Who Does the IRB Need to Conduct a Continuing Review?

Except for human research studies that have been granted Exempt registration, DHHS and FDA regulations require the IRB to continually review ongoing research at intervals appropriate to the potential risk to participants, but at least annually.

While initial IRB review is based on the researcher’s best assessment of the anticipated benefits, risk, and procedures, the continuing review process is important because it is based on the conduct of the study. Actual risk can be evaluated and preliminary results can be used to assess the risk/benefit ratio.

Additionally, the risk/benefit ratio may change not only because of unexpected results and effects of the research intervention itself, but because new knowledge resulting from related research may affect the balance.

Taking the time to provide detailed information requested on the form will prevent delays in continuing review and approval of the study. It is important to be responsive to the questions on the continuing review application so that the IRB can conduct a meaningful and thorough review. The IRB recommends that you prepare the submission 90 days in advance for full committee protocols and 45 days in advance for expedited protocols.

Things to Consider:

- Keep track of subject enrollment, screen failures, and withdrawals.
- Provide specifics about the study’s progress and any issues about the informed consent process.
- Review any unanticipated problems and adverse events that have been reported to the IRB.
- Review all modifications/amendments to the study over the last year. Determine if additional modifications need to be submitted for IRB review and approval.
- Review the risks and benefits of the study. Has there been a change in the risk/benefit profile? Take into account information gathered during the past year such as interim results, reportable events/problems, and/or changes in scientific knowledge.
- Submit the continuing application 60-90 days in advance (for full committee protocols); 30-45 days in advance (for expedited protocols).

Reminder: Please do not submit continuing protocol applications any earlier than these suggested timeframes.

Changes to the IRB & Conflict of Interest Process

As of June 1, 2009 there are changes to the Conflict of Interest Oversight Committee (COIOC) and Institutional Review Board (IRB) review process:

1. Any potential conflicts of interest related to human subjects research must be reviewed by the COIOC prior to IRB review.

2. When applicable, the COIOC will develop informed consent language tailored to the specific disclosable financial interest. The generic disclosable financial interest statement currently provided in the consent form templates will no longer be used.

When reporting a disclosable financial conflict of interest via submission of an IRB Application or a Continuing Protocol Application, the IRB will defer review pending COIOC review. IRB review will also be deferred when a modification request includes a report of disclosable financial interest.

To ensure that IRB submissions are reviewed in a timely manner, it is strongly recommended that Lead Researchers when reporting disclosable financial interests for themselves or other research personnel, submit their IRB documentation including the COI disclosure information to the Office of Research Administration by the COIOC deadline. COIOC and IRB deadlines are posted on the ORA Calendar.
Meet Dr. Mozaffar—Chair of IRB A!

Tahseen Mozaffar, M.D., is director of the UC Irvine-MDA ALS and Neuromuscular Center.

As a nationally recognized expert in his field, Dr. Mozaffar serves as a principal investigator and co-investigator in clinical trials of novel therapeutic drugs for ALS, as well as other neuromuscular conditions. Dr. Mozaffar currently serves as the Chairman for IRB “A”.

Why did you want to be an IRB Chair? How were you appointed?

I think it is an extremely important job, to regulate and oversee human research that goes on in the institution. I wanted to be involved with the IRB so that I could learn more about the human research protection issues related to clinical research. I became Chair after serving for about a year and a half as an IRB member. The Dean of the School of Medicine solicited applications for IRB Chair. I thought I would do a good job so I sent in my CV and asked that I be considered.

What is your expertise as it relates to the protection of human research subjects?

As an active clinical researcher, I have had experience with issues relevant to human research protection. As an IRB member I certainly learned more about the regulations and UCI IRB policies and procedures. It is something that you learn on the job as well with the weekly meetings I have with IRB staff.

Do you have any advice for new researchers at UCI?

Become familiar with the applicable regulations. Delays often occur when researchers are not familiar with the critical human research protection issues.

As an IRB Chair, how much time is spent on IRB activities in any given month?

I spend on average 10-12 hours a month.

What is the hardest part of being an IRB Chair?

When actions must be taken against colleagues who may have violated applicable regulations just because they were not familiar with the regulations. It is also difficult at times to see colleagues spending so much time and effort on research activities outside the university. These activities often result in potential conflicts of interest.

Another challenge of the Chair is to provide guidance to the Committee to help them make their regulatory determinations, particularly when there may not initially be a consensus as to the issue being discussed.

What is the most rewarding part of being an IRB Chair?

To know that I am affecting the research at UCI— that I am contributing to this process. It is reassuring to see the dedication of IRB staff and the IRB members who are dedicated to human subjects protections and facilitation of human subjects research.

Is there anything you want the UCI Researchers to know about the IRB?

We are sincerely here to help— to work with the research community to improve and facilitate the research. If there are issues that come up they are requirements that must be addressed.

Is the IRB looking for new members?

Absolutely! We would love to get more faculty who are experienced in clinical research, who are tenured or close to getting tenured. We also want to include those who are not on the tenure track. You can also make a case for involving young research investigator, just starting out— they can learn how to do clinical research with a sound perspective on human research protection matters.

Thanks Dr. Mozaffar!
Who May Serve as a Witness to the Consent Process?

The Protection of Human Subjects in Medical Experimentation Act requires that a witness be included in the informed consent process for medical experimentation studies.

- The witness must sign and date the consent form attesting that the requirements for informed consent have been satisfied; that consent is voluntary and freely given by the subject, guardian, or surrogate, without any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, coercion, or undue influence.

- **The witness must be impartial; an adult who is not a member of the study team** (i.e., is not listed on the protocol narrative) **and who is not a family member of the subject.**

- A witness signature is also required for consenting subjects who are unable to read and write and for studies where the IRB has approved the use of short form consent.

- For more information about the informed consent process, check out the ORA webpage at: [http://www.research.uci.edu/ora/hrpp/informedconsentprocess.htm](http://www.research.uci.edu/ora/hrpp/informedconsentprocess.htm)

Preparing for a Routine Clinical Research Audit:

**Essential Documentation**

- Master Protocol
- Investigator’s Brochure
- IRB-approved Protocol Narrative
- Current IRB approval
- Signed IRB-approved informed consent documents
- Subject enrollment records
- Subject case history
- Subject Medical Records
- Case Report Forms
- Sponsor Correspondence
- IRB Correspondence
- Adverse Events reported to the IRB and sponsor
- Contractual agreement between UCI and study sponsor approved by Sponsored Projects Administration
- Investigational article (drug, device, radio-isotopes, etc.) records
- Investigational drug dispensing records
- Conflict of Interest Disclosure form
- Regulatory reports/recommendations from external agencies
- Department BioSci 199 student files

Database & Registries

Are you thinking about establishing a data registry for research purposes?

Did you know that IRB review is required prior to establishing a research related database or registry?

Establishing a database for research purposes that may also be used for future researchers and even shared with other researchers (as part of an IRB-approved study) is a **HUMAN RESEARCH activity** that requires prior IRB review and approval.

If you have a database or other registry that is being used for research purposes (even possible recruitment), or if you are thinking of establishing a research database, feel free to contact the IRB staff regarding the human subject research study requirements.

Thanks especially to Sherry Reece, Regulatory Affairs Specialist & Andrew Walton, Research Compliance Officer in the Office of Research Oversight for contributing this second article.
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Monday—Friday  
8am—5pm

We’re on the Web!  
http://www.research.uci.edu/ora/hrpp/index.htm

SUMMER OFFICE HOURS  
Meet with IRB Staff!!

- Are you transferring your existing research projects to UCI?  
- Do you want to learn more about the IRB submission process?  
- Do you need some quick tips on how to develop your IRB documents or how to draft your response to the IRB?  
- Ask questions, make suggestions!

Schedule time to meet with IRB Staff at the ORA!!

30 minute appointments available — email Beverley at besparza@uci.edu

Please include “IRB Office Hours” in your email subject line.

WHAT IS THE ‘EQUIP’ PROGRAM?  
Human Research Protections (HRP) in the Office of Research Administration is pilot testing the Education and Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP).

Through EQUIP, HRP staff conduct periodic quality improvement reviews and educational outreach in an effort to ensure that human subject research activities are conducted in accordance with regulations and institutional policies regarding the protection of human subjects. This process is a requirement of our Federalwide Assurance and an expectation of AAHRPP, the accrediting body for human research protection programs.

As the Office of Research Oversight is responsible for the routine review of those studies that fall under the School of Medicine, EQUIP will primarily focus on social—behavioral research, particularly research that involves greater than minimal risk and/or vulnerable subject populations.