

LSUHSC IRB Presents:
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OVERVIEW OF THE INSTITUTIONAL
REVIEW BOARD (IRB)

October 5, 2022

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Agenda

- Function of an IRB
- History of IRB Regulations
- The Common Rule (45 CFR 46)
- Important Definitions
- Review Procedures
- IRB Review Process & .111 Criteria
- Tips for Working with the IRB

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Function of the IRB

- Integral part of the institution's Human Research Protection Program (HRPP) & responsible for reviewing all HSR studies
- Role is to **ensure participants' rights and welfare** are adequately protected and the study adheres to sound ethical and scientific principles
- Provides assurance to the federal government that institution will **comply with the applicable rules and regulations**

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History of IRB Regulations

Nuremberg Code (1947)

A result of the Nazi Doctors' trial that formed the basis for the Declaration of Helsinki and the Belmont Report

National Research Act (1974)

Established a commission that produced recommendations regarding review of research by IRBs and resulted in the creation of 45 CFR 46 or The Common Rule (1978)

HIPAA Privacy Rule (2000)

The rule addresses uses and disclosures of private health information for research purpose

Declaration of Helsinki (1964)

International statement of ethical principles to guide medical professionals conducting research, including guidelines for consent

The Belmont Report (1979)

Defined three fundamental ethical principles for human subject research:

1. Respect for Persons
2. Beneficence
3. Justice

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The Common Rule (45 CFR 46)

- Set of regulations developed to ensure compliance with the principles of the Belmont Report
- Regulations fall under the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- There are other regulations that an IRB may comply with dependent upon the type of research:
 - Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Regulations
 - Department of Defense (DoD) Regulations

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What is Research?

- A *systematic investigation*, including research development, testing, and evaluation, designed to develop or contribute to *generalizable knowledge*.
 - A *systematic investigation* is an activity that involves a prospective plan that incorporates data collection, either quantitative or qualitative, and data analysis to answer a question.
 - *Generalizable knowledge* is knowledge from which conclusion will be drawn that can be applied to populations outside of the specific study population.

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What is a Human Subject?

- A *living* individual about whom an investigator (whether professional or student) conducting research:
 - i. Obtains *information or biospecimens* through *intervention or interaction* with the individual, AND uses, studies, or analyzes the information or biospecimens; or
 - ii. Obtains, uses, studies, analyzes, or generates *identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens*

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What is “Minimal Risk”?

- **Minimal Risk for the General Public** as defined by 45 CFR 46.102(i)
 The probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort anticipated in the research are *not greater than those ordinarily encountered in daily life or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests*
- **Minimal Risk for Prisoners** as defined by 45 CFR 46.303(d)
 The probability and magnitude of physical or psychological harm *is that normally encountered in the daily lives, or in the routine medical, dental, or psychological examination of a healthy person*

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Privacy vs. Confidentiality

- **Privacy**

A *subject's control* over the extent, timing, and circumstances of *sharing themselves and their information*

- **Confidentiality**

Pertains to the *treatment of information that the subject has agreed to disclose* for the purpose of research

Privacy is about the Person; Confidentiality is about the Data

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IRB Review Procedures

- **Administrative Review**

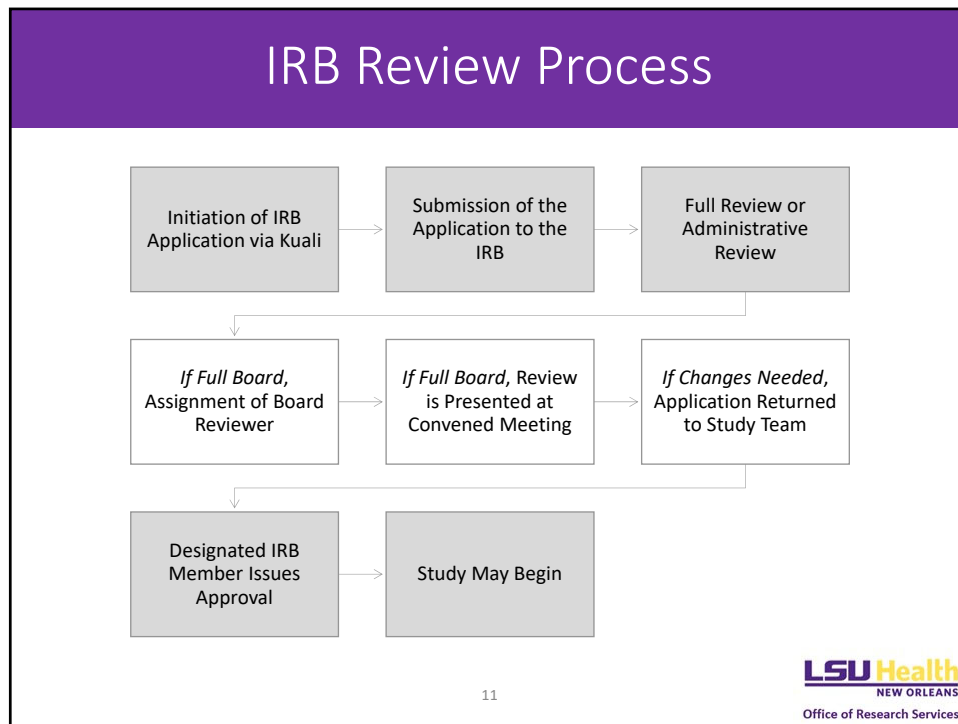
- **Non-HSR Determinations** – *not subject to IRB review*
- **Exempt Determinations** – *less than minimal risk*
- **Reliance Requests** – *relying on external IRB Review*

- **Expedited Review** – minimal risk

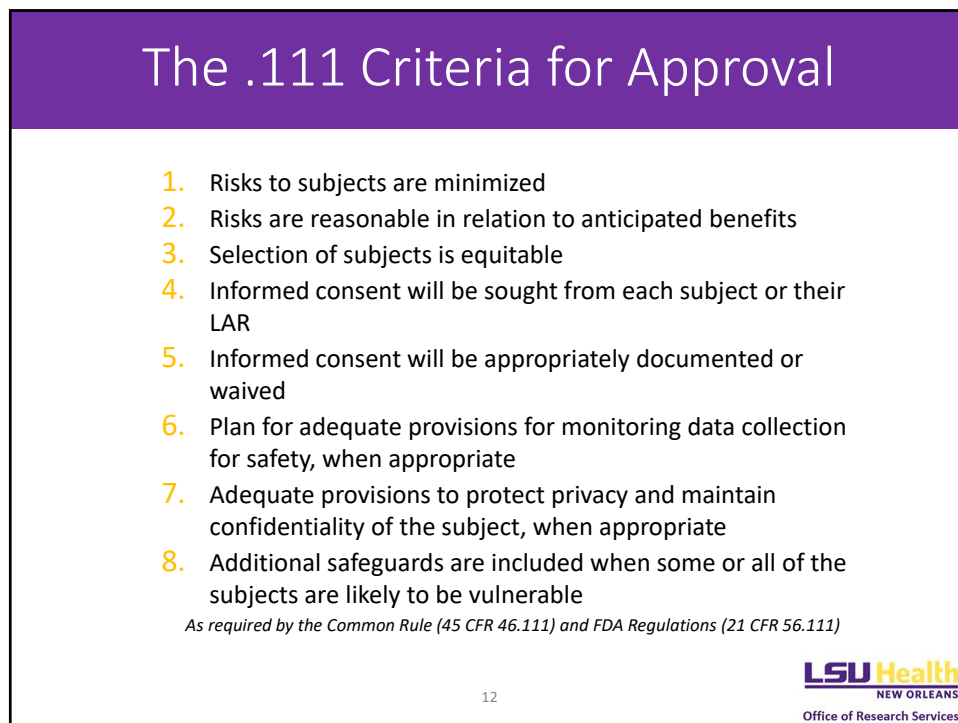
- **Full Board Review** – greater than minimal risk

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Tips for Successful IRB Submission

- Make sure training is completed by all members of the study before submission. Feel free to reach out to the staff to verify it is complete
- Do not ask for a determination of application type over email; it is easier for the staff to make a determination using information provided in the application
- Permission letters are required for research conducted at many external sites - obtain them in advance
- Use REDCap for data collection
- Forms from our website each time to ensure you have the latest version.
- Place version dates on your documents at initial submission and only change them when updating the document.

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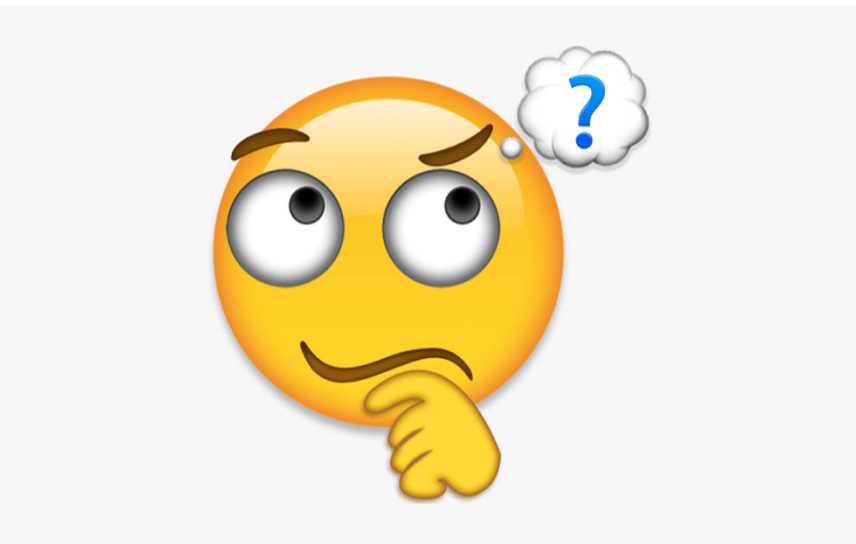
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Tips for Communicating with the IRB

- Exempt from IRB does not mean you don't have to submit anything to the IRB. Exempt Determination is an IRB review procedure
- Expedited review does not mean that we will hasten our review. Expedited review is an IRB review procedure
- Please be kind. We are not here to make your life more difficult; we are here to not only protect human subjects, but we are also protecting you as the researcher and the institution as a research site.
- Email IRBoffice@lsuhsc.edu with any questions or concerns

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Resources

- **IRB Website:** <https://www.lsuhs.edu/administration/academic/ors/irb/>
- **Consent Templates:** https://www.lsuhs.edu/administration/academic/ors/irb/consent_form_templates.aspx
- **HIPAA Authorization Templates:** https://www.lsuhs.edu/administration/academic/ors/irb/hipaa_forms.aspx
- **Training Requirements:** https://www.lsuhs.edu/administration/academic/ors/irb/educational_requirements.aspx
- **Policies & Procedures:** https://www.lsuhs.edu/administration/academic/ors/irb/irb_policies.aspx

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