

What Needs IRB Review/Approval and What IRB “Level” of Review is Needed

Is it Research: *Research* means a systematic investigation, including research development, testing and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge. Activities which meet this definition constitute research for purposes of this policy, whether or not they are conducted or supported under a program which is considered research for other purposes. For example, some demonstration and service programs may include research activities.

Is it Human Subjects Research: *Human subject* means a living individual about whom an investigator (whether professional or student) conducting research obtains

1. Data through intervention or interaction with the individual, or
2. Identifiable private information.

Intervention: *Intervention* includes both physical procedures by which data are gathered (for example, venipuncture) and manipulations of the subject or the subject's environment that are performed for research purposes.

Interaction: *Interaction* includes communication or interpersonal contact between investigator and subject.

What is Private Information: *Private information* includes information about behavior that occurs in a context in which an individual can reasonably expect that no observation or recording is taking place, and information which has been provided for specific purposes by an individual and which the individual can reasonably expect will not be made public (for example, a medical record). Private information must be individually identifiable (i.e., the identity of the subject is or may readily be ascertained by the investigator or associated with the information) in order for obtaining the information to constitute research involving human subjects.

Is CU Engaged in the research: an institution is considered *engaged* in human subjects research when its employees or agents for the purposes of the research project obtain:

- 1) data about the subjects of the research through intervention or interaction with them;
- 2) identifiable private information about the subjects of the research; or
- 3) the informed consent of human subjects for the research. The following two sections apply these concepts.

For purposes of this document, an institution's *employees or agents* refers to individuals who:

- 1) act on behalf of the institution;
- 2) exercise institutional authority or responsibility; or
- 3) perform institutionally designated activities. “Employees and agents” can include staff, students, contractors, and volunteers, among others, regardless of whether the individual is receiving compensation.

Once the CU IRB has determined that something is research with human subjects, and that it needs to be reviewed and approved by the CU IRB office, the research is then determined to fall into one of three levels of review. These include: Exempt, Expedited, Full Committee.

Determination of level of review required, results from a thorough evaluation of the proposed research, assessment of risks and benefits, and an understanding/application of the Federal Regulations.

What is Minimal Risk: *Minimal risk* means that the probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort anticipated in the research are not greater in and of themselves than those ordinarily encountered in daily life or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests.

Exemption: The IRB office MUST determine this for you. Unless otherwise required by department or agency heads, research activities in which the only involvement of human subjects will be in one or more of the following categories are exempt from this policy:

- (b.1) Research conducted in established or commonly accepted educational settings, involving normal educational practices,
 - such as research on regular and special education instructional strategies, or
 - (ii) research on the effectiveness of or the comparison among instructional techniques, curricula, or classroom management methods.
- (b.2) Research involving the use of educational tests (cognitive, diagnostic, aptitude, achievement), survey procedures, interview procedures or observation of public behavior, unless:
 - information obtained is recorded in such a manner that human subjects can be identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects; and
 - (ii) any disclosure of the human subjects' responses outside the research could reasonably place the subjects at risk of criminal or civil liability or be damaging to the subjects' financial standing, employability, or reputation.
- (b.3) Research involving the use of educational tests (cognitive, diagnostic, aptitude, achievement), survey procedures, interview procedures, or observation of public behavior that is not exempt under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, if:
 - the human subjects are elected or appointed public officials or candidates for public office; or
 - (ii) federal statute(s) require(s) without exception that the confidentiality of the personally identifiable information will be maintained throughout the research and thereafter.
- (b.4) Research involving the collection or study of existing data, documents, records, pathological specimens, or diagnostic specimens, if these sources are publicly available or if the information is recorded by the investigator in such a manner that subjects cannot be identified, directly or through identifiers linked to the subjects.
- (b.5) Research and demonstration projects which are conducted by or subject to the approval of department or agency heads, and which are designed to study, evaluate, or otherwise examine:
 - Public benefit or service programs;
 - (ii) procedures for obtaining benefits or services under those programs;
 - (iii) possible changes in or alternatives to those programs or procedures; or
 - (iv) possible changes in methods or levels of payment for benefits or services under those programs.
- (b.6) Taste and food quality evaluation and consumer acceptance studies,
 - if wholesome foods without additives are consumed or
 - (ii) if a food is consumed that contains a food ingredient at or below the level and for a use found to be safe, or agricultural chemical or environmental contaminant at or below the level found to be safe, by the Food and Drug Administration or approved by the Environmental

Protection Agency or the Food Safety and Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

***Exemption Requests and Review/Approval of Exemptions take roughly 2-4 weeks for review and approval*

Expedited Review: The IRB office MUST determine this for you. An expedited review procedure consists of a review of research involving human subjects by the IRB chairperson or by one or more experienced reviewers designated by the chairperson from among members of the IRB in accordance with the requirements set forth in 45 CFR 46.110. In order for something to be reviewed and approved under "Expedited Review" the research must meet the following criteria.

- Research activities that
 - 1) present no more than minimal risk to human subjects, and
 - 2) involve only procedures listed in one or more of the following categories, may be reviewed by the IRB through the expedited review procedure authorized by 45 CFR 46.110 and 21 CFR 56.110. The activities listed should not be deemed to be of minimal risk simply because they are included on this list. Inclusion on this list merely means that the activity is eligible for review through the expedited review procedure when the specific circumstances of the proposed research involve no more than minimal risk to human subjects.
- The categories in this list apply regardless of the age of subjects, except as noted.
- The expedited review procedure may not be used where identification of the subjects and/or their responses would reasonably place them at risk of criminal or civil liability or be damaging to the subjects' financial standing, employability, insurability, reputation, or be stigmatizing, unless reasonable and appropriate protections will be implemented so that risks related to invasion of privacy and breach of confidentiality are no greater than minimal.
- The expedited review procedure may not be used for classified research involving human subjects.
- IRBs are reminded that the standard requirements for informed consent (or its waiver, alteration, or exception) apply regardless of the type of review--expedited or convened--utilized by the IRB.
- Categories one (1) through seven (7) pertain to both initial and continuing IRB review.

Expedited Review Research Categories

1. Clinical studies of drugs and medical devices only when condition (a) or (b) is met.
 - Research on drugs for which an investigational new drug application (21 CFR Part 312) is not required. (Note: Research on marketed drugs that significantly increases the risks or decreases the acceptability of the risks associated with the use of the product is not eligible for expedited review.)
 - Research on medical devices for which
 - (i) an investigational device exemption application (21 CFR Part 812) is not required; or
 - (ii) the medical device is cleared/approved for marketing and the medical device is being used in accordance with its cleared/approved labeling.
2. Collection of blood samples by finger stick, heel stick, ear stick, or venipuncture as follows:
 - from healthy, nonpregnant adults who weigh at least 110 pounds. For these subjects, the amounts drawn may not exceed 550 ml in an 8-week period and collection may not occur more frequently than 2 times per week; or
 - from other adults and children [2], considering the age, weight, and health of the subjects, the collection procedure, the amount of blood to be collected, and the frequency with which it

will be collected. For these subjects, the amount drawn may not exceed the lesser of 50 ml or 3 ml per kg in an 8-week period and collection may not occur more frequently than 2 times per week.

3. Prospective collection of biological specimens for research purposes by noninvasive means.

- Examples:
 - (a) hair and nail clippings in a nondisfiguring manner;
 - (b) deciduous teeth at time of exfoliation or if routine patient care indicates a need for extraction
 - (c) permanent teeth if routine patient care indicates a need for extraction;
 - (d) excreta and external secretions (including sweat);
 - (e) uncannulated saliva collected either in an unstimulated fashion or stimulated by chewing gumbase or wax or by applying a dilute citric solution to the tongue; (f) placenta removed at delivery;
 - (g) amniotic fluid obtained at the time of rupture of the membrane prior to or during labor;
 - (h) supra- and subgingival dental plaque and calculus, provided the collection procedure is not more invasive than routine prophylactic scaling of the teeth and the process is accomplished in accordance with accepted prophylactic techniques;
 - (i) mucosal and skin cells collected by buccal scraping or swab, skin swab, or mouth washings;
 - (j) sputum collected after saline mist nebulization.

4. Collection of data through noninvasive procedures (not involving general anesthesia or sedation) routinely employed in clinical practice, excluding procedures involving x-rays or microwaves. Where medical devices are employed, they must be cleared/approved for marketing. (Studies intended to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the medical device are not generally eligible for expedited review, including studies of cleared medical devices for new indications.)

- Examples:
 - (a) physical sensors that are applied either to the surface of the body or at a distance and do not involve input of significant amounts of energy into the subject or an invasion of the subject's privacy;
 - (b) weighing or testing sensory acuity;
 - (c) magnetic resonance imaging;
 - (d) electrocardiography, electroencephalography, thermography, detection of naturally occurring radioactivity, electroretinography, ultrasound, diagnostic infrared imaging, doppler blood flow, and echocardiography;
 - (e) moderate exercise, muscular strength testing, body composition assessment, and flexibility testing where appropriate given the age, weight, and health of the individual.

5. Research involving materials (data, documents, records, or specimens) that have been collected, or will be collected solely for nonresearch purposes (such as medical treatment or diagnosis). (NOTE: Some research in this category may be exempt from the HHS regulations for the protection of human subjects. 45 CFR 46.101(b)(4). This listing refers only to research that is not exempt.)

6. Collection of data from voice, video, digital, or image recordings made for research purposes.

7. Research on individual or group characteristics or behavior (including, but not limited to, research on perception, cognition, motivation, identity, language, communication, cultural beliefs or practices, and social behavior) or research employing survey, interview, oral history, focus group, program evaluation, human factors evaluation, or quality assurance methodologies. (NOTE:

Some research in this category may be exempt from the HHS regulations for the protection of human subjects. 45 CFR 46.101(b)(2) and (b)(3). This listing refers only to research that is not exempt.)

8. Continuing review of research previously approved by the convened IRB as follows:

- Where:
 - (i) the research is permanently closed to the enrollment of new subjects;
 - (ii) all subjects have completed all research-related interventions; and
 - (iii) the research remains active only for long-term follow-up of subjects; or
 - where no subjects have been enrolled and no additional risks have been identified; or
 - where the remaining research activities are limited to data analysis.

9. Continuing review of research, not conducted under an investigational new drug application or investigational device exemption where categories two (2) through eight (8) do not apply but the IRB has determined and documented at a convened meeting that the research involves no greater than minimal risk and no additional risks have been identified.

***Expedited Review takes roughly 4-6 weeks to review and approve.*

Full Committee Review: Any research that is determined by the IRB to be MORE than minimal risk, any research that does not meet the criteria for Exemption or Expedited Review.

***Full Board review takes about 60 days to review and is the only type of research that goes in front of the IRB Full Committee for review and approval. This Committee meets approximately once a month.*