to the research to make it approvable. You should revise the research as recommended or respond to the IRB in person or in writing if you disagree with the IRB’s determination.

- **Disapproval:** When the IRB determines that it is unable to approve research and cannot describe modifications that might make the research approvable, the Committee will disapprove the research. When making this motion, the IRB describes its reasons for this decision and gives the investigator an opportunity to respond to the IRB in person or in writing.
• Serious Non-Compliance: Made when the Compliance Review Committee or the IRB determines an investigator or research team member failed to comply with regulations, university policies, or the requirements/determinations of the IRB, when, in the judgment of the institution, such failure substantially increases risks to subject welfare/safety, subject rights, or data integrity. Serious noncompliance may also involve compromising the effectiveness of UM's human subject research protection program.

• Continuing Non-Compliance: Made when the Compliance Review Committee or the IRB determines there is a recurring pattern of behavior or noncompliance during the conduct of the research; that, if not remediated, may compromise subject welfare/safety, subject rights, or data integrity.

• Unanticipated Problems Involving Risks to Subjects or Others: Made when information reviewed is (1) unanticipated, (2) related to the research, and (3) indicates that subjects or others are at increased risk of harm.

• Waiver of Consent: In most instances, consent from subjects is required before involving the subjects in research procedures. However, regulations allow the IRB to waive the requirement for consent in limited circumstances. See “CHECKLIST: Waiver or Alteration of the Consent Process (HRP-410)” to see the requirements for approval of this waiver.

• Waiver of Documentation of Consent: When research involves greater than minimal risk, regulations usually require a signed and dated consent document from the subject. However, regulations allow the IRB to waive the requirement for the signature when the study involves only minimal risk and additional criteria are satisfied. See “CHECKLIST: Waiver of Written Documentation of the Consent Process (HRP-411)” to see the requirements for approval of this waiver.

• Waiver of the requirement for a HIPAA Authorization: In most instances, investigators cannot look at a patient’s medical record for research purposes without a signed authorization from the subject. However, the IRB can waive the requirement for an authorization when specific regulatory requirements are met. See CHECKLIST Waiver of HIPAA Authorization (HRP 441) to see the requirements for approval of this waiver.

• Non-Significant Risk Device Determination: FDA regulations allow investigators to study “Non-Significant Risk” (NSR) devices without an investigational device exemption (IDE), and requires the IRB to make a determination as to whether the investigational device involves significant risk or NSR. See CHECKLIST: Devices (HRP 418) to see the requirements for this determination and other determinations relating to devices.
- **Inclusion of Cognitively Impaired Subjects:** The International Conference on E-6(R2), is an international guidance document that describes the requirements for the conduct of clinical research of investigational drugs. This guidance includes requirements for including adults who are cognitively impaired in clinical trials. The UM IRB applies the requirements for all human subject research. See [CHECKLIST: Cognitively Impaired Adults (HRP 417)] to see the requirements for this determination.

- **Inclusion of Prisoners in Research:** Investigators cannot include prisoners as subjects in some federally-funded human subject research unless specific requirements are met. The UM IRB applies some of these requirements to research that is not federally funded. See [CHECKLIST: Prisoners (HRP-415)] to see the requirements for this determination.

- **Inclusion of Pregnant Women in Research:** Investigators cannot include pregnant women or fetuses as subjects in some federally-funded human subject research unless specific requirements are met. See [CHECKLIST: Pregnant Women (HRP-412)] to see the requirements for this determination.

- **Including Neonates in Research:** Investigators cannot include non-viable neonates and neonates of uncertain viability as subjects in some federally-funded human subject research unless specific requirements are met. See [CHECKLIST: Non-Viable Neonates (HRP-413)] and [CHECKLIST: Neonates of Uncertain Viability (HRP-414)] to see the requirements for these determinations.

- **Inclusion of Children in Research:** Investigators cannot include children in FDA-regulated research and some federally-funded human subject research unless specific requirements are met. The HSRO extends the requirements to most human subject research. There are three different checklists based on the risks and benefits involved in the research. See [CHECKLIST: Children (HRP-416)] to see the three different checklists and choose the checklist that best fits the proposed research.

### 5.4 What will happen after IRB review?

The IRB will provide a written decision indicating the IRB’s determinations. You will receive a notice by email when this letter is available in the electronic system. These letters usually include additional requirements that you must adhere to, so it is important that you carefully read the letter.

- **APPROVAL:** When the IRB approves the Human Research: The Human Research may commence once you have received all other required institutional approvals (ancillary approvals). IRB approval of research involving greater than minimal risk will expire within a year of approval. You must submit a Continuing Review Application at least 45-days before the expiration date to obtain approval to continue the study, so it is important to note
the expiration date. Finalized documents (e.g. consent templates) approved during the review, will be located in the eProst documents.

- **MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO SECURE APPROVAL:** This determination means the IRB approved the research, but the approval will not be effective until you make specific modifications to the research. You must make the requested modifications and submit them to the IRB. If you make all requested modifications, the approval will be effective and the IRB will issue a final approval letter. Research cannot commence until you receive the final approval letter. If you do not agree to make the modifications, write a memo to the IRB explaining the reasons why you cannot make the modifications and submit the memo to the IRB through eProst.

- **DEFERRAL:** This determination means the IRB cannot approve the research at this time. The IRB will provide a statement of the reasons for deferral, suggestions to make the study approvable, and give you an opportunity to respond in writing or in person. You will need to submit a modification in response to the deferral. In most cases, if you address the IRB’s reasons for the deferral, the IRB can approve the project.

- **DISAPPROVAL:** This determination means the IRB cannot approve the research and could not provide specific suggestions for modification to make the study approvable. The IRB will provide a statement of the reasons for disapproval and give you an opportunity to respond in writing or in person.

In all cases, you have the right to address your concerns to the IRB directly at an IRB meeting.
Chapter 6
Recruiting and Screening Research Subjects

6.1 Basic Principles of Recruitment

Recruiting a potential research participant is the first step of the consent process. The research team should consider the following ethical questions when evaluating recruitment strategies. The table below discusses issues to consider and questions to ask before using a recruitment strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRINCIPLE</th>
<th>QUESTIONS TO ASK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Justice - Equitable selection of participants:</td>
<td>Participants should be included and excluded for scientific reasons only. Does the recruitment strategy help ensure that selection of research participants is equitable and appropriate for the study?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respect for privacy:</td>
<td>Does the recruitment strategy respect an individual's reasonable expectations for privacy? If the research team asks questions for screening, will the questions be asked in a private setting where others will not overhear the answers? If you recruit patients from a recruitment database in the clinic, have those patients given their permission beforehand for this use of their medical information?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Reduce undue influence and coercion: | • Do the recruitment materials and/or consent document present information about the study in an unbiased manner without emphasizing possible benefits or underemphasizing possible risks?  
• Will the potential subject have sufficient time to comprehend the study and to discuss the study with their family before they are asked to agree to participate?  
• Will someone who has authority over the participant conduct the recruitment/consent process? If yes, how will the study minimize the risk of coercion or undue influence? |
• Are inducements such as compensation emphasized or are they of such value that potential subjects may not consider the risks associated with participation? If the study is FDA-regulated, avoid representing the investigational product as safe or effective for the purposes for which it is under investigation. (see federal regulation 21 CFR 312.7)

6.2 Identifying Potential Subjects

• Medical Record Review – Reviewing medical records (EPIC) is one method of identifying potential subjects. However, patients’ medical records are private information belonging to the patient. You must not view a patient’s medical record unless you have the authority. The following are the different avenues you can use to identify subjects.

  o Clinician’s own Patients: Clinicians may review medical information of their own patients to identify and contact potential study subjects.

  o Preparatory to Research Exception: Investigators may use the exception to the requirement for an HIPAA Authorization for purposes preparatory to research by completing and submitting to the IRB (via email) Certification for Reviews Preparatory to Research (Form E). This certification allows you to review medical records, but you must not copy, write down or otherwise collect identifiable information from the records, or contact patients about participation. This Certification can be used to determine whether a study is feasible.

  o Waiver of Authorization for Recruitment: Investigators may request a Waiver of Authorization for Recruitment by documenting the request in their protocol or completing the standalone request form (for studies using an external IRB). This waiver allows you to review information in the medical record, record the minimum necessary information necessary needed to contact a potential subject and to make that contact.

  o Consent to Contact: Investigators can submit a request to obtain a list of potential participants through the Consent to Contact initiative. Through this initiative you can receive a list of patients meeting specific inclusion/exclusion criteria. You must include information about using Consent to Contact for recruitment in your protocol. You also need to submit the approved Consent to Contact script along with the screening questions you will ask during the phone call.

  o Referrals:
May be from non-investigator healthcare providers, snowball sampling, participants referring other participants. Investigators may provide their colleagues with a “Dear Patient” letter describing the study or researcher may provide information sheets about the study to colleagues or associates. Please note that referral fees are prohibited.

- **IRB-approved Screening/Recruitment Database:** You could submit a protocol to the IRB to obtain approval to maintain a database of potential research participants who have agreed to be contacted for studies and have signed a consent document and HIPAA authorization for this purpose, when applicable. Investigators contact these potential subjects about particular studies in accord with their protocol and the (typically signed) consent of the prospective subject. In many cases, prospective participants may have given permission to be contacted for future studies by means of check-off box in a consent form for a previous study.

Note: If you are conducting a chart review study, include the data collection form (DCF) or provide a list of the data elements in the protocol as the IRB must determine whether the data elements are necessary and whether they are included on the list of identifiers found in federal regulations 45 CFR 163.514 (b)(2).

### 6.3 Recruitment Plan and Materials

The IRB must approve the recruitment method and all recruitment materials before the materials are used. You should describe your recruitment process in your protocol and submit recruitment materials with your application. The IRB application should describe how you will use the materials (e.g. newspaper, Internet, radio). You must submit any additions or changes to these documents to the IRB and obtain approval before implementing the changes.

Recruitment materials may include:

- Letters, emails or information sheets that you will send or give to potential subjects.
- Advertisements
- Scripts or guides that will be used for in-person or telephone recruitment interviews
- Printouts of web postings or pages used for direct recruitment.

Recruitment materials (advertisements) should usually include the following information:

- An accurate description of the research purpose
- Name and address of the investigator or facility (including university affiliation and/or department)
- Condition under study
- Eligibility criteria
- Time commitments required
- Location of the research
- Person to contact for further information
Recruitment materials should NOT usually include coercive language:
- Claims that a device or drug is safe and effective
- The words “new treatment,” “new medication,” or “new drug” if the test article is investigational
- Promises of “free medical treatment”
- Amount of payment, dollar signs, or the words “free” in large or bold face type
- Statements or implications indicating a favorable outcome or other benefits beyond what is outlined in the consent document and protocol
- Claims, either explicitly or implicitly, that the test article is known to be equivalent or superior to any other drug, biologic, or device
- Exculpatory language that appears to waive any rights of the prospective participants or indicate that the investigator, sponsor or University cannot be held liable or at fault for any research-related event.

Recruitment materials **must not offer** to include participants in a drawing or raffle in exchange for participation. Florida statutes prohibit “an enterprise in which, from the entries submitted by the public to the organization conducting the drawing, one or more entries are selected by chance to win a prize.”

### 6.4 Screening Subjects

Screening includes collecting data directly from prospective subjects through written screening tools or questionnaires, or accessing private information such as medical test results for purposes of determining eligibility. Screening activities are reviewed as part of the overall recruitment and consent process. However, the HSRO will not review and approve data collection documents such as eligibility checklists and case report forms. The IRB evaluates the process with respect to the protection of privacy and confidentiality of those who are screened.

The protocol should include the following information with respect to screening procedures:
- The screening materials that may be used
- Data, if any, that will be collected during screening
- Whether the investigator intends to retain data from subjects who are ineligible upon screening; and if so, why and how the data collected during the screening procedures will be stored.

Points to consider:
- To protect the individual’s privacy, ask the eligibility questions before asking for the subject identifiers such as name and contact information. If the potential subject is not eligible, do not collect the identifying information.
• Screening questions should be limited to the information needed to determine whether the potential subject should come to the research site for the consent process and screening/study procedures.

• HIPAA regulations apply to the screening process if it involves review of medical records. Investigators must obtain prospective HIPAA authorization, submit a Form E or apply for a waiver of HIPAA authorization and informed consent.

• Some sites use an Eligibility Log. If the log includes identifiable information about potential subjects who have not signed a consent form or authorization, the monitor cannot see that information. For best practice, the Eligibility Log should include only coded information and a link to the individual’s identity can be kept in a separate file if it is needed.
Chapter 7  
Obtaining and Documenting Informed Consent

Informed Consent is a voluntary agreement from a research subject to participate in research. It is not merely a form. Instead, it is a process through which the subject gains an understanding of the research, its risks and potential benefits. Unless the IRB waives the requirement for informed consent, obtaining such consent is essential. Study team members should ask subjects if they continue to agree in the research at each encounter.

Subjects’ participation must be free from undue pressure or coercion. This principle is especially true for vulnerable populations such as children, prisoners and adults with limited capacity to consent. These subjects might not be able to consent on their own behalf, but they should be allowed an opportunity to agree or disagree to participation when they have some capacity to understand the risks and procedures associated with participation.

Minimizing coercion and undue influence is very important when students and employees of the University are asked to consent. These individuals may be recruited for research participation; however, an employee or student may not be required to participate in research as a condition of employment or as part of class participation. Investigators must take care to ensure that employees do not believe that enrollment in a study will have any effect on their status as employees. Likewise, investigators must ensure that students do not believe that enrollment in a study will have any impact on their grades.

Federal regulations and ICH E-6(R2) set out the information that must be included in an informed consent document. Investigators and IRB members refer to the requirements as the “elements of consent.” The regulations include a list of elements that are required during every consent process as well as a list of elements that are required under certain circumstances. The University of Miami requires additional elements to be included in consent documents. “WORKSHEET: INFORMED CONSENT (HRP 314b)” includes all of the elements and is a helpful tool for use when drafting a consent document. In addition, when drafting a new consent document, investigators should use an HSRO Consent Template, which include language to satisfy all of the required elements.

Signature blocks on the consent document are very important. Before submitting the consent template for approval, investigators are encouraged to assess whether the blocks intended for subject signatures are consistent with the research being done. For example, if the study will not
include subjects who lack capacity to consent for themselves, the signature block should not include a line for a legally authorized representative to sign on the subject’s behalf and vice versa.

7.1 Categories of Consent/Assent Processes and Documents

Consent – An adult subject, capable of giving permission to participate in a research study, can provide consent. The subject must be 18 years of age and competent to make the decision to participate.

Parental Permission – When children/minors are included in research, the parent/guardian must sign a parental permission consent document. Some situations require permission from at least one parent, while other situations require permission from both parents. Florida law requires parental permission before a minor can be included in human subject research.

Assent – When an individual is unable to consent for his or her self, the investigator must obtain that individual’s agreement to participate in a study whenever possible. This agreement is referred to as assent.

Verbal Consent – During a verbal consent process, the prospective subject is provided with all of the required elements of consent verbally or by providing to them an Information Sheet. If the subject verbally agrees to participate, the individual obtaining consent should document the consent process in the research record. This process can be used only when the IRB has approved a Waiver of Documentation of Consent.

Short Form – A “short form” is generally used when there is a language barrier and an English IRB-approved consent is orally translated in the subject’s native language. See 7.7 Documenting Consent with the Short Form.

Information/Fact Sheet – An information sheet many be used as a form of consent in certain circumstances where a signature could compromise the participant or in studies where signed consent is not required by regulations (See Waiver of Documentation of Consent below).

Waiver of Documentation of Informed Consent – A waiver of documentation of informed consent can be obtained when:

1) The written consent is the only link to the study and record of subjects name could compromise the participant; or
2) The study involves only minimal risk and the research does not include any procedures for which written consent is required.
When the IRB approves a waiver of documentation of consent, the required elements of consent must be provided to the subject. If the subject agrees to participate, s/he can consent verbally. The individual obtaining consent should document the process in the research record.

**Waiver of Informed Consent or Alternation of the Requirements for Informed Consent** – An IRB may approve a waiver of informed consent or a waiver of one of the required elements of informed consent, when specific regulatory requirements are met. When the IRB approves a waiver of informed consent, the investigator may involve human subjects in the research without obtaining consent from the subject. When the IRB approves a waiver of one or more of the elements of consent, the information provided to the subject does not have to include information related to the waived element during the consent discussion or in the written consent document.

**Remote Consent** – You may need to obtain consent using a remote process. The University uses RedCAP and DocuSign for remote consent. See Remote Consent below for more information.

### 7.2 Consent Templates

The FDA and the federal funding agencies have specific requirements for the information that must be provided to subjects during the consent process.

Consent templates that comply with the requirements are available on the [HSRO Website](https://hsro.med.miami.edu). For some funded studies, sponsors may provide a sample or draft consent documents. The study team must revise the sponsor’s template to include UM required language.

For significant risk medical devices, the FDA considers the consent document to be a part of the investigational plan in the Application for an Investigational Device Exemption (IDE). FDA always reviews these consent documents. The Agency’s review is generally limited to ensuring the presence of the required elements of informed consent and the absence of exculpatory language. Sponsors must submit any substantive changes to the document to the FDA for review and approval.

The FDA is usually unaware of studies involving non-significant risk (NSR) device studies and does not review or approve consent documents for these studies.

### 7.3 Elements of Consent

Consent must be obtained in a manner that provides the subject with sufficient opportunity to discuss and consider whether or not to participate, while minimizing coercion and undue influence. Subjects must be able to understand the language used in a consent document. Consent must be provided in sufficient detail and the language/format must be organized and presented in a way
that does not merely provide a list of isolated facts. Instead, the language must facilitate the prospective subject’s understanding of why one might or might not want to participate.

7.3.1 Required elements for all studies:
Subjects who agree to participate in non-exempt research must receive the following information as part of the consent process:

- A statement that:
  - the study involves research and explains the purposes of the research
  - explains the expected duration of the subject’s participation
  - explains the procedures to be followed
  - identifies any procedures that are experimental
- A description of reasonably foreseeable risks or discomforts to the subject.
- A description of any benefits to the subject or others, which may reasonably be expected from the research.
- A description of appropriate alternative procedures or courses of treatment, if any, that might be advantageous to the subject.
- A statement describing the extent, if any, to which confidentiality of records identifying the subject will be maintained.
- A statement that:
  - participation is voluntary
  - refusal to participate will involve no penalty or loss of benefits to which the subject is otherwise entitled
  - the subject may discontinue participation at any time without penalty or loss of benefits to which the subject is otherwise entitled.

7.3.2 Additional elements that must be included, when applicable

- A statement that:
  - the particular treatment or procedure may involve risks to the subject, which are currently unforeseeable
  - if the subject is or becomes pregnant, the particular treatment or procedure may involve risks to the embryo or fetus, which are currently unforeseeable
- Anticipated circumstances under which the subject’s participation may be terminated by the investigator without regard to the subject’s consent.
- Any additional costs to the subject that may result from participation in the research.
- The consequences of a subject’s decision to withdraw from the research and procedures for orderly termination of participation by the subject.
- A statement that significant new findings developed during the course of the research, which may relate to the subject’s willingness to continue participation will be provided to the subject.
- The approximate number of subjects involved in the study.

7.3.3 Required elements for studies involving greater than minimal risk
- Whether any compensation is available if injury occurs and, if so, what it consists of, or where further information may be obtained
- Whether any medical treatments are available if injury occurs and, if so, what they consist of, or where further information may be obtained.

NOTE: The UM consent templates include template language for the section above.

7.3.4 Additional requirements for FDA-regulated studies [Including ICH E-6(R2)]
- The possibility that the Food and Drug Administration may inspect the records.
- A description of the probability of random assignment to each treatment, when applicable.\(^1\)
- A statement that the data collected on the subject to the point of withdrawal will remain part of the study database and may not be removed.
- A description of the subjects’ responsibilities\(^2\)
- A statement that the investigator will ask a subject who is withdrawing whether the subject wishes to provide consent for further data collection from routine medical care.
- A statement indicating the IRB approved the research.
- A statement that monitors, auditors, the IRB and regulatory authorities will be granted direct access to the subject’s original medical records for verification of clinical trial procedures and data, without violating the confidentiality of the subject, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations and that, by signing the consent and authorization documents, the subject or LAR is authorizing the such access.
- For controlled drug/biologic/device trials (except Phase I drug trials) and pediatric device surveillance trials: “A description of this clinical trial will be available on http://www.ClinicalTrials.gov, as required by U.S. Law. This Web site will not include information that can identify you. At most, the Web site will include a summary of the results. You can search this Web site at any time.”

7.3.5 Additional requirements for federally-funded studies
- The informed consent must begin with a concise/focused presentation of the key information that is likely to assist a subject in understanding the reasons why one might or might not want to participate.
- A statement regarding whether clinically relevant research results, including individual research results, will be disclosed to subjects, and if so, under what conditions.
- When the research involves biospecimens, the following statements must be included:

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\(^1\) ICH E-6(R2)  
\(^2\) Ibid.
7.10 Obtaining and Documenting Assent

- A statement that the subject’s biospecimens (even if identifiers are removed) may be used for commercial profit and whether the subject will or will not share in this commercial profit.
- A statement as to whether the research will or might include whole genome sequencing (i.e., sequencing of a human germline or somatic specimen with the intent to generate the genome or exome sequence of that specimen).

If private identifiable information or identifiable biospecimens are being collected, one of the following statements must be included:

- A statement that identifiable private information and/or identifiable biospecimens might be used for future research studies or distributed to another investigator for future research after removing the identifiers, without additional informed consent from the subject; or
- A statement that the subject’s information or biospecimens collected as part of the research, even if identifiers are removed, will not be used or distributed for future research studies.

If the research is NIH-funded and is subject to the Genomic Data Sharing Policy, include information that allows for broad sharing. See https://osp.od.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/NIH_guidance_elements_consent_under_gds_policy.pdf.

7.3.6 Additional requirements for research subject to the European Data Privacy Rule (GDPR)

- A statement indicating that personal data will be collected, used or created to conduct the research.
- If sensitive data are being collected, explicit consent is requested.
- The duration for which personal data will be retained.
- Information on how personal data will be protected.
- The following notices of subjects’ rights:
  - Right to access, correct or withdraw personal data
  - Right to restrict the types of activities the research team can do with the data
  - Right to object to using data for specific types of activities
  - Right to withdraw consent to use data for purposes outlined in the consent document

- When applicable, a statement indicating personal data will be transferred to the US and the US does not protect personal data in the same way it is protected in the European Union or European Economic Area.
- When applicable, a statement that treatment decisions that could significantly affect a person will be based solely on personal data and the decision is automated (e.g. computer randomization).
• The Privacy Officer’s Contact Information for questions, complaints or if the subject wants to make a request relating to the rights.

### 7.4 Making a consent document readable

The UM Institutional Review Boards (IRB) asks that research teams make every effort to ensure that informed consent documents be written at an approximate 8th grade level when tested against the Flesch-Kincaid (FK) grade level readability test. The IRB recommends the use of this tool as it is available as a feature within Microsoft Word’s Spelling and Grammar check. The IRB recognizes that some consent forms are of such a technical nature that it may not be possible to keep to an approximate 8th grade reading level. Investigators may discuss problems with keeping consent text at a low reading level with the staff at the HSRO.

**Testing readability:**
1. Click the File tab, and then click Options.
2. Click Proofing.
3. Under *When correcting spelling and grammar in Word*, make sure the Check grammar with spelling box is selected.
4. Select Show readability statistics.
5. Click OK.

After you enable this feature, open a file that you want to check, and check the spelling. When Word finishes checking the spelling and grammar, it displays information about the reading level of the document.

The FK is only one of many available readability formulas. Link [HERE](#) for information about other readability formulas.

**Simplifying Consent Language**

The IRB recommends that the reading level of the informed consent document should be no higher than an 8th-grade level. The IRB recognizes that some consent forms are of such a technical nature that it may not be possible to keep to an 8th-grade reading level.

To test the level and clarity of the consent form, we suggest that you:

- a) Read the form out loud to colleagues/staff and test it on a target audience; and
- b) Use the word processing tool available to check grade level.

**Drafting tips for preparing consent forms:**
- Use words familiar to the non-medical reader.
- If possible, keep words to 3 syllables or fewer.
- Write short, simple, and direct sentences. Divide sentences into two when necessary.
• Keep paragraphs short and limited to one idea.
• Use active verbs.
• Use the second person (you) not third person (the participant) to increase personal identification.
• Use page numbers on protocol, consent and any other documents.
• Use at least 12-point font and consider a larger font based on your audience.
• Check the text to see if each idea is clear and logically sequential.
• Highlight important points; use underline, bold, boxes rather than italics or all caps.
• Avoid repetition.
• Avoid large blocks of printed text.
• Use photos, graphics or tables if they will help clarify procedures.
• Be consistent with use of all terminology, such as drug/device names and abbreviations.
• Brand names of drugs or devices must be capitalized and include either the trademark or registered symbol the first time the drug name is mentioned.
• Generic drug or device names are lowercase.
• Use the appropriate abbreviation the first time a drug/device name is used in the consent.
• Abbreviations such as DNA, HIV and AIDS that have come to be accepted as standard by your proposed study population need not be spelled out.
• Do not use e.g. or etc., use instead, "for example," "so forth."
• Spell out acronyms when first used.
• In general, do not use capital letters (all CAPS) or bold items

Describing Study Procedures
• Avoid passive voice (you will be). Use active voice: “The study team will…..” or “You will provide 2 tsps. of blood for a ….”
• Consent forms for projects that involve collection of blood or other fluids should include the amount(s) to be taken. Do not use ml. or cc. as a volume measure, give a volume equivalent in teaspoons or tablespoons. Rather than abbreviating such words as “teaspoon” and “tablespoon,” please spell them out.
• Do not use symbols such as "">"; use "greater than."
• Describe study design procedures such as "double blind," "randomized," and "placebo/controlled" when the concept(s) is/are first introduced. Example: "A placebo is an inactive substance that looks like the study drug, but contains no medication."
• Do not use the words “treatment” or “therapy” to describe an investigational drug, device or procedure. Use the term "study drug" not "study medication" when the drug is investigational. The word "medication" or "medicine" should only be used if the drug is commercially available for that particular condition.

• Do not use the term "treatment” or “therapy” if one of the study arms will be a placebo. Instead, use words like: “study product”, “study drug or placebo”, “study regimen” or “study procedure.”

• Do not describe investigational drugs, devices or procedures as “new.” For investigational drugs or devices, state they are investigational or “experimental” and describe that term [e.g., the word "investigational" means the study drug is not approved by the U. S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and is still being tested in research studies.] Be consistent in using “investigational” throughout the consent form.

• Use "study doctor" (more understandable to a lay person) instead of “principal investigator.”

• Use "research study," instead of "trial."

• Use the word "participant" in the consent form instead of “patient” since this is research. However, you may use “patient” when referring to the person prior to his/her entering the study. If possible, always refer to the participant as “you.”

• When describing randomization for 2 groups use, “like the flip of a coin,” for more than 2 groups, use "like drawing numbers from a hat."

• If the study may end early if the data shows futility or if the FDA may approve the IP while the research study is in process, include information on whether participants will be responsible for paying for the study drug if it is approved.

• For optional portions of the study (e.g., asking permission to store samples for future research), insert lines for initials to allow a subject to indicate his/her choice.

• For double-blind studies, include a statement that the blind can be broken in case of an emergency. Example: “In the case of an emergency, the study doctor can quickly find out to what study group you are assigned.”

**NOTE:** the following websites and word substitution file are helpful for drafting consent forms:
a) Glossary of medical words: ([http://kidshealth.org/kid/word/](http://kidshealth.org/kid/word/))
c) Glossary of lay terms: ([http://humansubjects.stanford.edu/general/glossary.html](http://humansubjects.stanford.edu/general/glossary.html))
7.5 Translation Requirements for Consent Documents

The consent process involves providing information to subjects and the regulations require information given to subjects to be understandable to that subject. The following recommendations are provided to assist investigators in assuring that the

Table 7.1 Translation Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects Abilities and Limitations</th>
<th>Consent Process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subject cannot read English but can read another language</td>
<td>Consent document and other subject facing documents must be in the language the subject can read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject cannot read. Subject can fully understand spoken English but subject primarily understands another language.</td>
<td>Ask the subject which language s/he prefers and read either the IRB-approved English version of the consent form or IRB-approved version of the consent form translated into the subjects’ preferred language. Obtain the witness’s signature on the consent document. Carefully document each step of the process in the research record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The subject does not understand or read English. The subject speaks and understands a different language but cannot read documents written in that language.</td>
<td>Read the IRB-approved translated consent form to the subject in the presence of a witness. Obtain the witness’s signature on the consent document. Note the subject's ability to (1) understand the different language and (2) the translated consent document was provided to the subject.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exceptions to the above requirements:

- A subject requires rapid entry into a study for his/her well-being but the study does not have a consent form translated in the subjects’ language.
- You are uncertain whether non-English speaking subjects might enroll in the study, or believes that the majority of subjects will speak/comprehend English. This instance is rare at the University of Miami.
- The IRB requires you to obtain consent from subjects with a revised consent document and the translated version is not yet available for a subject who does not speak or read English.

In these instances, use the “short form process” described in Section 7.7 below. However, if the study involves more than minimal risk, you should carefully consider whether you are able to obtain informed consent in this manner. You should restrict the use of the short form process to situations where there is a prospect of direct benefit to the subject that is not otherwise available.
Obtaining translations

- Do not send documents for translation until the IRB has approved the English version of the document.
- IND/IDE Studies: Certified Translators must translate the document. Submit an “Affidavit of Accuracy” from the translator when submitting the translated document for approval.
- Non-IND/IDE Studies: If a certified translator isn’t used, an individual fluent in the translated language may translate the English document into the second language and a second individual who is fluent in both languages may provide a “back translation.” Submit both “forward” and “back” translations to the IRB for approval with (1) an attestation that the translation was performed independent of the other translation, is accurate, (2) an attestation that the “back” translation was performed without referring to the English version of the document. Both attestations should include the date the translation was completed.

7.6 Documenting Consent Using a Full Consent Document

When obtaining consent from a prospective subject, you must:
- Ensure sufficient time is available to complete the discussion.
- Do not obtain consent from potential subjects or their LARs who are anxious (in surgical pre-op or labor and delivery areas), in pain, or medicated with a scheduled drug. The potential participant must be alert and able to concentrate on the discussion.
- Discuss each element of consent with the prospective subject or LAR.
- Allow an opportunity for the subject or LAR to ask questions and provide complete answers to each question.
- Assess whether the subject/LAR comprehends important aspects of the research by asking questions such as:
  - Why are we asking you to be in this research?
  - Why are we conducting this study?
  - What happens if you don’t want to be in this research?
  - What happens if you decide to leave this research without completing all of the visits?
  - If you participate in this study, what risks will you face?
  - What should you do if you believe you are injured as a result of your participation in this study?
- If the subject/LAR agrees to participation, the subject/LAR must sign and personally date the consent document unless the IRB approved a waiver of documentation of consent.
After the subject/LAR completes the signature process, the individual obtaining consent must sign and personally date the consent document.

The subject must receive a copy of the signed and dated consent document.

The individual obtaining consent should then document the consent process in the research record. The HSRO recommends that investigators include the following information in their documentation:

- Whether the most current version of the consent form was used to obtain consent;
- Whether the individual obtaining consent reviewed the consent form with the subject/LAR;
- If an LAR provided consent on behalf of the subject, whether the IRB approved the enrollment of subjects who cannot personally consent;
- Whether the subject’s/LAR’s comprehension was assessed to ensure that the subject/LAR understands the research and the risks and benefits involved in the study;
- Whether the subject had any questions; and if so, a statement that all of the subject’s questions were answered;
- Whether the subject was given time to review the consent form and to discuss participation in this study with family members/others;
- Whether the subject agreed to participate in the study and signed/dated the most current valid IRB approved consent form prior to participating in any procedures performed solely for the research;
- Whether the subject/LAR was given a copy of the signed and dated consent document;
- Whether the research involves the use, disclosure or creation of identifiable health information;
- Whether the subject/LAR signed and dated the UM HIPAA Authorization Form;
- Whether the subject/LAR received a copy of the UM HIPAA Authorization Form.

To ensure the above information is documented, the HSRO recommends investigators to develop and use a consent checklist or template language to document informed consent.

### 7.7 Documenting Consent with the Short Form

A “short form” consent process is generally used when there is a language barrier and a translated consent document is not available. Investigators and research staff should carefully consider whether the potential participant must be enrolled until the IRB-approved translated version of the consent document is available. One risk of using the short-form process is that you will not obtain legally effective consent.
The following is an excerpt from guidance that explains the FDA’s concern with ad hoc translations of consent documents:

In the case of non-English speaking subjects, the consent document should be the translated document. While a translator may be helpful in facilitating conversation with a non-English speaking subject, routine ad hoc translation of the consent document should not be substituted for a written translation.

If a non-English speaking subject is unexpectedly encountered, investigators will not have a written translation of the consent document and must rely on oral translation. **Investigators should carefully consider the ethical/legal ramifications of enrolling subjects when a language barrier exists. If the participant does not clearly understand the information presented, the subject's consent will not truly be informed and may not be legally effective.**

Below are the guidelines for using the Short Form Consent Process:

**Considerations for initial protocol submission:**

- If you believe you will enroll participants who do not understand English, describe the Short Form Consent Process in your protocol. If you are initiating the study, document this information in the main protocol. If an outside entity is sponsoring the study, document the process in the Local Protocol. Elements to include are:
  - When you will use the process,
  - How you will conduct the process,
  - How you will document the process, and
  - Whether you will obtain consent with an IRB-approved translated consent document as soon as it is available.

- Use the short-form process only when
  - The IRB approved use of the short-form process for the study; and
    1. There is a potential for direct benefit to participants that is not available outside of the research; or
    2. The IRB approved a revised English version of the consent form, directed that currently enrolled participants sign the IRB-approved revised version; and the translated version of the document is not yet available

- Document your reasons for using the Short Form Consent Process. For example:
  "This participant is unable to speak or read English. His native language is Spanish. Currently, there are no FDA-approved treatment options available for this participant that have demonstrated the potential efficacy that this investigational treatment offers (or these options carry more risk to participants
Given the nature of the participant’s disease, s/he should not wait for a translated consent document. Instead, they should start investigational treatment as soon as possible (or start the screening process as soon as possible).”

Considerations during the consent process:

- During the consent process, you will use:
  - A “short form” translated into the subject’s native language; and
  - The English version of the long consent form that the translator will read to the subject.
- The short form consent discussion includes five roles:
  - The potential participant;
  - The person obtaining consent;
  - A witness who is fluent in English and the language the subject understands; and
  - A person who can translate the conversation for the subject, and
  - The person who is obtaining consent.
- The translator and witness may be the same person.
- Do not obtain consent from the subject until you have assessed and verified that the participant understands the information in the consent document. Assess comprehension by asking the participant the questions listed in the section above.
- Whenever possible, use an IRB-approved Short Form that is translated into a language the participant understands. If you use an untranslated Short Form, the translator must orally translate the entire English version of the Short Form in a language the participant understands.

The Short Form Process

- A witness who is fluent in English and the language the subject understands must observe the entire consent process.
- The translator must orally translate the entire IRB-approved English version of the consent form to the participant in a language the subject understands.
- Provide a copy of the translated Short Form to the participant. If the participant is unable to read, the translator should read the Short Form to the participant.
- The potential participant should have time to ask questions, and the person obtaining consent should answer the questions. The translator should translate this conversation for both the participant and the person obtaining consent.
- The person obtaining consent should assess the participant’s comprehension of the consent document, and the translator should continue to translate the consent discussion for the two parties.
- The person obtaining consent and the witness must sign the IRB-approved English version of the consent form.
- The subject and the witness to the consent process must sign the Short Form.
- The individual obtaining consent must give copies of the signed and dated consent form and the Short Form to the subject or the subject’s LAR.
• The research team must place the original signed consent form and Short Form in the subject’s research record.

The individual obtaining consent should document that consent was obtained as described above in the research record.

If consent is for a clinical trial, obtain consent from the participant with an IRB-approved translated consent form as soon as one is available.

### 7.8 Documenting Consent Obtained Remotely

Remote consent is available when circumstances require. Investigators must describe the remote consent process in the protocol (local protocol).

You may also be able to use a remote consent process for other reasons. You must describe your remote consent process in the local protocol.

The University provides two versions of REDCap. One version is for research that is not FDA-regulated. The other version is compliant with 21 CFR Part 11, for FDA-regulated research. It is important to use the FDA version for all research involving investigational drugs, biologics, vaccines and medical devices.

#### When to use CTSI e-Consent Template?

Use this version for all studies that can recruit participants via teleconference web meeting and **are not FDA regulated**.

#### When to use the Part 11 e-Consent Template?

Use for all FDA-regulated studies. These studies require 21 CFR Part 11 compliance. For access to this application, users must complete training on REDCap Part 11 e-Consent Framework.

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**Conducting the Consent Process**

Informed consent is a process, not just a document. You must use video conferencing for remote consent whenever it is possible. The University of Miami requires HIPAA-compliant Zoom for Healthcare when collecting OR viewing either private identifiable information (PII) or protected health information (PHI) regulated by HIPAA. Contact the Telehealth team at telehealth@miami.edu.
Steps to take:

- Send a copy of the consent document to the participant or their LAR a few days before the discussion. This step will allow them to read, develop a list of questions, and discuss the research with family or friends. You may want to go over the document with potential participants before the conference call discussed below. If you must use teleconferencing instead of Zoom, include a **witness signature line block** on the consent document and the Authorization.
- Arrange a Zoom meeting or a conference call (if you cannot use Zoom) that includes:
  - Person obtaining consent
  - Participant and LAR, if applicable
  - Additional people requested by the participant (e.g., relative, friend)
  - If you are not able to use Zoom or if the participant will not be able to provide an electronic signature, include an impartial witness
- Identify everyone on the call or Zoom
- Confirm the identity of the potential participant or the LAR by viewing their driver’s license or another form of identification. If you can confirm the identity visually, document that you recognized the individual. Another alternative is to create and provide a passcode to the potential participant via text or email and ask them for the passcode during the meeting.
- Review and explain the information in the consent document.
- Answer any questions the participant/LAR have about the study
- Ask the participant/LAR questions about the study to confirm their comprehension
- Ask the participant/LAR if they consent to participate
- If the participant/LAR agrees, ask them to sign and date the consent document electronically
- If you are unable to obtain an electronic signature, ask the participant or LAR to:
  - Sign and date the consent document;
  - Take a picture of the signed copy of the consent document; and
  - Forward the images to you.
- If there is a witness to the procedure, have the witness sign and date a copy of the document (electronically or with wet ink) and provide a copy of the signed and dated document to you.
- Sign and date the consent document as the individual obtaining consent
- Repeat the process for HIPAA Authorization, if applicable
- If the participant signed electronically, explain how they will receive a copy of the signed documents.

**Impartial Witness:** A person **not** involved in research study. Can be clinical or research personnel (not working on the study).

**Role of Impartial Witness:** To attest that info in the ICF and any other info provided was accurately explained to, and apparently understood by, the subject/LAR, and that consent was freely given.
Document remote consent process:

- Explain the rationale for obtaining remote consent and HIPAA Authorization
- Document the date and time you obtained the participant’s consent
- Document the list of attendees by name and role
- Document whether you obtained consent via a Zoom meeting or phone call
- Document the electronic platform used to obtain consent (REDCap)
- Document how you confirmed the participant’s identity
- Document that you answered all of the participant/LAR’s questions.
- Document that you assessed comprehension by asking the participant/LAR questions, and the Participant/LAR was able to answer the questions correctly and apparently understood.
- Document that the participant/LAR verbally agreed to participate or permit the participant to participate.
- Print the signed and dated copies or images and maintain a copy in the research record and upload to EPIC, if applicable. If you are using an electronic platform as a regulatory binder, transfer the images and documents electronically into the electronic platform and follow requirements for certified copies
- Document how you provided a copy of the signed and dated consent form and HIPAA authorization to the participant/LAR if you obtained an electronic or wet signature and date. You may use email to send the consent document if you include “SECURE” in the subject line.
- Document the circumstances if you were unable to obtain a signature and date

7.9 Obtaining Parental Permission

In Florida, minors (those under 18 years of age) generally may not consent to medical care or treatment, or research involving medical care or treatment, without a parent or legal guardian’s consent. However, the Florida statutes regarding the removal of “Disability of Nonage of Minors” (Title XLIII, Chapter 743) describe conditions when the requirement(s) for parental consent are waived by law. Unless the law waives parental permission, researchers must obtain parental permission from the parents or the child’s guardian before involving their child in research. The The IRB will approve a waiver of parental permission only for research involving retrospective or prospective record review studies when the regulatory requirements are met.

IRBs are required to make adequate provisions for soliciting the permission of each child's parent(s), LAR, or guardian, based on the level of risk and expected direct potential benefit to the child, as noted below. The IRB may not require less than outlined below but may determine that more stringent requirements are appropriate.
Table 8.1 Quick Reference for submissions of reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Category of Permitted Research with Children</th>
<th>Requirements for Parental Permission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater than Minimal Risk, Direct Benefit to Subject [45 CFR 46.405, 21 CFR 50.52]</td>
<td>One parent/legal guardian may be sufficient but IRB must determine whether one or two is required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than Minimal Risk, No Direct Benefit to Subject, but Likely to Yield Generalizable Knowledge about Subject’s Condition [45 CFR 46.406, 21 CFR 50.53]</td>
<td>Both parents/legal guardians, unless one parent is deceased, unknown, incompetent, not reasonably available, or does not have legal responsibility for the custody of the child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than Minimal Risk, No Direct Benefit to Subject, but Results May Alleviate Serious Problems of Children’s Health or Welfare [45 CFR 46.407, 21 CFR 50.54]</td>
<td>Both parents/legal guardians, unless one parent is deceased, unknown, incompetent, not reasonably available, or does not have legal responsibility for the custody of the child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** When only one living parent or a guardian has sole custody after a divorce, the IRB may determine that single-parent or single guardian permission is sufficient.

*If there are two parents available to give permission and they disagree about allowing their child to participate in the study, the child may not be enrolled unless the parents come to an agreement that the child join the study.* This rule applies to all permissible categories--even if only one parent’s signature is required. When both parents are involved in the decision, they must agree to enroll the child. If a parent who was not involved or available for the original consent later becomes available, the two parents must agree.

### 7.10 Obtaining and Documenting Assent

**Obtaining Assent from Children**

The Federal regulations require that “adequate provisions [be] made for soliciting the assent of the children, when in the judgment of the IRB the children are capable of providing assent... [taking] into account the ages, maturity, and psychological state of the children involved” [45 CFR 46.408; 21 CFR 50.55(a)].

In most instances, a child’s refusal to participate in a research study should be honored. Parents may overrule a child’s dissent only when the IRB waives the requirement for assent. The IRB may waive the requirement for assent only when:
- The capability of some or all of the children is so limited that they cannot reasonably be consulted; or
- The intervention or procedure involved in the research holds out a prospect of direct benefit that is important to the health or well-being of the children and is available only in the context of the research.

When research involves the provision of experimental therapies for life-threatening diseases such as cancer. However, researchers should understand that parents may wish to go to extremes, even when the likelihood of success is marginal, but the probability of extreme discomfort is high. Should the child not want to undertake such experimental therapy, and if, for example, the child is a mature adolescent and death is imminent, researchers should respect the child's wishes.

There is no regulatory requirement for a child to sign an assent document. Instead, the investigator must comply with the IRB’s requirements for documenting that they obtained assent.

In some situations, the IRB may require the investigator to provide written information for the child to read. In other instances, the IRB will rely on the individual obtaining assent to explain the study to the child, assess the child’s comprehension, and obtain the child’s agreement when the child can relate sufficient information about the study to demonstrate adequate understanding. The IRB may require the child to indicate their assent by signing a document such as an Assent Form or by signing a signature block on the Informed Consent form. As an alternative, the IRB may require the individual obtaining assent to document in the research record or on the informed consent document that the child assented.

Assent from Adult Subjects
The Common Rule and FDA regulations do not discuss how to obtain consent from adult subjects who cannot personally consent; however, ICH E6(R2) Section 4.8.12 requires investigators to obtain assent from these subjects after informing them about the trial to the extent compatible with their understanding. When the adult subject is capable, the investigator should have the participant sign and date in the assent block provided in the informed consent document.

When an adult subject who was enrolled through consent from a LAR regains capacity to consent, you must obtain consent from the adult subject before conducting any procedures solely for research purposes.
7.11 Deception or Incomplete Disclosure

The IRB recognizes that deception and incomplete disclosure may be practical research methodologies. At times, especially in social and behavioral research, deception or incomplete disclosure is necessary to avoid study bias or test a hypothesis that requires the participant’s misdirection.

Deception is when researchers purposely mislead participants by providing overt misdirection or false information about some aspect of the research, whether it is in the procedures or the purpose of the study. An example of deception might include:

_Subjects complete a quiz, and the researchers tell them that they did very poorly, regardless of their actual performance._

Incomplete disclosure is when researchers withhold information about some aspect of the research, whether it is in the procedures or the research purposes. For example:

_As a research procedure, subjects complete a quiz, but the researchers do not tell them that the research question involves how background noise affects their ability to concentrate._

_Researchers ask participants to read a list of words or view a series of images, but the researchers do not tell them that they will test the participant’s memory._

Using deception or incomplete disclosure presents challenges for the ethical conduct of research. It could interfere with the participant’s ability to decide whether or not to participate in the study.

When is deception allowed?

In keeping with federal regulations and ethical codes, the IRB will consider the following points when reviewing research involving the use of deception or incomplete disclosure:

- Whether the proposed study involves only minimal risk.
- Whether the deception or incomplete disclosure is justified in the protocol. The researcher must show that they cannot perform the study in the absence of deception, and the benefits of the research will sufficiently outweigh any risks that deception may create.

Deception will not be approved when:
### Consent & Deception/ Incomplete Disclosure:

If you use deception or incomplete disclosure, you must obtain consent before engaging a participant in any study procedures. Investigators must submit a copy of the initial informed consent document, script, or information sheet. The IRB will consider the research and determine if the study meets the requirements for an alteration of the consent process.

Whenever possible, investigators should inform participants that information is being withheld or is not completely accurate as part of the consent process. Advance knowledge of the deception or incomplete information allows the participant to agree to these conditions before participating. Sample language when deception language can be a part of the consent process:

> For scientific reasons, this consent form does not have all the details about the research questions [or study procedures] we are testing. After you complete the study, we tell you everything about the study. You will have a chance to ask all the questions you have.

### Debriefing

Debriefing explains the rationale for using deception as a research technique and must be presented to participants as early as possible.

Investigators must explain the debriefing process in the protocol they submit. The protocol must indicate (1) how participants will be debriefed, (2) who will debrief them, and (3) when the research team will debrief them. The HSRO developed a [Deception Addendum](#) for this purpose.

Investigators must also include a debriefing sheet/script with the IRB submission documents. You can find a [sample script](#) on the HSRO website.

### Debriefing as an Educational Tool:

Some participant pools recommend that researchers solicit feedback after the study concludes to further educate participants instead of giving previously withheld or false information. This feedback is not debriefing in the sense of the IRB ethics review and the regulations. In such cases, the original consent may mention that the research will ask for feedback.
Exceptions to Debriefing: There may be rare instances when debriefing would be inappropriate, such as when doing so would cause more harm than good or when the researchers cannot locate or contact participants. If you use deception and request not to debrief participants, you must provide a compelling rationale in your protocol for not debriefing. For example, the research chose participants because of an unattractive physical characteristic or "negative" behavior such as bias, bigotry, or an unattractive physical trait.
Chapter 8
Required IRB Reports

The IRB requires investigators to submit reports of events as part of the IRB’s responsibilities to oversee the study. The IRB will review the information, determine if it must require changes in the protocol or consent document. The IRB will also determine if the study meets the definition of any of the following:

- Serious Non-compliance
- Continuing Non-compliance
- Unanticipated Problems Affecting Subjects or Others

The IRB must report the following to institutional officials and regulatory authorities such as the FDA or the Office for Human Subject Protections:

- Serious Non-compliance
- Continuing Non-compliance
- Unanticipated Problems Affecting Subjects or Others
- Suspension of the study or of any study procedures such as enrollment
- Termination of IRB approval

8.1 Reports of New or Increased Risk (Submit within 10 business days)

Investigators are required to submit reports of unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others (UPIRSTO) to the IRB within ten business days. A UPIRSTO is any event that is:

- Unexpected;
- Related to the study; and
- Indicates there is a risk to the subjects or others that was not previously known.

The following are various methods sites receive information about new or increased risk. If you are reporting one of these events, select “Risk” on the RNI Form.

Examples of New or Increased Risk
8.1 Obtaining and Documenting Assent

8.2 Reports of External Serious Adverse Events/IND Safety Letters

Do not submit reports of external adverse events that the sponsor has not analyzed, and when the sponsor does not state:

1. The event is unexpected;
2. The event is related or probably related to the study; and
3. The event's existence means there is a new risk to subjects or others that was previously not known.

Refer to FDA guidance for more information on this requirement.
8.3 Reports of Non-Compliance (Submit within 10 business days of knowledge)

Investigators must submit reports of non-compliance that result from an action or inaction of an investigator or study team member. “Study team member” includes departments that support the research, such as the laboratory, nursing, or Investigational Drug Services.

The University of Miami must inform Jackson Health Systems of noncompliance that occurs at a JHS facility. You must report the location of deviations and other non-compliance.

Examples of Non-Compliance that must be reported within ten (10) business days of knowledge

- Non-compliance or an allegation of non-compliance with the protocol, regulations, or with the requirements or determinations of the IRB when the non-compliance was the result of action or inaction on behalf of the investigator or the study team
- Written reports of study monitors that describe protocol deviations or other non-compliance that is the result of action or inaction of the investigator or study team
- Internal or external audit, or inspection, by a federal agency and any resulting reports of non-compliance
- Breach of confidentiality

8.4 Other Required Reports (Submit within ten (10) business days of knowledge)

1. A subject’s complaint that the study team cannot resolve
2. Premature suspension or termination of the protocol by the sponsor, investigator, or institution

Quick Reference for submissions of reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Information</th>
<th>Reporting Mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modification to IRB-approved protocol, research plan, consent document, or recruitment material</td>
<td>Modification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updated Investigator Brochure</td>
<td>Modification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSMB Report, Letter from Sponsor</td>
<td>RNI (or may be submitted at continuing review if no new risks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificate of Confidentiality</td>
<td>Modification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translated Consent Forms</td>
<td>Modification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External IND Safety Report/SAE</td>
<td>Do Not Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executed Clinical Trial Agreement or Budget</td>
<td>Do Not Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notice of New Grant Award</td>
<td>Modification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disclosure of New Financial Interest</td>
<td>Modification (w/i 30 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 9
Investigator Responsibilities

9.1 General Responsibilities

Principal Investigators (PI) are required to conduct or supervise the Human Subject Research personally. If you are the PI, you are responsible for non-compliance of any study team member, including outside vendors such as home health agencies, when performing protocol procedures. In addition, the PI is responsible for complying with the requirements listed below.

1. Protect the rights, safety, and welfare of subjects involved in the research.

2. Do not start Human Research activities until:

   a) You have received and read the final IRB approval letter and HSRO acknowledgment notice, when applicable;
   b) The clinical trial agreement is finalized; and
   c) You have received all other required institutional ancillary approvals.

3. Ensure that there are adequate resources to carry out the research safely. Resources include sufficient investigator time, appropriately qualified research team members, equipment, and space.

4. Before delegating research staff to conduct protocol-related procedures, ensure each staff member is qualified to perform research procedures. “Qualified” means a research staff member has:

   a) Has the necessary licensure or other qualifications to fulfill the role;
   b) Completed the disclosure certification process using the UDisclose System at least once a year and has updated their disclosure certifications when necessary.
   c) Completed all required institutional training; and
   d) Received training on the specific procedures they will conduct and has demonstrated an ability to comply with the requirements.

5. Update the IRB office with any changes to the list of study personnel after ensuring study personal have satisfied all of the requirements in #4.

6. Comply with the most current version of the IRB-approved protocol, applicable federal regulations, local laws, institutional requirements, and IRB requirements. Do not purposefully deviate from the protocol unless the situation meets one of the following requirements:
a) The deviation is necessary to protect a subject from imminent harm; or  
b) If the study is under an IND or IDE, the sponsor, IRB, and FDA must approve of the deviation in advance.

7. Do not modify any IRB-approved document or make any revisions to the Human Research without prior IRB review and approval unless the revision is necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to subjects.

8. When required by the IRB, ensure that consent is obtained as outlined in the relevant current IRB-approved protocol, applicable regulations and HSRO SOPs.

9. Submit to the IRB:

   a) Proposed modifications as described in this manual. (See “Modifications”)
   b) A continuing review application as requested in the approval letter. (See “Continuing review reports”)
   c) Reports required by the IRB (See Chapter 8)
   d) A continuing review application when the Human Research is closed. (See “Closing a Study?”)

9.2 Additional Responsibilities for FDA-regulated products

Clinical investigations involving investigational drugs and devices are subject to FDA jurisdiction and must be conducted in compliance with FDA regulations:

- **21 CFR §50** Protection of Human Subjects (includes the requirements for informed consent and involvement of children in a clinical trial)
- **21 CFR § 54** Financial Disclosures by Clinical Investigators
- **21 CFR § 56** Institutional Review Boards
- **21 CFR § 312** Investigational New Drug Applications (includes requirements for conducting a clinical investigation of an investigational drug or biologic)
• **21 CFR § 812** Investigational Device Exemptions (includes the requirement for conducting a clinical investigation of an investigational device.

Investigators must be familiar with and understand the information included in these regulations, when they are applicable to the research being conducted. Specifically, the investigator must understand:

- **IRB Review and Oversight**
  - Must be obtained before starting a clinical investigation or before implementing changes to an investigation, unless the change is needed to eliminate an imminent hazard to subjects. Note: According to the FDA, planned protocol deviations such as enrolling a participant who does not meet inclusion criteria require prior-IRB approval.

- **Supervision of the Clinical Trial**
  - Investigators are required to personally supervise clinical investigations, including:
    - Training, delegation and oversight of study team members; and
    - Protecting the rights, welfare and safety of subjects in the investigation
    - Ensuring the data collected are reliable.

- **Investigational Product Control and Accountability**
  - Investigators must follow FDA requirements for control of the investigational product:  
    - Administer the product only to subjects under the investigator's personal supervision or under the supervision of a sub-investigator responsible to the investigator.
    - Do not provide an investigational drug or device to any person not authorized to receive it.
  - Maintain records of receipt and disposition of the investigational product, including dates, quantity, and use by subjects.
  - Return or dispose of unused supplies of the investigational product as directed by the sponsor.

- **Comply with the Protocol**
  - Ensure that you and your research team understand the protocol and the procedures the team member is delegated to perform.
  - Develop tools to ensure that resources are available for each study visit.
  - Develop checklists for study visits to ensure that each required procedure is performed.

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• Do not implement any revisions to the protocol without obtaining IRB and sponsor approval unless the revision is necessary to eliminate an imminent hazard to subjects.

• Case Histories
  o Maintain adequate and accurate case histories that record all observations and other data pertinent to the investigation. Case histories include:
    ▪ Case report forms and supporting data including
    ▪ Signed and dated consent forms
    ▪ Medical records
    ▪ Physician progress notes
    ▪ Checklists used to maintain compliance
    ▪ Nurses' notes.
  o The case history for each individual must document that informed consent was obtained before the participant was involved in any procedures done solely for research.

• Investigator Reports
  o All clinical investigations
    ▪ Financial Disclosure
      o The investigator and each study team member must submit financial disclosure statements to the DRM before starting their participation in the study and within 30 days of acquiring an interest.
      o Provide the sponsor with sufficient accurate financial information to allow complete and accurate certification or disclosure statements as required under 21 CFR § 54 Financial Disclosure by Clinical Investigators
      o The clinical investigator must promptly update this information if any relevant changes occur during the course of the investigation and for 1 year following the completion of the study.
    ▪ Progress reports to the sponsor for collecting and evaluating the results obtained.
    ▪ Final report to the sponsor shortly after completion of the investigator's participation in the investigation.
    ▪ Continuing Review, reports of unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others and all other reports required by the IRB.
  o Investigations of drugs and biologics
    ▪ Adverse event reports to the sponsor
      o Serious adverse events must be reported promptly
  o Investigations of Devices
    ▪ Unanticipated adverse device effects to the sponsor and IRB no event later than 10 working days after the investigator first learns of the effect.
    ▪ Deviation from the protocol to protect the life or physical well-being of a subject in an emergency to the sponsor and IRB for device studies within five working days.
• Withdrawal of IRB approval: To the sponsor, within 5 working days, a withdrawal of approval of a device study by the IRB.
• Informed consent. If an investigator uses a device without obtaining informed consent, the investigator must report such use to the sponsor and the reviewing IRB within 5 working days after the use occurs.

9.3 ICH Guideline for Good Clinical Practice E6(R2)

Most industry sponsors require investigators to comply with ICH Guideline for Good Clinical Practice E6 (R2) (ICH). This guideline is guidance in the United States but is considered law in some other countries. You should review the protocol to see if your study must comply with ICH. Sponsors who want to submit marketing applications in countries that require compliance with this guideline must ensure investigators understand and comply with the guidance during the conduct of their trials.

Much of the information in this guidance is similar to the FDA regulations discussed above. However, in several areas the guidance differs or includes much more detail on the requirements. For example, the guidance includes a section entitled, Essential Documents for the Conduct of a Clinical Trial, which describes the documents that must be available for “evaluation of the conduct of the trial and the quality of the data produced.” You must ensure that you maintain the documents exactly as outlined in this guidance when you study must comply with ICH.

The HSRO will review your clinical trial to see if it complies with ICH when the protocol requires such compliance, with the following exceptions:
• The HSRO will not require the consent document to include a description of the risks of alternative treatments.
• The HSRO will approve a consent form that includes a request to the participant to consent to informing his/her regular physician about the participants involvement in the research, but will not add the language if the sponsor’s template doesn’t include it.

If your protocol requires you to comply with ICH, you and your study team must carefully read the guidance so you are aware of the requirements.
9.4 Issues to Consider when a Participant Withdraws From a Study

1. For research subject to FDA regulations, investigators cannot remove the data collected on the participant to the point of withdrawal. These data remain part of the study database.\(^4\)

2. Investigators are allowed to retain and analyze already collected data relating to any participant who chooses to withdraw from a research study or if the investigator terminates the participants’ involvement in the study when the analysis falls within the scope of the analysis described in the IRB-approved protocol. This statement is true, even if that data includes identifiable private information about the participant.

3. For research not subject to the FDA regulations, you should consult with the funding entity to decide whether to honor a research participant’s request to destroy the participant’s data or exclude the participant’s data from any analysis.

4. When a participant decides to withdraw from a clinical trial, the investigator conducting should ask the participant to clarify whether they want to withdraw from all trial components or only from the interventional part of the trial. If the participant chooses the latter, research activities, such as follow-up data collection activities (imaging, laboratory studies, etc.), for which the participant previously gave consent may continue.

5. Suppose a participant withdraws from the interventional portion of the study, but agrees to continue with follow-up of associated clinical outcome information as described in the previous bullet. In that case, you should obtain the participant’s informed consent for this limited participation in the study if this participant will be involved in data collection that is not described in the original informed consent form. IRB approval of informed consent documents is required.

6. If a participant withdraws from the interventional portion of a study and does not consent to continued collection of clinical outcome information, you must not access the participant’s medical record or other confidential records for study-related purposes.

9.5 Maintaining Research Records

Principal investigators are responsible for creating and maintaining research records and documents. These records and documents (including data collected pursuant to research) are the property of the University. You must not remove or destroy research records until you are sure the retention requirements no longer apply. You must maintain human research records for the time specified by federal regulations, clinical trial agreements and University policy. If the requirements between the regulations, agreements and policies differ, you must maintain the records for the maximum time required. The following are the requirements for maintaining specific documents:

Table 10.1 Minimum Retention Requirements for Human Subject Research Records

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Document Examples</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federally funded Human Research Records</td>
<td>All research documents, including protocols, signed and dated consent documents, etc.</td>
<td>At least 3 years from study closure date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research under FDA Jurisdiction</td>
<td>All research documents, including protocols, signed and dated consent documents, etc.</td>
<td>At least 2 years after the date a marketing application is approved for the drug under study; or, if no application will be filed or is not approved for such indication, 2 years after the study is discontinued and FDA is notified. If industry sponsored, you should comply with the Clinical Trial Agreement and contact the sponsor before destroying records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Documents subject to the Federal Privacy Rule (HIPAA)</td>
<td>Signed authorizations for use and disclosure of protected health information.</td>
<td>Six years after completion of the research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research covered by a clinical trial agreement or other funding agreement</td>
<td>All research documents, including protocols, signed and dated consent documents, source documents, etc.</td>
<td>As required by the agreement – As a best practice, you should contact the sponsor before destroying records</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.6 Conducting Research Outside of the United States

When conducting research outside of the US, investigators should ensure that participants have the same level of protection as those in the US. Investigators must know about the local laws and customs that apply to the research and the cultural context in the area.

The Office of Human Research Protection (OHRP) provides a compilation of regulations and guidelines governing human subjects in other countries. (see OHRP International Compilation of Human Subject Protections). OHRP requires researchers to ensure that people outside the US have the same protections as participants in the US. For federally funded research, the regulations of the funding agency apply; it is not sufficient to provide “equivalent” protections.

In some areas, obtaining consent with the usual written and signed consent document may be inappropriate. OHRP regulations allow IRBs to waive the requirement for a signature on a
consent document for minimal risk research conducted in a community where signing consent forms is not the norm.

9.7 NIH Genomic Data Sharing (GDS) Policy Requirements

The GDS Policy applies to all National Institutes of Health (NIH) funded research that generates large-scale human or nonhuman genomic data and of these data for subsequent research. If your research involves large-scale genomic data and the NIH is funding it through a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement, you must comply with the policy.

Large-scale data include:

- genome-wide association studies (GWAS),
- single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) arrays, and
- genome sequence, transcriptomic, metagenomic, epigenomic, and gene

Contact your NIH Program Officer as early as possible to discuss data-sharing expectations and timelines for a proposed study.

**OVPRS and IRB Roles**

Under the GDS Policy, individuals who provided the samples for the research must have been informed that the research will use their samples for genetic and genomic research. They must also know that researchers will share genomic data from the research broadly for secondary research. To ensure the requirements are met, the IRB and institutions must certify that the consent document adequately informed research participants.

### Consent Form Requirements

- For tissue collected before January 22, 2015 – The language should not prohibit data-sharing.
- For tissue collected after January 22, 2015 – The language should describe data-sharing. Click Here for guidance.
- For new studies or modifications, include the template language from Part 3, Genetic/Genomic Data Sharing language from the Biomedical Template Consent Document.
The Institutional Review Board (IRB) and institution must also consider whether sharing the data will place individuals at risk because they are:

- In a small sample size,
- From an isolated or identified geographic region,
- Part of a rare disease community, or
- Part of a group with potentially stigmatizing traits.

**Investigator Requirements**

- Include a [Genomic Data Sharing Plan](#) in your proposal.
- Provide a more detailed data sharing plan to the NIH with your Just-In-Time submission.
- Ensure your consent form complies with the GDS Policy.
- Submit the following to hsro@miami.edu:
  - Completed [GDS Certification Form](#);
  - Copies of all approved consent documents.
  - If you will use biological samples collected for another purpose, obtain a copy of the consent form that was used to acquire the samples from the individuals who donated them.

  - The Human Subject Research Office (HSRO) will review the documentation and forward it to the Vice Provost for Research (VPR) for signature with the IRB’s opinion on whether the data sharing requirements are appropriately met.

Once the Vice Provost’s signature has been obtained, the certification will be returned to the Principal Investigator for submission to the NIH.
Chapter 10
Privacy and Confidentiality

Investigators must take steps to ensure that protections are in place to protect participants’ privacy and confidentiality. Before approving research involving human subjects, the IRB must determine that the participants’ privacy and confidentiality are protected.

Privacy is the control over the extent, timing, and circumstances of sharing oneself (physically, behaviorally, or intellectually) with others. For example, persons may not want to be seen entering a place that might stigmatize them, such as a substance abuse treatment center or a pregnancy counseling center that is clearly identified by signs on the front of the building. The evaluation of privacy also involves consideration of how the researcher accesses information from or about potential participants (e.g., recruitment process). IRB members consider strategies to protect privacy interests when investigators recruit, intervene or interact with participants, and when the research accesses their private information.

When conducting research, you must consider that people want to control the following:

1. The time and place where personal information is obtained or given
2. The nature of the information obtained or given
3. What they will experience when providing personal information
4. Who will receive and use the information

What is private depends on the individual and can vary according to gender, ethnicity, age, socio-economic class, education, ability level, social or verbal skill, health status, legal status, nationality, intelligence, personality, and the individual's relationship to the Researcher.

For example, protecting the privacy interests of a young child might mean having a parent present at a session with a Researcher. Protecting a teenager’s privacy interests might mean having a parent absent during a session.

Confidentiality pertains to the treatment of information that an individual has disclosed in a relationship of trust with the expectation that it will not be shared with others without permission. For example, when recording research data, the HSRO usually requires investigators to remove the identifiers from the information, apply a code as needed and maintain the link between the participant’s identity and the code in a separate location.

Steps to protect confidentiality include:

1. Use participant codes to label data instead of using names, and keeping a separate list of code-to-name match-ups.
2. Encrypt research data.
3. Limit access to only those that require access and have been identified within an approved IRB protocol.
4. Obtain and use only the minimum information needed to conduct the study.
5. Ensure you have a strong password and change it regularly
6. Obtain a Certificate of Confidentiality, when appropriate.

Protecting the confidentiality of research participants’ personal information when the participants are employees may also present additional challenges. The extent to which medical information and/or research data may be accessible to supervisors, professors or others not directly involved in the research must be considered and disclosed to potential participants in the informed consent process.

10.1 HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules

The HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules affect research that uses, creates, or discloses Protected Health Information (PHI). Investigators must meet specific requirements before accessing PHI. Similarly, investigators must protect PHI that they access, use or create from inadvertent or malevolent access.

Investigators are responsible for identifying in the IRB application all proposed access to PHI which will occur during the research, including:

- Access to paper and electronic medical records to identify and screen potential participants;
- Any intended addition of information into medical records; and
- Any collection or use of human specimens with individually identifiable health information attached.

Investigators must use one of the following provisions to access, use or create PHI while conducting research at the UM:

- Authorization - Each participant (or the participant’s legally authorized representative) signs and dates a completed written authorization, permitting the use and disclosure of the participant’s information for the research purposes;
- Limited Data Set with Data Use Agreement - The information is furnished to the investigator in a limited data set that does not contain certain direct identifiers and the recipient signs a Data Use Agreement that establishes the ways in which the information in the limited data set may be used and how it will be protected;

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5 Any identifiable health information that is used, maintained, stored, or transmitted by a HIPAA-covered entity
- **Certification for Reviews Preparatory to Research (FORM E)** – Permits access to PHI for participant identification, assessing feasibility and other activities in preparation for research after submitting the Certification to the IRB and receiving an acknowledgement;

- **Investigator Certification for Research with Decedents’ Information (Form D)** – Access to PHI relating to deceased individuals is permitted when an investigator submits a completed and signed FORM D to the IRB and receives an acknowledgement from the IRB;

- **Waiver of Authorization** – Approved by the IRB or Privacy Board when regulatory requirements are satisfied.

Patients have a right to receive an accounting of disclosures of PHI except for disclosures for treatment, payment, healthcare operations, pursuant to an authorization and disclosures in a limited data set. Investigators must follow UHealth polices when accessing PHI through a waiver of authorization or through one of the other exceptions listed above.

De-identified health information is not subject to HIPPA. Information is considered de-identified under HIPAA when it does not include any of the identifiers listed below.

- Name
- Geographic subdivisions smaller than a state (address, city zip code)
- Dates relating to the subject except for year for individuals < age 90
- Telephone numbers
- Fax numbers
- Email addresses
- Social Security Numbers
- Medical record numbers
- Health plan beneficiary numbers
- Account numbers
- Vehicle identifiers, serial numbers, including license plate numbers
- Certificate/license numbers
- Device identifiers and serial numbers
- Web Universal Resource Locators (URLs)
- Internet Protocol (IP) address numbers
- Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints
- Full face photographic images and any comparable images;
- Any other unique identifying number, characteristic, or code except a code assigned to allow for information de-identified to be re-identified by the covered entity.

“SOP: Privacy & Security Procedures For Human Subject Research (HRP-098)” describes the procedures investigators, IRB Members and HSRO staff must follow when research involves the use or creation of PHI.
10.2 Federal Education Records Act (FERPA)

The purpose of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) is to protect all student and parent information maintained in an Education Record.

The law applies to all schools that receive funds from the U.S. Department of Education (ED). FERPA regulates the disclosure of Personally Identifiable Information from youth. The purpose of FERPA is to protect all student and parent information maintained in an Education Record.

Education Records are records that contain information directly related to a student and maintained by an educational agency or institution or by a party acting for the agency or institution. Protected records include Education Records held by public elementary and secondary schools, school districts, intermediate education agencies, state education agencies, and any public or private agency or institution that uses funds from ED.

Investigators are responsible for adhering to the requirements of FERPA when accessing Education Records. FERPA stipulates that an educational institution has the authority to determine what information may be accessed from an Education Record. If an institution denies an investigator access to information in an Education Record, the IRB cannot overrule the decision.

FERPA regulations specify that a parent or adult student must provide a signed and dated written consent before the institution can disclose Personally Identifiable Information from Education Records, unless the disclosure falls within one of few exceptions allowed under FERPA. Before accessing education records, you must discuss the access with the UM Registrar, even when the records are already in your possession.

The HSRO will comply with FERPA requirements when reviewing research protocols that involve access to student Education Records. In most instances, the IRB will not be able to waive consent for access to student records for research purposes.

10.3 Certificates of Confidentiality

A Certificate of Confidentiality (CoC) adds a layer of privacy protection for participants enrolled in research involving sensitive information. A CoC primarily protects against compulsory legal demands, such as court orders, warrants, and subpoenas, for identifying information or identifying characteristics of a research participant. All human subject research funded by the NIH have a CoC. Investigators can apply for a CoC for studies that not NIH-funded (see below) when the research gathers information about subjects that might be damaging, and which will only exist in the research study records (that is, the information is not already in other records that are subject to subpoena).

If your study is NIH-funded, the research has a Certificate of Confidentiality. You must comply with the requirements and protect the participants’ data from access. You must include the required CoC language in the consent document.
If a CoC covers your study, you must understand and comply with the responsibilities associated with the CoC. One main responsibility is to protect the subject identifiers from access.

Another responsibility is to include language about the CoC in the consent document. The required language is included in the HRP 502 – TEMPLATE CONSENT DOCUMENT.

You should consider obtaining a COC when your research gathers information about subjects that might be damaging, and which will only exist in the research study records (that is, the information is not already in other records that are subject to subpoena). Also, during its review of research for which an investigator has not identified the need for a COC, the IRB may require CoC as an appropriate protection for the proposed research.

**How to Obtain a COC for Non-NIH Funded Studies:**

You should apply for the CoC at least three months before you plan to start enrolling subjects. The CoC must be in place before you collect any data about human subjects. You need to obtain IRB approval before you apply for the CoC.

1. Include language about your intent to obtain a CoC in the protocol.
2. Include description of the CoC in your consent document using the language in the HRP 502 – TEMPLATE CONSENT DOCUMENT.
3. Submit your research for IRB approval.
4. When you receive IRB approval, complete the on-line NIH CoC application by following the directions in the CoC Kiosk. Include the following:
   a. Include a copy of the IRB approval letter and the approved consent document.
   b. You must also submit an assurance document.
   c. Send the Assurance letter signed by the PI to hsro@miami.edu who will return the signed CoC to the PI for submission to the NIH.
5. When you receive the CoC Approval letter, forward a copy to the HSRO office via a Modification. **Enrollment may start after the HSRO acknowledges/approves the modification.**
6. If the research project will extend beyond the expiration date on the CoC, you may submit a written request to the Certificate Coordinator for extension of the date. If the request is approved, an amended Certificate will be issued. You must forward the amended CoC Approval Letter to the IRB when you receive it.
7. If a significant change in the research project is proposed after a CoC is issued, you must inform the Certificate Coordinator of the Institute issuing the certificate by submitting an amended application for a CoC (in the same form and manner as the original application for a Certificate). Significant changes include: major changes in the scope or direction of the
research protocol, changes in personnel having major responsibilities in the project, or changes in the drugs to be administered (if any) and the persons who will administer them.

How should researchers respond to requests for COC protected data?

Researchers who receive a legal request for protected research data (public records or FOIA request, subpoena, etc.) should immediately contact the HSRO at (305) 243-3195.

Additional guidance on CoCs is found on the NIH Website.

10.4 General Data Privacy Rule (GDPR)

The GDPR applies to human research involving personal data about individuals located in (but not necessarily citizens or residents of) the European Union member states and the European Economic Area. The GDPR also regulates personal data processed by entities located in the European Union and European Economic Area. The following states adopted the GDPR:

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<th>Austria</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Bulgaria</th>
<th>Croatia</th>
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<tr>
<td>Republic of Cyprus</td>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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When research data about human subjects is transferred to one of the countries listed above, the recipient must comply with the GDPR.

The GDPR is much broader than the HIPAA Privacy and Security Rules and applies to most information that directly or indirectly could identify an individual, including names, addresses, phone numbers, dates of birth, IP addresses, cookie identifiers, device information, advertising identifiers, financial information, geo-location information, social media information, consumer preferences, etc.

In most instances, the GDPR requires consent and/or notice to individuals before investigators can process (collect, create, use or share) personal data subject to the GDPR.

If you plan to collect, obtain or create personal data about individuals who are located in one of the countries listed above, you must contact the University of Miami Data Privacy Office. Click HERE for more information about the GDPR.
10.5 Florida “Protecting DNA Privacy Act” and Research

A Florida law, effective October 1, 2021, makes the results of a DNA analysis the exclusive property of the person who was tested.

This law requires express consent from individuals in Florida, their individual's legal guardian, or their authorized representative before researchers can:

- collect a biological sample to perform a DNA analysis;
- analyze their DNA;
- submit their biological sample for DNA analysis or conduct or obtain said analysis; and
- sell, disclose or transfer the DNA sample or the genetic testing (DNA) results to a third party.

This law considers each of the above actions a separate crime. Performing any one of the above activities without express consent could result in felony charges.

To obtain express consent, you must obtain an affirmative agreement from them after you disclose to the individual the following, when applicable:

1. The method you will use to collect the sample for DNA analysis;
2. The purpose(s) for collecting the sample or conducting the DNA analysis;
3. How you (or others) will use the sample and the resulting analysis;
4. How you will retain and maintain the sample and the analysis;
5. Whether and how you will share the sample;
6. Whether and how you will disclose the DNA analysis.

The HSRO has included the language in the consent template for biological studies and studies involving biological samples. You must obtain the individual's signature and date on a consent document to demonstrate their affirmative agreement.

There are some exceptions to the requirements for express consent, including research funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and research of investigational drugs, biologics, vaccines and medical devices subject to FDA regulations.

What about ongoing research?

This new law applies to any of the activities listed above that occur on or after October 1, 20201. After September 30, 2021, investigators must have express consent or must qualify for an exception from the express consent requirement to collect biological samples for DNA analysis, perform a DNA analysis or share the samples or the data from the analysis.
Chapter 11
Emergency/Treatment Use of an Unapproved Drug, Biologic or Device

11.1 Emergency Use of an Unapproved Drug, Biologic or Device

The regulations allow clinicians to use an unapproved drug, biologic or device without IRB approval in limited circumstances; however, the clinician must comply with FDA requirements in these situations.

When seeking to use an unapproved product, it is critical that the patient and his/her licensed physician consider all possible risks because the FDA has not determined whether the products are safe. Such products may, or may not, be effective in the treatment of the condition.

When you decide that the investigational product is the best option for the patient:

- Contact the sponsor and obtain authorization;
- Contact the FDA to obtain approval.
  a) For an investigational drug or biologic call (888) 463-6332 or email druginfor@fda.hhs.gov
  b) For an investigational device call (301) 796-7100 or email dice@fda.hhs.gov.
- If time permits, submit an Emergency Use Request Form to the IRB via email at cmg345@med.miami.edu or contact an IRB Chair to discuss the use.
- If time permits, you must obtain informed consent from the patient using TEMPLATE CONSENT DOCUMENT – Expanded Access (HRP 502). If the patient is not able to provide informed consent due to incapacity and there is insufficient time to obtain consent from a legally authorized representative, see the instructions below.

You must report the use of the unapproved drug, biologic or device to the IRB through an eProst submission within five business days using the electronic Report of New Information SmartForm (RNI). Regulations require that you submit this report even when you discussed the use of the investigational product with the sponsor and IRB Chair. If you fail to submit the report within five days, you will be restricted from submitting new Human Research until the IRB receives this report. Use the form, Emergency Use Report, to report the use. Please upload this report to the RNI.
Finally, according to the FDA, the emergency use regulation, you can only administer an investigational product once without IRB approval. If there is any possibility that you will need to use the same investigational product with the same patient or with a different patient, you must submit a protocol to the IRB and obtain an IND or IDE from the FDA. The FDA regulations have provisions for expanded access use through a treatment protocol.

Physicians must limit their use of an investigational product for a single indication. If the course of treatment will last longer than a month, you must submit an expanded access protocol to the IRB. If there is a likelihood that

See SOP Emergency Use and Expanded Access (HRP-023) and FDA Guidance on Expanded Access for additional information.

11.2 Exception to Informed Consent Requirement for Emergency Use

The FDA regulations allow physicians and investigators to use an investigational product without obtaining informed consent when the investigator, and a physician who is not involved in the study, certify the following in writing:

1. The human subject is confronted by a life-threatening situation necessitating the use of the test article;
2. Informed consent cannot be obtained from the subject because of an inability to communicate with, or obtain legally effective consent from the subject;
3. Time is not sufficient to obtain consent from the subject's legal representative; and
4. There is available no alternative method of approved or generally recognized therapy that provides an equal or greater likelihood of saving the life of the subject.

If the investigator is not able to obtain the second opinion due to time constraints and the above requirements are met, the investigator must:

1. Make and document the required determinations above;
2. Have a physician who is not part of the research review record and evaluate the documentation;
3. Have the physician sign the document indicating his/her concurrence;
4. Submit the document to the IRB by completing the form, Emergency Use Report, and submitting it with an RNI in eProst within five business days of using the investigational product without informed consent.
5. If the investigational product is a device, the investigator must submit a report of the event to the sponsor.
11.3 Treatment (Compassionate) Use

Under FDA regulations (21 CFR § 312.300), expanded access (often referred to as “treatment use” or “compassionate use”) is a potential pathway for a patient with an immediately life-threatening condition or serious disease or condition to gain access to an investigational medical product (drug, biologic, or medical device).

This access is for treatment outside of a clinical trial when no comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy options are available. While expanded access is not a clinical investigation, you must obtain an FDA IND or IDE and IRB approval.

The IRB will require an eProst submission for initial review that includes:

- Protocol
- TEMPLATE CONSENT DOCUMENT – Expanded Access (HRP 506), completed to describe the investigational product and the procedures
- Information about the investigational product such as an investigator brochure.

If the need for the investigational product is urgent, the IRB will forego the requirement for a formal protocol but will require sufficient information to make the determinations required under 21 CFR § 56.111. In these instances, the IRB will require:

- Information about the efficacy and risks of the investigational product
- Information about the patient’s condition supporting a finding that the patient has a condition for which no other comparable treatment or therapy is available
- FDA approval of use of the investigational product (IND or IDE)
- The procedures the physician will follow, including the procedures to monitor patient safety during and after use of the investigational product.

Click HERE for information about the FDA’s requirements.

11.4 Right to Try

The “Right to Try Act” (H.R.878 - Right to Try Act of 2017) allows investigational drugs, biological products or devices without FDA approval.

UM strongly encourages physicians to use the expanded use pathway initiated by the FDA (described above) for patients who seek unapproved medications for life-threatening diseases or conditions. Therefore, physicians should gently inform patients who invoke the Right to Try Act of the following:

- The Act does not require institutions to accede to requests for unapproved drugs
- UM follows Federal research regulations, and
- Efforts to obtain unapproved drugs should be made to the FDA under its emergency use expanded access program.
To be eligible for “Right to Try,” the patient must:

- Have a life-threatening disease or condition;
- Have exhausted approved treatment options and is unable to participate in a clinical trial involving the eligible investigational drug; and
- Must provide written informed consent for use of the investigational drug. The patient’s LAR may provide this consent if the patient is not capable.

The licensed physician who is in good standard with their licensing organization must certify that the requirements above are met and must not compensated directly by the manufacturer for the certification.

The investigational drug or biologic must meet the following criteria:

- A Phase 1 clinical trial must have been completed;
- The drug/biologic/device must not have been approved FDA approved for any use;
- One of the following must be met:
  - An application has been filed with the FDA;
  - The drug/biologic is undergoing a clinical trial subject to an IND that is intended to provide data to support FDA; or
  - Clinical trials are ongoing and have not been discontinued or placed on hold by the FDA.
Chapter 12
Requirements for Federally Funded Research

12.1 Department of Defense (DOD)

1. Service Members Service members may need to obtain permission to participate in research involving human subjects, even when the service member is off-duty.

2. Payments to Subjects
   - DOD employees may not be able to legally accept payments to participate in research and should check with their supervisor before accepting such payments.
   - Military personnel must not receive payment for participating in research procedures during duty hours.
   - Military personnel may receive payment for participating in research procedures when not on duty.
   - Federal employees may receive up to $50 for blood each blood draw, even while on duty.

3. Reporting Requirements
   The following must be reported promptly (within 30 days) to the DOD human research protection officer:
   - When significant changes to the research protocol are approved by the IRB.
   - The results of IRB continuing review
   - Change of reviewing IRB
   - When the institution or investigator is notified by any Federal Department, agency or national organization that any part of the HRPP is under investigation for cause involving a DOD supported research protocol.

Other specific requirements of the Department of Defense research be found in the “Additional Requirements for Department of Defense (DOD) Research” section in the HSRO’s “WORKSHEET: Additional Federal Criteria (HRP-318)” and in “SOP: NEW INFORMATION (HRP-024.)”

12.2 Department of Energy (DOE)

1. Research that involves one or more of the following is considered by DOE to be human subjects research and requires IRB review:
   - Intentional modification of the human environment
   - Study of human environments that use tracer chemicals, particles or other materials to characterize airflow.
• Study in occupied homes or offices that:
  o Manipulate the environment to achieve research aims.
  o Test new materials.
  o Involve collecting information on occupants’ views of appliances, materials, or devices installed in their homes or their energy-saving behaviors through surveys and focus groups.

2. If the research includes use of personally identifiable information, investigators must complete and submit to the IRB and the DOE “DOE Institutional Review Board Template for Reviewing Human Subjects Research Protocols that Utilize Personally Identifiable Information (PII).”

3. The IRB must report the following to the Department of Energy human subjects research program manager within 48 hours:
   • Any significant adverse events, unanticipated risks; and complaints about the research, with a description of any corrective actions taken or to be taken
   • Any suspension or termination of IRB approval of research
   • Any significant non-compliance with Human Research Protection Program procedures or other requirements; and
   • Any compromise of personally identifiable information.

4. Requirements for human participant protections for classified research apply to all research conducted or supported by the DOE, including contracts, and including Human Terrain Mapping research.

Other specific requirements of the Department of Energy (DOE) research can be found in the “Additional Requirements for Department of Energy (DOE) Research” section in the HSRO’s “WORKSHEET: Additional Federal Criteria (HRP-318).”

12.3 Department of Justice (DOJ) and Bureau of Prisons

1. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has not joined the 2018 revisions to the Common Rule. All DOJ founded research must follow the old 2018 Common Rule.

2. DOJ funded research projects must:
   • Not involve medical experimentation, cosmetic research, or pharmaceutical testing.
   • Comply with policies for the operation of prison facilities and protection of human subjects.
   • Research conducted in the Bureau of Prisons must be reviewed and approved by the Bureau Research Review Board.

3. Any investigator who is a non-employee of the Bureau of Prisoners must sign a statement in which the investigator agrees to adhere to the requirements of 28 CFR §512.
4. Payments to Subjects
   • The only incentives allowable to confined inmate subjects are soft drinks and snacks to be consumed at the test setting.
   • Nominal monetary compensation for time and effort may be offered to non-confined research subjects who are no longer in custody.

5. Records and Confidentiality
   • DOJ funded research must have a privacy certificate approved by the National Institute of Justice Human Subjects Protection Officer
     o Under a privacy certificate, investigators and research staff do not have to report child abuse unless the subject signs another consent document to allow child abuse reporting.
   • All researchers and research staff are required to sign employee confidentiality statements, which are maintained by the principal investigator.
   • The consent document must indicate that the National Institute of Justice is the funding agency.
   • The confidentiality statement on the consent document must state that confidentiality can only be broken if the subject reports immediate harm to subjects or others.
   • A non-employee of the Bureau of Prisons may receive records in a form not individually identifiable when advance adequate written assurance that the record will be used solely as a statistical research or reporting record is provided to the agency.
   • Written consent from the subject is required before investigators release or share any identifiable information for any reason, including judicial, administrative or legislative proceedings.
   • Records that contain non-disclosable information directly traceable to a specific person may not be stored in, or introduced into, an electronic retrieval system. Thus, all data must be stored in a de-identified, coded manner.
   • All investigators and research staff are required to sign employee confidentiality statements, which are maintained by the investigator.
   • The following must be sent to the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data in a de-identified manner:
     o All data
     o Informed consent document
     o Data collection instrument
     o Surveys
     o Other relevant research materials.

6. IRB Application
For research conducted within the Bureau of Prisons, investigators must submit a summary statement to the Bureau of Prisons IRB, which includes:

- Names and current affiliations of the investigators
- Title of the study
- Purpose of the study
- Location of the study
- Methods to be employed
- Anticipated results
- Durations of the study
- Number of subjects (staff or inmates) and the amount of time required from each
- Description of risk or discomfort involved as a result of participation.
- A Comprehensive statement that includes the following:
  - Review of related literature.
  - Detailed description of the research method.
  - Significance of anticipated results and their contribution to the advancement of knowledge.
  - Specific resources required from the Bureau of Prisons.
  - Description of all possible risks, discomforts, and benefits to individual subjects or a class of subjects, and a discussion of the likelihood that the risks and discomforts will actually occur.
  - Description of steps taken to minimize any risks.
  - Description of physical or administrative procedures to be followed to:
    i. Ensure the security of any individually identifiable data that are being collected for the study.
    ii. Destroy research records or remove individual identifiers from those records when the research has been completed.
  - Description of any anticipated effects of the research study on institutional programs and operations.
  - Relevant research materials such as vitae, endorsements, sample consent statements, questionnaires, and interview schedules.

7. Reporting Requirements
- Progress Reports to the Chief, Office of Research and Evaluation, are due annually.
- At least 12 working days before any report of findings is to be released, you must distribute one copy of the report to each of the following: the chairperson of the Bureau Research Review Board, the regional director, and the warden of each institution that provided data or assistance.
  - An abstract must be included in the report of findings.

8. Requirements for publication
- Investigators must acknowledge the Bureau's participation in the research project in all publications
Investigators must expressly disclaim approval or endorsement of the published material as an expression of the policies or views of the Bureau.

Prior to submitting for publication the results of a research project conducted under this subpart, You must provide two copies of the material, for informational purposes only, to the Chief, Office of Research and Evaluation, Central Office, Bureau of Prisons.

Other specific requirements of the Department of Justice (DOJ) Research Conducted within the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) can be found in the “Additional Requirements for Department of Justice (DOJ) Research Conducted within the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP)” section in the HSRO’s “WORKSHEET: Additional Federal Criteria (HRP-318).”

12.4 Department of Education (ED)

1. Each school at which the research is conducted must provide an assurance that they comply with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA).
2. The school in which the research is being conducted must have policies regarding the administration of physical examinations or screenings that the school may administer to students.
3. Parents or children involved in ED funded research must be able to inspect copies of all surveys and instructional material used in the research.

Other specific requirements of the Department of Education (ED) Research can be found in the “Additional Requirements for Department of Education (ED) Research” section in the HSRO’s “WORKSHEET: Additional Federal Criteria (HRP-318).”

12.5 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

1. Research conducted, supported, or intended to be submitted to EPA is subject to Environmental Protection Agency Regulations and must be approved by the EPA Human Subjects Research Review Official (HSRRO) before the research may begin.
2. Research involving intentional exposure of pregnant women or children to any substance is prohibited.
3. Observational research involving pregnant women and fetuses are subject to additional DHHS requirements for research involving pregnant women (45 CFR §46 Subpart B) and additional DHHS requirements for research involving children (45 CFR §46 Subpart D).
4. If proposed research involves children, the risk of the research must be minimal or there must be a potential for direct benefit to the child.
Other specific requirements of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Research can be found in the “Additional Requirements for Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Research and Research Intended to be submitted to the Environmental Protection

**Chapter 13**

**HSRO Resources and Contact Information**

Much of the information you need can be found on the HSRO website, including:

**HSRO Forms and Templates** – This is where you will find the following forms:

- HIPAA Forms (Form D and Form E)
- Cooperative Research Forms – External IRB Reliance Application, External Site Application, IRB Authorization agreement
- Emergency Use Request and Emergency Use Report (including translated forms), cooperative research, and emergency use of an investigational product. Corporate Research forms, & Emergency Use forms.
- Protocol Templates
- Consent Templates

HSRO Standard Operating Procedures – This where you can find this manual and copies of the HSRO Standard Operating Procedures.

For general questions about submission and procedures, call (305) 243-3195.

If you have questions, concerns, complaints, allegations of undue influence, allegations or findings of non-compliance, or input regarding the Human Research Protection Program contact the [HSRO’s Executive Director](#) or [Director](#).

A list of HSRO personnel is located on the [HSRO Website](#).

If you have questions, concerns, complaints, allegations of undue influence, allegations or findings of non-compliance, or input regarding the Human Research Protection Program that cannot be addressed by contacting the IRB Office, Contact the [Vice P Provost for Research+Scholarship](#).
Chapter 14
Obtaining Additional Information

14.1 Common Rule

2018 45 CFR 46
Pre-2018 45 CFR 46

14.2 FDA Regulations

21 CFR 56 – Institutional Review Boards
21 CFR 312 – Investigational New Drugs
21 CFR 812 – Investigational Device Exemptions
21 CFR 812 Subpart H – Humanitarian Use Devices

14.3 FDA Information Sheet Guidance for Institutional Review Boards (IRBs), Clinical Investigators, and Sponsors

14.4 ICH E6(R2) Good Clinical Practice