

# IRB Basics

## **The Who, What, When, Where and How of Human Subjects Research Review**

Craig Vaughn & Portia Twidt  
Research Compliance Analysts  
Office of Research Compliance

# Overview

- Who is the IRB?
- Why is there IRB review?
- When is IRB review needed?
- What needs to be submitted to the IRB?
- How does the IRB review applications?
- Where can I find more resources and information about the UCR IRB?

# Who is the IRB?

- Institutional Review Board (IRB) is charged with the oversight of human subjects research at UCR
  - Currently, one board at UCR
  - The board reviews Socio-behavioral (IRB-SB) & Clinical-biomedical (IRB-CLIN) research
- Mandated to review the ethical acceptability of research on behalf of UCR
- Comprised of faculty, non-scientific and community members
- Administrative support from the Office of Research Compliance (ORC)
  - Website: <https://research.ucr.edu/ORC>

# Why is there IRB review?

- Required by federal regulations (45 CFR 46)
- History of mistreatment of individuals in research
  - Tuskegee Syphilis study (1932)
  - Willowbrook experiments (1955)
  - Milgram experiment (1961)
  - Tearoom Trade Study (1968)
  - Stanford Prison experiment (1971)
- Belmont Report (1979)
  - Respect for Persons (informed consent)
  - Beneficence (risk/benefit analysis)
  - Justice (equitable selection of participants)
- Common Rule, 45 CFR 46 (1991)
  - Revised Common Rule (January 21, 2019)

# Ethical Principles *Belmont*



Research Integrity



## **Respect for persons –**

individual treated as autonomous agent and those with diminished autonomy (vulnerable) are entitled to protection.

## **Beneficence –**

minimize harm; maximize benefits and well-being. Obligations of beneficence apply to individuals and society as a whole.

## **Justice –**

fair distribution of benefit and risks.

# Applying Belmont Principles



Research Integrity

- Respect/Autonomy
  - Privacy
  - Informed consent
  - Vulnerable populations are protected
- Beneficence/Risk-benefit balance
  - Maximize benefit
  - Minimize harm
  - Employ safeguards
- Justice/Fairness
  - Distribute risk and benefit fairly
  - Ensure people who might benefit are included
  - Avoid placing groups at risk who aren't going to benefit

# Why is there IRB review?

- The purpose of the UCR IRBs is to ensure:
  - The rights and welfare of research participants are adequately protected; and
  - The research is compliant with local, state and federal regulations.



# Rules and Regulations

- The Common Rule
- Vulnerable Subject Regulations
- FDA
- Privacy- HIPAA, FERPA, GDPR
- State Law
- University Policies and Procedures
- IRB Policies and Procedures
- Other states' or countries' laws



# When is IRB review needed?



## Definition of Human Subjects Research

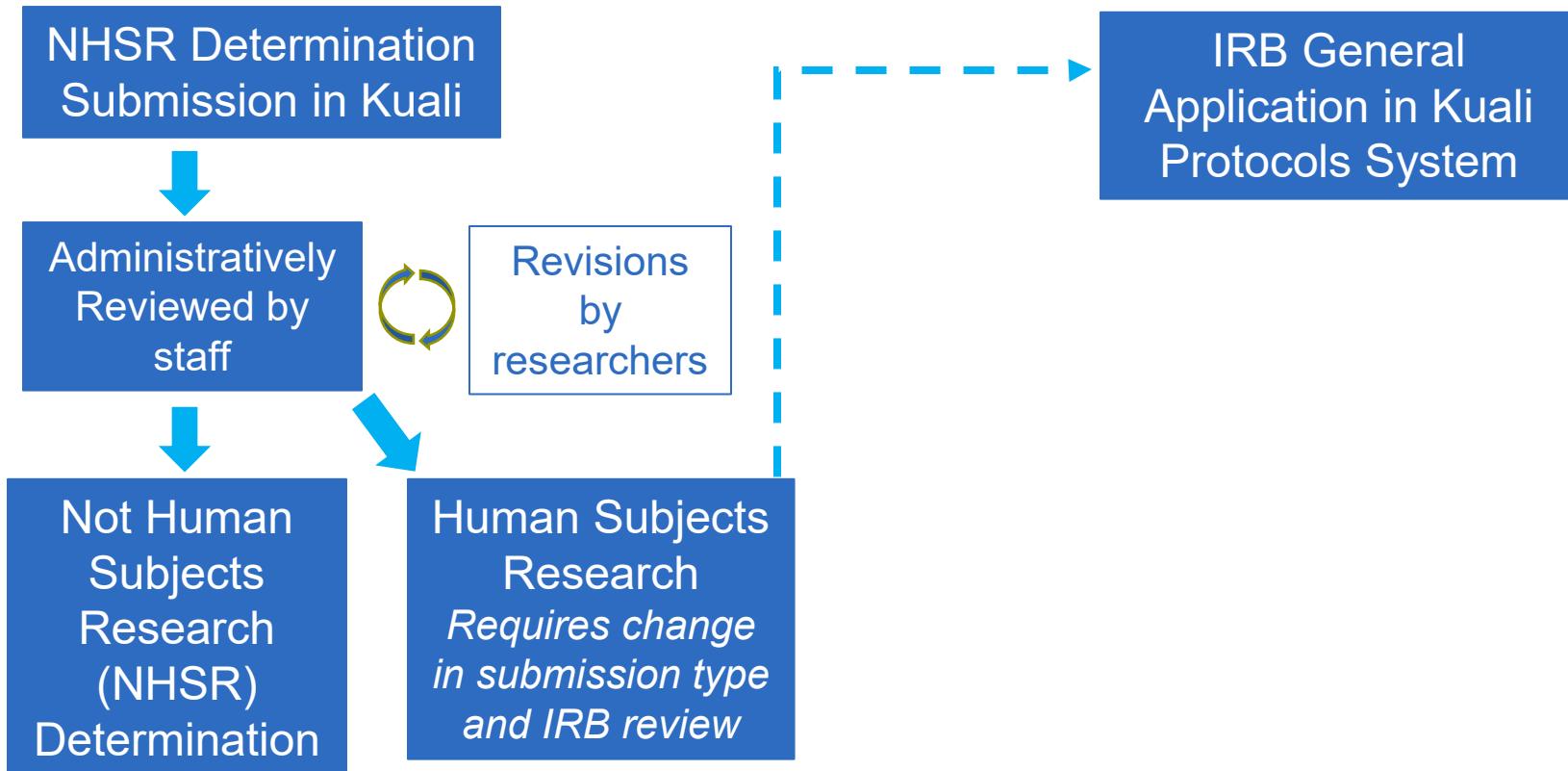
<b>Systematic Investigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Attempts to answer research questions</li><li>Is methodologically driven</li><li>Data is analyzed in a disciplined way</li><li>Conclusions are drawn from the results</li></ul>
 <b>Generalizable Knowledge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Activities are primarily designed to develop new knowledge or activities as part of a thesis, dissertation, coursework or degree requirements</li><li>This can also include knowledge intended to be published or shared outside of the local context</li></ul>
 <b>Human Subject</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Living individual(s) about whom an investigator conducting research:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>obtains information or biospecimens through intervention or interaction with the individual, and, uses, studies, or analyzes the information or biospecimens; or</li><li>obtains, uses, studies, analyzes, or generates identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens</li></ul></li></ul>
 <b>Human Subjects Research</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Requires prior review and approval by an IRB. Contact the Office of Research Integrity to ensure protection of your participants and also to adhere to Federal Regulations surrounding your research</li></ul>

# What needs to be submitted?

**Not Human Subjects Research (NHSR) Determination (Formerly Determination of Activity or DOA) request** can be submitted:

- Project is in a gray area (research done for class project)
- Unsure of HSR applicability
- Need formal documentation of a NHSR determination

Submitted in the Kuali system at <https://ucr.kuali.co/>.

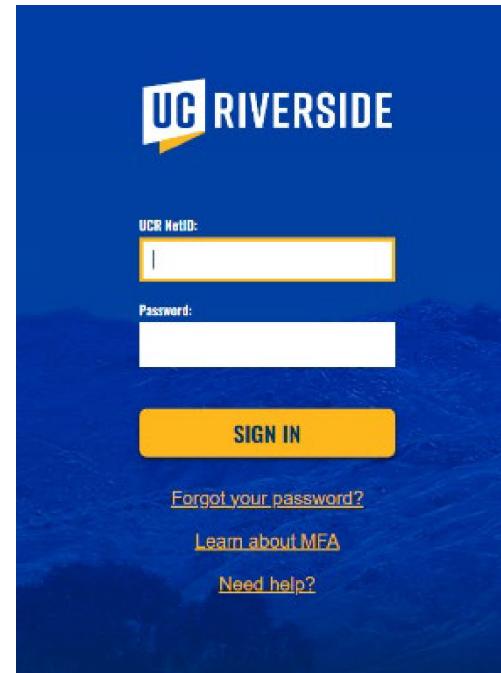


# Kuali IRB Protocols – Create and Submit a New Protocol



## IRB Application in the Kuali Protocols System

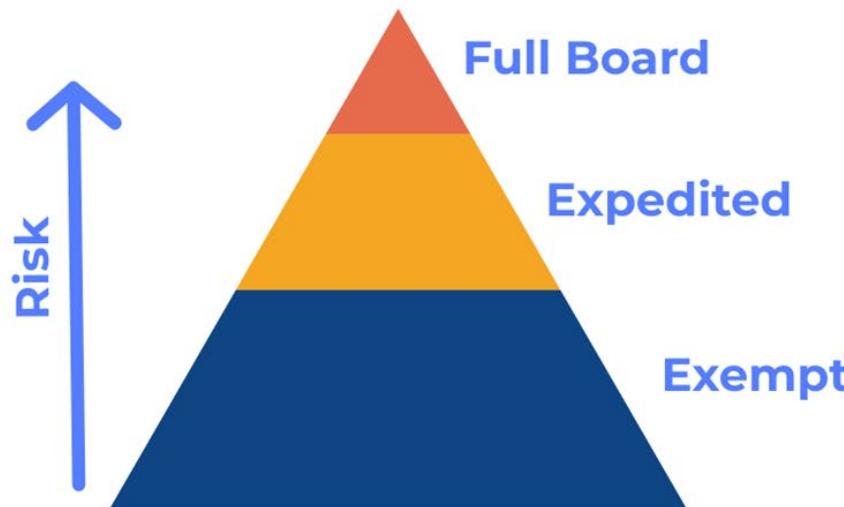
- When a project meets the definition of human subjects research, a protocol should be submitted to the IRB for review and approval prior to any human subjects research taking place.
- To submit a protocol to the IRB, login into the Kuali Protocols System with your NetID and password at <https://ucr.kuali.co/protocols/portal/protocols>
- In the Kuali Protocols System, you can create a protocol submission for IRB review.



# How does the IRB review?

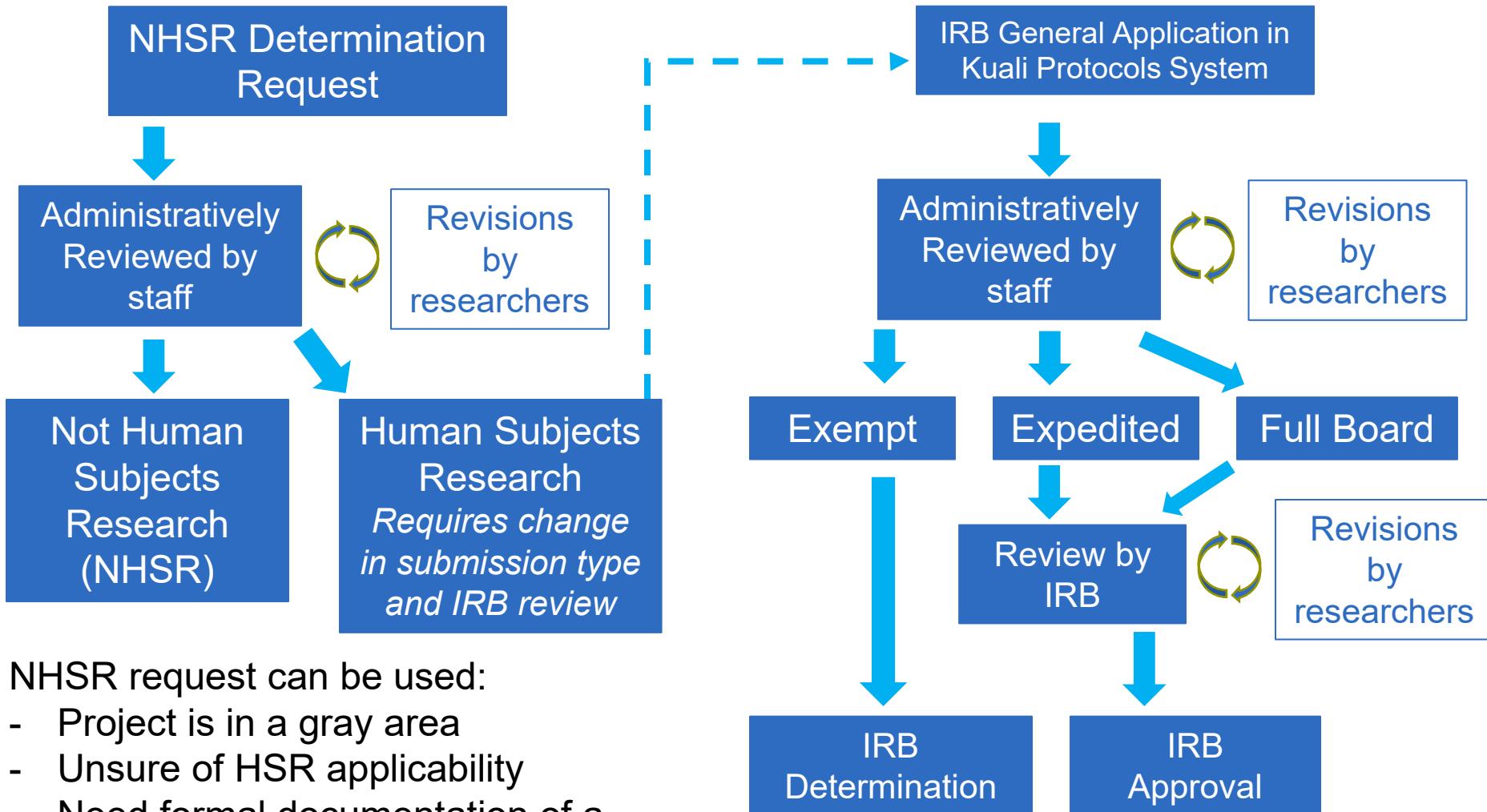
The ***probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort*** anticipated in the research that ***are not greater*** in and of themselves than ***those ordinarily encountered in daily life*** or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests.

## LEVELS OF REVIEW



**Note:**  
Expedited **DOES NOT**  
mean faster.  
Exempt **still requires**  
an IRB application.

# How does the IRB review?



NHSR request can be used:

- Project is in a gray area
- Unsure of HSR applicability
- Need formal documentation of a NHSR determination

## Quick Quiz

**What % of new IRB application submitted do you think we reject (i.e., never approve because of an ethical concern)?**

- A) 50%
- B) 30%
- C) 10%
- D) 1%
- E) 0.001%

# Questions or Comments?



# Thank you!

Craig Vaughn, [robert.vaughn@ucr.edu](mailto:robert.vaughn@ucr.edu)

Portia Twidt, [portia.twidt@ucr.edu](mailto:portia.twidt@ucr.edu)

**ORC General Info**

[irbsupport@ucr.edu](mailto:irbsupport@ucr.edu)