HRP-103 | 1/1/2024 | Author: T. Bechert | Approver: J. Ogden

**pSite Investigator Manual[[1]](#endnote-2)**

**(For Single IRB Review of Multi-Site**

**or Collaborative Research)**

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## Scope

Throughout this document “local institution” refers to the Participating Site (pSite).

## What is the purpose of this manual?

This document, HRP-103 – pSite INVESTIGATOR MANUAL, is designed to guide you through policies and procedures related to the conduct of Human Research that are specific to the institution that is serving as the sIRB.

General information regarding Human Research protections and relevant federal regulations and guidance is incorporated into the required human protections training. For additional information see below: [“What training does my staff and I need in order to conduct Human Research?”](#What_training_does_my_staff_and_I_need)

## What training do my staff and I need to conduct Human Research?

This section describes the training requirements imposed by the IRB. You may have additional training imposed by other federal, state, or institutional policies.

Investigators and staff conducting human research must complete the CHLA Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) human subjects online training program.

The CITI site can be accessed at [https://about.citiprogram.org/en/homepage/.](https://about.citiprogram.org/en/homepage/) Instructions for creating a CITI account are found [here.](https://www.citiprogram.org/index.cfm?pageID=154&amp%3Bicat=0&amp%3Bclear=1)

Training is valid for a three-year period after which time refresher training must be repeated.

All members of the research team involved in the design, conduct, or reporting of the research must complete training. Members of the research team who have not completed human research protections training may not take part in aspects of the research that involve human subjects.

### Biomedical training should be completed for researchers conducting:

* Retrospective chart reviews (related to medical conditions or injury)
* Biomedical repositories or data or specimens
* Clinical trials of drugs/devices/biologics
* Compassionate use (expanded access) of drugs/devices/biologics

### Social/Behavioral training should be completed for researchers conducting:

* Retrospective chart reviews (related to behavioral health)
* Social/behavioral data repositories
* Research on behavioral interventions
* Survey research
* Research that includes quality of life instruments

If your research is a combination of **both** types of research, all members of your research team should complete both trainings.

### Good Clinical Practice (GCP) Training

In addition to Human Research Training, GCP training should be completed for researchers conducting:

* All human research that is more than minimal risk
* NIH funded biomedical and/or behavioral clinical trials, regardless of the level of risk

The NIH defines a clinical trial as "research in which one or more human subjects are prospectively assigned to one or more interventions (which may include placebo or other control) to evaluate the effects of those interventions on health related biomedical or behavioral outcomes.”

Members of the study team who have not completed GCP training may not take part in aspects of the research that involve human subjects.

Through CHLA’s portal in citiprogram.org, you may access either the biomedical or social science/behavioral GCP courses. It is up to investigators to determine which GCP course is appropriate for the types of research they conduct. If you conduct research that includes both biomedical and social/behavioral research, consider taking both GCP courses.

Outside collaborators are required to complete the above CITI courses, as well as the **CITI Information Privacy & Security (IPS) Training for Researchers** course.

## What financial interests do my staff and I need to disclose to the sIRB to conduct Human Research?

You should follow your local institution’s processes and policies regarding financial interest disclosures. You must provide the sIRB with the local institution’s evaluation when any personnel (or an immediate family member of personnel) involved in the design, conduct, or reporting of the research are determined to have a financial interest Related to the Research.

## What are my responsibilities as the Participating Site (pSite) Investigator?

Lead study team requirements;

⦁ Use of the SMART IRB Master Reliance Agreement and reciprocal IRB reliance model

⦁ Use of IREX or SMART IRB reliance platform to document reliance, capture local considerations, and share sIRB approval with Relying sites (when lead)

⦁ Use of Advarra eRegulatory Management System (eReg) for large studies & Clinical Trials (when lead)

⦁ Develop a robust communication plan identifying and documenting how the CHLA Study Team will communicate with Relying Site Study Teams

⦁ PI must have dedicated high level study staff and have the capacity to take on coordinating responsibilities (when lead)

The pSite study team is responsible for completing and returning the following documents (or their equivalent via the reliance platforms) to the lead study team at initial review:

* HRP-811 – FORM – Basic Site Information
* Site-specific study documents, including consent, authorization form if requested, and recruitment material.

The documents below are tools to report ongoing submissions to the lead study team, who will submit to the sIRB on your behalf:

* HRP-812 – FORM – Site Continuing Review
* HRP-813 – FORM – Site Modification
* HRP-814 – FORM – Site Reportable New Information

pSite investigators are responsible for ensuring safe and appropriate performance of the research at their site and following their own local institution’s processes and requirements for relying on an external IRB, including completion of local institutional ancillary reviews.

## How do I create a consent document?

Use the sIRB approved consent template document and revise it to include applicable site-specific required language.

We recommend that you date the revisions of your consent documents to ensure that you use the most recent version approved by the IRB.

## What are my obligations after sIRB approval of my site?

1. Do not start Human Research activities until you have the final IRB approval letter.
2. Do not start Human Research activities until you have obtained all other required local institutional approvals.
3. Ensure that there are adequate resources to carry out the research safely. This includes, but is not limited to, sufficient investigator time, appropriately qualified research team members, equipment, and space.
4. Ensure that Research Staff are qualified (e.g., including but not limited to appropriate training, education, expertise, credentials, protocol requirements and, when relevant, privileges) to perform procedures and duties assigned to them during the study.
5. Personally conduct or supervise the Human Research. Recognize that the investigator is accountable for the failures of any study team member.
   1. Conduct the Human Research in accordance with the relevant current protocol as approved by the IRB, and in accordance with applicable federal regulations and local laws.
   2. When required by the IRB ensure that consent or permission is obtained in accordance with the relevant current protocol as approved by the IRB.
   3. Do not modify the Human Research without prior IRB review and approval unless necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to subjects.
   4. Protect the rights, safety, and welfare of subjects involved in the research.
6. Submit to the lead study team and sIRB:
   1. Proposed modifications as described in this manual. (See “[What are my responsibilities as the pSite Investigator?](#_What_are_my)”)
      1. Single subject protocol exceptions should be submitted via the modification process.
   2. A continuing review application as requested in the approval letter. (See “[What are my responsibilities as the pSite Investigator?](#_What_are_my)”)
   3. A continuing review application when the Human Research is closed. (See “[What are my responsibilities as the pSite Investigator?](#_What_are_my)”)
7. Complete HRP-814 – FORM – Site Reportable New Information and provide to the lead study team so that it can be submitted to the sIRB within five business days of becoming aware of any of the following information items:
   1. Information that indicates a new or increased risk, or a new safety issue. For example:
      1. New information (e.g., an interim analysis, safety monitoring report, publication in the literature, sponsor report, or investigator finding) indicates an increase in the frequency or magnitude of a previously known risk or uncovers a new risk.
      2. An investigator brochure, package insert, or device labeling is revised to indicate an increase in the frequency or magnitude of a previously known risk or describe a new risk.
      3. Withdrawal, restriction, or modification of a marketed approval of a drug, device, or biologic used in a research protocol.
      4. Protocol violation that harmed subjects or others or that indicates subjects or others might be at increased risk of harm.
      5. Complaint of a subject that indicates subjects or others might be at increased risk of harm or at risk of a new harm.
      6. Any changes significantly affecting the conduct of the research.
   2. Harm experienced by a subject or other individual, which in the opinion of the investigator are **unexpected** and **probably related** to the research procedures.
      1. A harm is “unexpected” when its specificity or severity are inconsistent with risk information previously reviewed and approved by the IRB in terms of nature, severity, frequency, and characteristics of the study population.
      2. A harm is “probably related” to the research procedures if in the opinion of the investigator, the research procedures more likely than not caused the harm.
   3. Non-compliance with the federal regulations governing human research or with the requirements or determinations of the IRB, or an allegation of such non-compliance.
   4. Audit, inspection, or inquiry by a federal agency and any resulting reports (e.g., FDA Form 483.)
   5. Written reports of study monitors requesting IRB Reporting of an event.
   6. Failure to follow the protocol due to the action or inaction of the investigator or research staff.
   7. Breach of confidentiality.
   8. Change to the protocol taken without prior IRB review to eliminate an apparent immediate hazard to a subject.
   9. Incarceration of a subject in a study not approved by the IRB to involve prisoners.
   10. Complaint of a subject that cannot be resolved by the research team.
   11. Premature suspension or termination of the protocol by the sponsor, investigator, or institution.
   12. Unanticipated adverse device effect (any serious adverse effect on health or safety or any life-threatening problem or death caused by, or associated with, a device, if that effect, problem, or death was not previously identified in nature, severity, or degree of incidence in the investigational plan or application (including a supplementary plan or application), or any other unanticipated serious problem associated with a device that relates to the rights, safety, or welfare of subjects).
8. Complete HRP-813 – FORM – Site Modification and provide to lead study team to report an updated disclosure of financial interests within thirty days of discovering or acquiring (e.g., through purchase, marriage, or inheritance) a new financial interest. Attach the pSite institution’s evaluation of the financial interest.
9. Do not accept or provide payments to professionals in exchange for referrals of potential subjects (“finder’s fees.”)
10. Do not accept payments designed to accelerate recruitment that were tied to the rate or timing of enrollment (“bonus payments.”)
11. See sIRB requirements of federal agencies in Appendix A-1.
12. If the study is a clinical trial and supported by a Common Rule agency, one IRB-approved version of a consent form that has been used to enroll participants must be posted on a public federal website designated for posting such consent forms. The form must be posted after recruitment closes, and no later than 60 days after the last study visit. Please contact the study sponsor with any questions.
    1. If certain information should not be made publicly available on a federal website (e.g., confidential commercial information), the supporting Federal department or agency may permit or require redactions to the information posted. Contact the Federal department or agency supporting the clinical trial for a formal determination.
    2. Contact the supporting Federal department or agency sponsor with any other questions regarding consent form posting obligations.

## How do I document consent?

Use the signature block approved by the sIRB on the consent form(s). Complete all items in the signature block, including dates and any applicable checkboxes.

The following are the requirements for long form consent documents:

* The subject or representative signs and dates the consent document.
* If the subject/representative is physically unable to sign the consent form, document this, the method used for communication with the prospective subject/representative, and the specific means by which their agreement was communicated.
* The individual obtaining consent signs and dates the consent document.
* Whenever the sIRB or the sponsor require a witness to the oral presentation, the witness signs and dates the consent document.
* For subjects who cannot read and whenever required by the IRB or the sponsor, a witness to the oral presentation signs and dates the consent document.
* A copy of the signed and dated consent document is to be provided to the subject.

The following are the requirements for short form consent documents:

* The subject and/or parent/legal representative signs and dates the short form consent document.
* The person obtaining consent signs and dates the summary.
* The impartial witness (fluent in both English and the language spoken by the subject/representative) to the oral presentation signs and dates the short form consent document and the summary. The witness and the interpreter may be the same person.
* Copies of the signed and dated consent document and summary are provided to the person(s) signing those documents.

## How do I get additional information and answers to questions?

This document and the policies and procedures for the Human Research Protection Program are available on the IRB Web Site at <https://www.chla.org/research/human-subjects-protection-program-hspp-and-institutional-review-board-irb>.

If you have any questions or concerns about the Human Research [Protection](#_How_do_I_1) Program, contact the Human Subjects Protection Program at:

Shannen Nelson, RN, MSN, CCRP, CCRC Executive Director, Clinical Research Operations

4650 Sunset, Blvd, MS 142

Los Angeles, CA, 90027

Phone: 323-361-8685

You may also contact your local institution IRB Office or Human Research Protection Program.

1. Single IRB Studies
2. That National Institutes of Health expects that all sites participating in multi-site studies involving non-exempt human subjects research funded by the NIH will use a single Institutional Review Board (sIRB) to conduct the ethical review required by the Department of Health and Human Services regulations for the Protection of Human Subjects at 45 CFR Part 46.
   1. This policy applies to the domestic sites of NIH-funded multi-site studies where each site will conduct the same protocol involving non-exempt human subjects research, whether supported through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, or the NIH Intramural Research Program. It does not apply to career development, research training or fellowship awards.
   2. This policy applies to domestic awardees and participating domestic sites. Foreign sites participating in NIH-funded, multi-site studies will not be expected to follow this policy.
   3. Exceptions to the NIH policywill be made where review by the proposed sIRB would be prohibited by a federal, tribal, or state law, regulation, or policy. Requests for exceptions that are not based on a legal, regulatory, or policy requirement will be considered if there is a compelling justification for the exception. The NIH will determine whether to grant an exception following an assessment of the need.
3. The Office for Human Research Protections expects that all sites located in the United States participating in cooperative research must rely upon approval by a single IRB for that portion of the research that is conducted in the United States. The reviewing IRB will be identified by the Federal department or agency supporting or conducting the research or proposed by the lead institution subject to the acceptance of the Federal department or agency supporting the research.

The following research is not subject to this provision:

* 1. Cooperative research for which more than single IRB review is required by law (including tribal law passed by the official governing body of an American Indian or Alaska Native tribe); or
  2. Research for which any Federal department or agency supporting or conducting the research determines and documents that the use of a single IRB is not appropriate for the particular context.
  3. For research not subject to paragraph (b) of this section, an institution participating in a cooperative project may enter into a joint review arrangement, rely on the review of another IRB, or make similar arrangements for avoiding duplication of effort.

1. This document satisfies AAHRPP element I-9 [↑](#endnote-ref-2)