

## **IRB REVIEW CRITERIA**

### **I. Beneficence**

#### **A. Risk/Benefit Analysis**

- 1. Consider magnitude of harm and probability of harm**
- 2. Identify risks and should not rely solely on investigators to identify risks**
  - a. No one can be objective about their own work**
  - b. People underestimate the risks involved in things they are very familiar with**
  - c. People over estimate the benefit of things that are important to them**
- 3. Risks to subjects are minimized**
  - a. What are alternatives**
  - b. What are precautions**
  - c. What are contingencies**
- 4. Risks are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits**
  - a. Evaluation is subjective judgment**
  - b. Must decide if anticipated benefits justifies asking subjects to undertake the risks**
  - c. Should take into account different subject populations and individual differences among subjects**
- 5. Selection of subjects is equitable**
- 6. Informed consent is appropriately sought from each subject and is documented**
- 7. Data collection is monitored to ensure subject safety**
- 8. Privacy and confidentiality of subjects is protected**
- 9. Additional safeguards are included for vulnerable populations**

#### **B. Experimental Design**

- 1. Is the science good enough to justify the risks**
- 2. If minimal risk study, the standards for science need not be as high**

#### **C. Qualifications of PI**

### **II. Justice**

#### **A. Subject Selection**

- 1. Selection should be justified by the science**
- 2. Avoid exploitation (i.e., students)**

3. Minimize coercion and undue influence
  4. Should not *overprotect* vulnerable populations
  5. If study funded by NIH, must justify exclusion of women, minorities or children
- B. Inclusion/Exclusion
1. Clearly indicated and justified
- C. Recruitment
1. Recruitment is part of consent process
  2. Information in recruitment should be consistent with protocol
  3. Recruitment should not be coercive or unduly enticing
  4. Recruitment should clearly indicate it is for research and not make unfounded claims
  5. Must review recruitment procedures including advertising
  6. Full disclosure of nature of research and subject's participation
  7. Adequate comprehension by subjects
  8. Subject is making voluntary choice to participate

### III. Respect for Persons

#### A. Informed Consent

1. Educational process between investigator and prospective subject
2. Full disclosure of nature of research and subject's participation
3. Adequate comprehension on part of subject
4. Subject's voluntary choice to participate

#### 5. Basic Elements

- a. Purpose/Duration of Research
- b. Procedures
- c. Experiments
- d. Risks
- e. Benefits
- f. Alternatives
- g. Confidentiality
- h. Compensation for injury
- i. Whom to contact
- j. Right to refuse or withdraw

#### 6. Additional Elements

- a. Unforeseeable risks
- b. Termination of participation

- c. Additional costs to subjects
- d. Consequence of withdrawal
- e. Informing of new findings
- f. Number of subjects

**7. Procedures**

- a. Subject has legal and mental capacity to give consent
- b. Sufficient opportunity to consider
- c. Possibility of coercion or undue influence is minimized
- d. Language understandable to subject
- e. No “exculpatory” language

**8. Documentation**

- a. Be brief but complete basic information
- b. be readable and understandable to most people
  - 1) Max 8<sup>th</sup> grade reading level
  - 2) Ordinary language
  - 3) Active tense
  - 4) Shorter sentences
  - 5) Logical sequences
- c. Be in format that helps people comprehend and remember
- d. Serve as script for face-to-face with subjects

**9. Waiver of Consent**

- a. Research involves no more than minimal risk
- b. Will not adversely affect rights and welfare
- c. Research could not practicably be carried out without waiver
- d. When appropriate, subjects provided with additional pertinent information after they have participated
- e. Procedures do not require written consent when performed outside of a research setting
- f. principle risks are those associated with a breach of confidentiality and consent is only record linking subject with research

**B. Surrogate Consent (Assent)**

- 1. Consent same as above
- 2. Assent for those capable of giving but not legally and/or mentally allowed

**C. Privacy and Confidentiality**

- 1. Privacy – having control over extent, timing and circumstances of sharing oneself with others
- 2. Confidentiality – methods used to ensure information obtained is not improperly divulged
- 3. Names are not the only identifiers

4. Subjects participation as well as their data may need to be kept confidential
5. More elaborate procedures may be necessary for studies on sensitive matters (sexual behavior, criminal activities, etc.)
6. Any written record linking subject to study can create a threat to confidentiality, including consent forms

**D. Vulnerable Populations**

1. Children, pregnant women and fetuses, prisoners
2. Provide additional information regarding cognitively impaired or others who who are likely vulnerable to coercion or undue influence
3. Decisionally or cognitively impaired
4. Non-English speaking
5. Desperately ill
6. Economically and/or Educationally disadvantaged
7. Students
8. Employees
9. Need to ask detailed questions on characteristics of potential populations
10. Need to evaluate potential vulnerabilities
11. Need to ask what extra protections are in place
12. Need to assess adequacy of extra protections
13. Need sufficient expertise on vulnerable populations