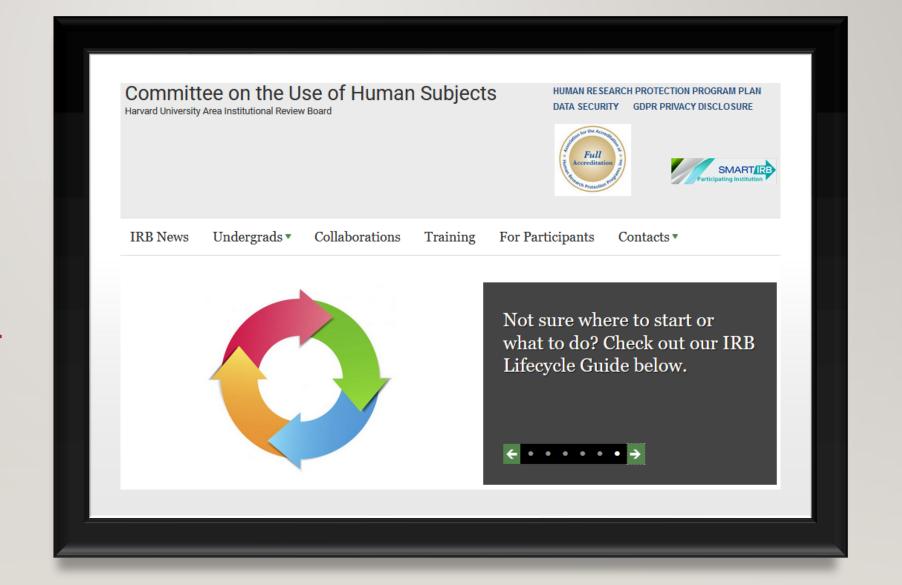
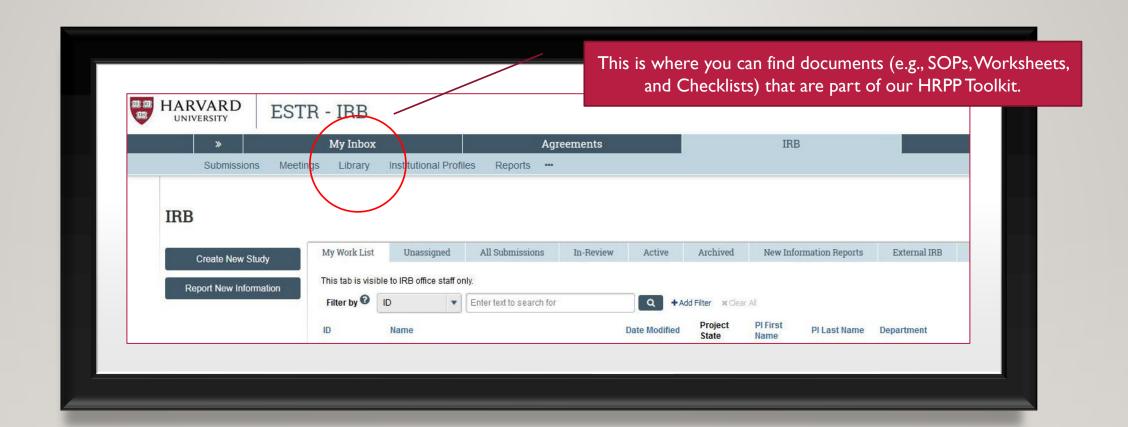
# HUA HUMAN RESEARCH PROTECTION PROGRAM

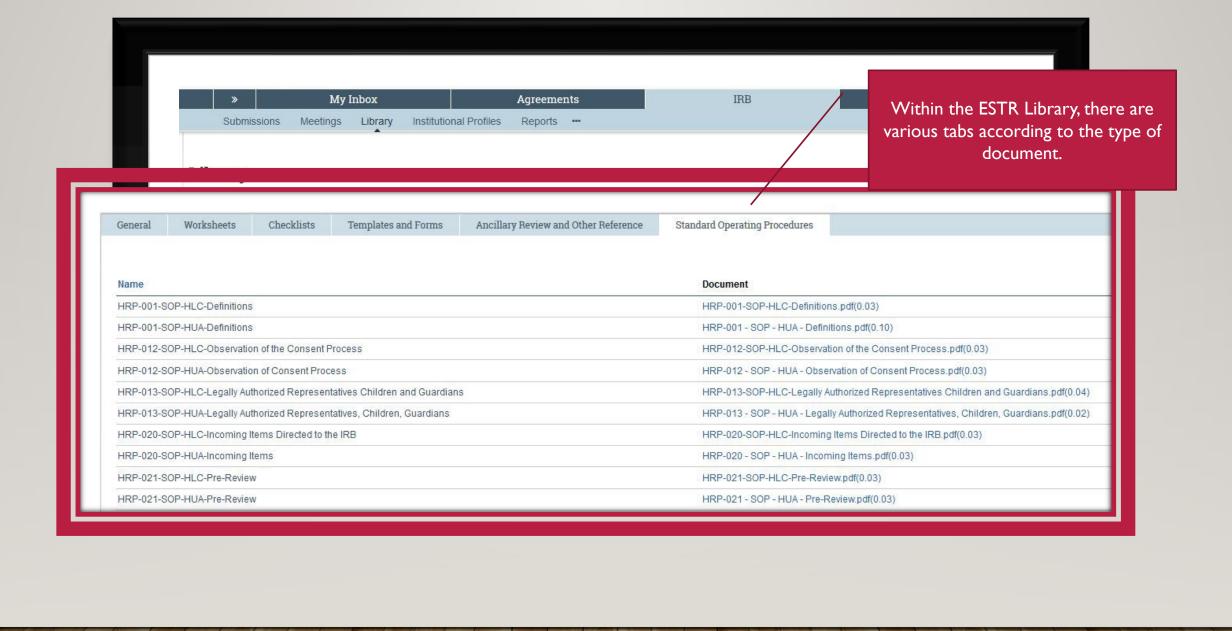
# RESOURCES

CUHS WEBSITE (CUHS.HARVARD.EDU)





# ESTR WEBSITE (IRB.HARVARD.EDU)



#### ESSENTIAL READING

#### **HUMAN RESEARCH PROTECTION PROGRAM PLAN**

- HRP-101 (ESTR Library → General)
- The purpose of this plan is to describe this Institution's plan to comply with ethical and legal requirements for the conduct and oversight of Human Research.
- The Human Research Protection Program is based on all individuals in this Institution along with key individuals and committees fulfilling their roles and responsibilities described in this plan.

#### **INVESTIGATOR MANUAL**

- HRP-103 (ESTR Library → General)
- The Investigator Manual is designed to guide investigators and study staff through policies and procedures related to the conduct of Human Research that are specific to the Harvard University Area (HUA) IRB office.
- General information regarding Human Research protections, as well as relevant federal regulations and guidance, has been incorporated throughout the manual where applicable.

# HUMAN RESEARCH PROTECTION PROGRAM (HRPP) PLAN





All research (whether funded or not, and regardless of funding source) involving human subjects conducted by investigators under the auspices of the University-Area Institutions.

See HRP-10 HUA Human Research Protection Program Plan for specific categories of research overseen and not overseen



- Outlined in 1979 "Ethical Principles and Guidelines for the Protection of Human Subjects of Research," also known as "The Belmont Report"
- Institutional baseline for all researchers, IRBs, and associated staff

#### THE BELMONT REPORT

#### Respect for Persons

- 1) Individuals should be treated as autonomous agents,
- 2) Persons with diminished autonomy are entitled to protection.

#### Beneficence

- 1) Protecting the individual subjects against **risk** of harm
- 2) Consideration of not only the **benefits** for the *individual*, but also the *societal* benefits that might be gained for research

#### Justice

• Who ought to receive the benefits of research and bear its burdens? This is a question of justice, in the sense of "fairness in distribution" or "what is deserved."

## LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Ensure all Human Research undergoes review by designated IRB
- Apply Common Rule (45 CFR 46)
- Apply additional regulations of relevant federal funding agency
  - See HRP-318 WORKSHEET Additional Federal Agency Criteria
  - See HRP-103 Investigator Manual
  - Apply FDA regulations when applicable

#### KEY PLAYERS IN HRPP PLAN

#### **ALL MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION**

- INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL (IO)/ ORGANIZATIONAL OFFICIAL (OO)
- HUA IRB/CUHS
- INVESTIGATORS AND RESEARCH STAFF
- OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL (OGC)
- OFFICE FOR SPONSORED PROGRAMS (OSP)
- OFFICERS/DEANS



#### ALL MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION

- All individuals within the Institution have the responsibility to:
  - Be aware of the definition of Human Research.
  - Consult the IRB when there is uncertainty about whether an activity is Human Research.
  - Not conduct Human Research or allow Human Research to be conducted without review and approval by an IRB designated by the IO/OO.
  - Report allegations of undue influence regarding the oversight of the Human Research Protection Program or concerns about the Human Research Protection Program to the IO/OO.
  - Report allegations or finding of non-compliance with the requirements of the Human Research Protection Program to the IRB.

#### INSTITUTIONAL OFFICIAL/ORGANIZATIONAL OFFICIAL

#### **AUTHORITY OVER**

- IRB budget
- IRB membership and staffing
- Reliance agreements
- Pl restrictions
- Suspend, terminate, disapprove research

NOTE: May delegate these authorities (generally to IRB Director)

#### OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR

- IRB reviews conducted by HRPP
- HRPP policies/procedures
- HRPP training initiatives
- Independence of IRB from Institution
- Report of complaints/concerns about research, as well as from IRB Chairs and Members
- Signatory of the Federalwide Assurance (FWA)

See HRP-101 HUA Human Research Protection Program Plan for more information on the IO/OO

#### WHAT IS AN IRB?

- An Institutional Review Board is responsible for reviewing all research that involves human subjects
- Enforce the Federal Regulations for the Protection of Human Subjects and other state and local regulations as they apply
- IRBs have the authority to approve, disapprove, suspend, and terminate research involving human subjects



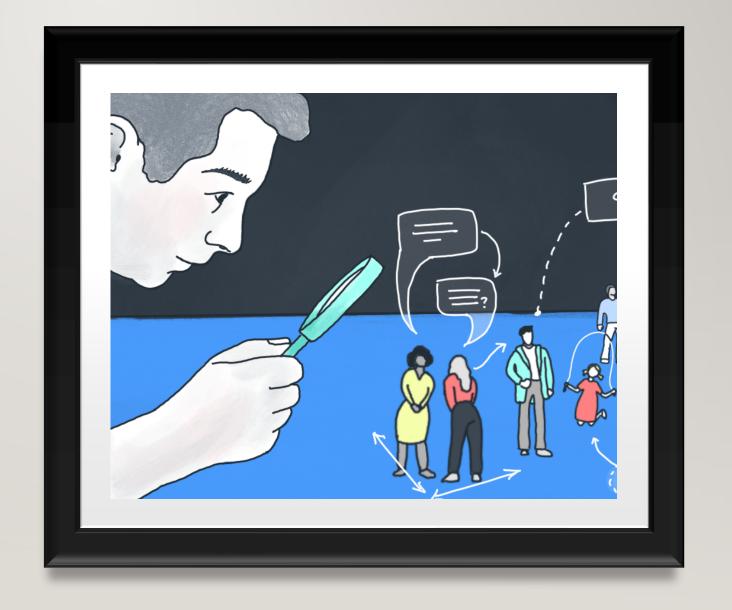
# INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD (IRB)

- Panel of individuals from various backgrounds:
  - Regulatory experts, scientists, faculty
  - Diverse in race, gender, cultural background, etc.
  - At least one:
    - Prisoner representative
    - Non-affiliated community member
- Harvard University-Area IRB/ Committee on the Use of Human Subjects (CUHS)
- Meets once per month



# PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

- Follow the Human Research
   Protection Program
   requirements described in
   HRP-103 Investigator
   Manual
- Comply with all determinations and additional requirements of the IRB, IRB chair, and IO/OO



### PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR RESPONSIBILITIES



Secure IRB approval prior to implementation



Conduct study according to IRB approved protocol

Submit Continuing Review, Modifications to IRB as required



Ensure adequate facilitates, equipment on site



Ensure study staff are qualified



Report new information

#### STUDY STAFF RESPONSIBILITIES



**HUMAN SUBJECTS TRAINING** 



CONDUCT STUDY ACCORDING TO IRB APPROVED PROTOCOL



REPORT ANY
DISCREPANCIES/ISSUES/SUBJECT
COMPLAINTS TO SUPERVISOR/PI AND
THE IRB

## OGC RESPONSIBILITIES

- Provide advice upon request
- Determine whether someone is acting as an agent
- Determine who meets the definition of "legally authorized representative" and "children" when Human Research is conducted in jurisdictions not covered by policies and procedures
- Resolve conflicts among applicable laws
- Institutional adherence to EEA General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR)

### **OSP RESPONSIBILITIES**

OSP has the responsibility to review contracts and funding agreements for compliance with Human Research Protection Program policies and procedures



#### OFFICERS/DEANS

#### Oversee

Oversee the review and conduct studies in their department or school

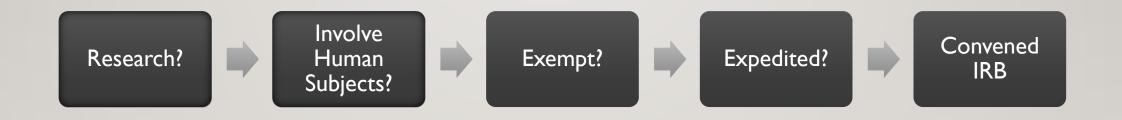
### Forward

Forward complaints and allegations to IRB or IO/OO

#### Ensure

Ensure studies conducted in their department or school has adequate resources

# DOES A PROJECT REQUIRE IRB REVIEW? THE COMMON RULE



## DOES MY PROJECT REQUIRE IRB REVIEW?

# WHAT REQUIRES IRB REVIEW? / WHAT IS RESEARCH?

#### **SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION**



#### **GENERALIZABLE KNOWLEDGE**



WHAT REQUIRES IRB REVIEW?

A systematic investigation involves:

- Methodical procedure and plan
- Theoretically grounded
- Well-defined research question
- Informed by empirical findings

# WHAT REQUIRES IRB REVIEW?

Results applicable to population beyond data collection site or specific subjects studied

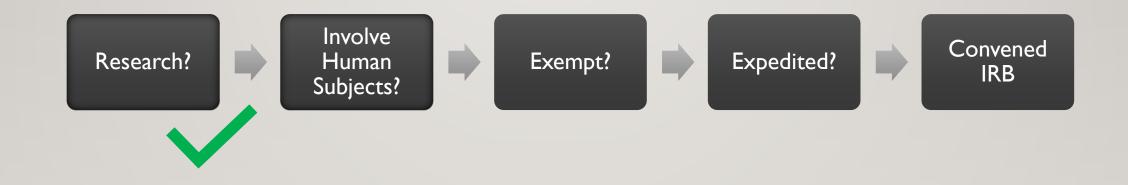
and/or

• Results intended to be used to develop, test, or support theories, principles, and statements of relationships, or to inform policy beyond the study

## NOT (REGULATED) RESEARCH

#### **Additionally**

- Case studies
- Journalism/documentary activities
- Oral history
- Standard public health surveillance or prevention activities
- Criminal justice investigations
- National intelligence/security missions
- Secondary use of non-identifiable newborn screening blood spots



## DOES MY PROJECT REQUIRE IRB REVIEW?

## HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH

#### **Human Subject**

A living individual about whom an investigator:



Uses information from intervention or interaction with the individual



OR

Uses private, identifiable information



# NOT HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH

- Secondary analysis of publicly available data sets
- Secondary analysis of de-identified data sets stripped of all identifiable information



## LEVELS OF REVIEW

#### WHO REVIEWS WHAT

#### CONVENED IRB/FULL BOARD

Review approx. 5% of studies

- Greater than Minimal Risk
- Unknown Risk
- Does not fit into Expedited or Exempt regulatory category

# STAFF MEMBERS (WHO ARE ALTERNATE IRB MEMBERS)

Review approx. 95% of studies

- Expedited Approvals
- Exempt Determinations
- Not Engaged Determinations
- Not Human Subjects Research Determinations
- Not Research Determinations

## HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH

For more on the DHHS definitions of research and human subject see:

- HRP-101 HUA Human Research Protection Program Plan
- HRP-103 HUA Investigator Manual
- HRP-310 WORKSHEET Human Research Determination
- "Do You Need IRB Review...and Why?" in the IRB Lifecycle at cuhs.harvard.edu

## REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT OF CONCERNS

#### REPORTING AND MANAGEMENT OF CONCERNS

- Questions, concerns, complaints, allegations of undue influence, allegations or findings of non-compliance, or input regarding the HRPP may be reported orally or in writing
- The IRB has the responsibility to investigate allegations and findings of non-compliance and take corrective actions
- The IO/OO has the responsibility to investigate all other reports and take corrective actions
- UPIRTSO: Unanticipated Problem Involving Risks to Subjects or Others
- Report within **5 days**

+HARMS +RISKS R

TIPIRTSO?



## GPIRTSO.

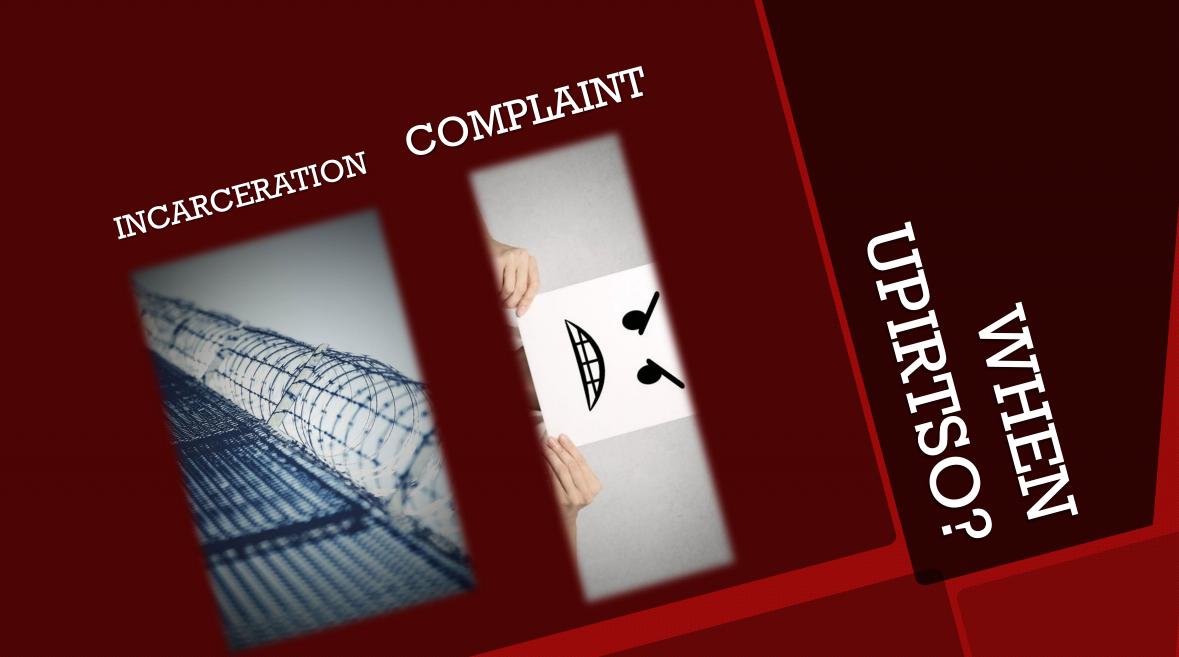
STUDY MONITOR PROTOCOL NONADHERENCE



UPIRTSO?

ELIMINATE HAZARD BREACH

UPIRTSO:





UPIRTSO?



- Contact the IRB office with questions (cuhs@harvard.edu)
- Submit Report of New Information (RNI) in ESTR
- Contact the IO/OO

Ara Tahmassian, Ph.D.

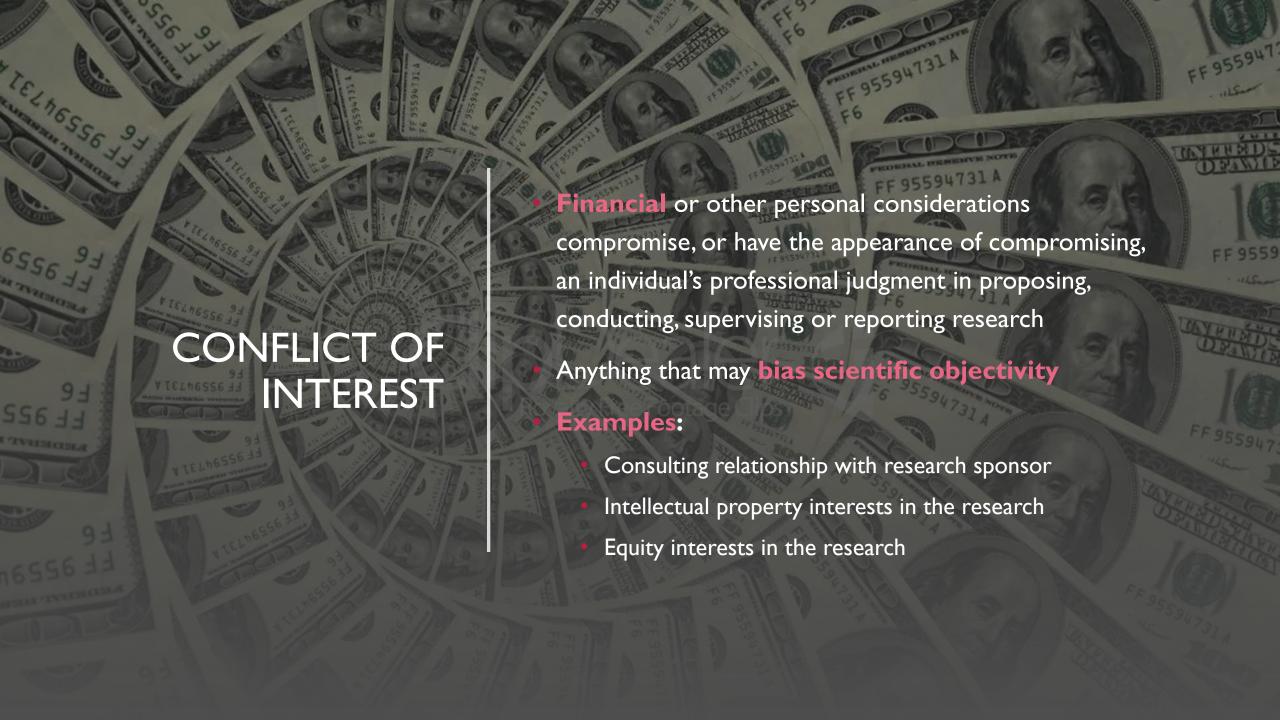
(ara\_tahmassian@harvard.edu)

# 3 DETERMINES

- O Not noncompliance or an unanticipated problem
- O Minor noncompliance:
  Noncompliance that is neither
  serious nor continuing
- An unanticipated problem others
- Serious or continuing noncompliance with the regulations or the requirements or determinations of the IRR
- O Necessitates suspension or termination of IRB approval



#### CONFLICT OF INTEREST





Each School's policy is outlined in a School Implementation Plan

Individuals have institutional responsibility and are subject to this procedure when they have fCOI

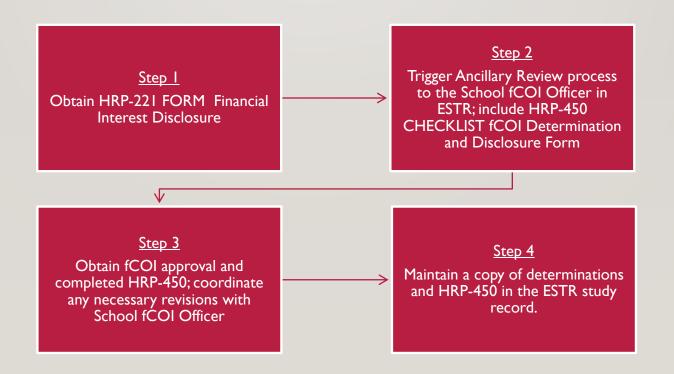
**Harvard fCOI** 

#### Violations can lead to:

- Loss or restriction of privileges to conduct Human Research
- Other employment actions

Related records to be retained for at least 3 years from completion of Human Research

#### IRB PROCEDURES



#### BONUS: ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

### PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR ELIGIBILITY

- Schools develop criteria
- Based on who can receive funds through University
- Researchers who are not PI-eligible (e.g., students) may be PI on IRB application with PI-eligible Faculty Sponsor
- See HRP-103 HUA Investigator Manual and HRP-309 WORKSHEET HUA Harvard Policies

#### ADDITIONAL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

#### HARVARD RESEARCH DATA SECURITY POLICY (HRDSP)

The IRB's responsibility is to assign a level of sensitivity (Non-Sensitive or Sensitive) based data collected/used in the research and described in the IRB application

#### PROVOSTIAL REVIEW

- For research studies that may pose management challenges and/or reputational risk
- Separate and distinct from IRB review
- Most often Expedited review and take place in a foreign country or studies that may cause a reputational risk to the university