Defining and Streamlining IRB Review of Reportable Events: A Practical Approach

HCCA Research Compliance Conference
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Introductions

Children’s Healthcare of Atlanta
- Three hospitals
- Seven urgent care facilities
- 28 neighborhood clinics
- Over 10,000 employees
- One of the largest pediatric clinical care providers in the U.S.
- Treated over 375,000 unique patients in 2016
- $56.8 million in total research funding awards in 2016, $30 million in NIH funding
Children’s IRB and Compliance

- 600 Active Protocols
- 5 Staff
- 1 Convened IRB Meeting/Month

Learning Objectives

- Review regulatory requirements for IRB review of important events in research
- Share best practices to streamline investigator reporting to IRBs and IRB review
- Discuss workflow to promote efficiency of IRB review and consistency of IRB determinations

Regulatory Event Types

- Adverse Events (AE)
- Unanticipated Problems Involving Risks to Subjects or Others (UP)
- Noncompliance (NC)
- Serious Noncompliance (SNC)
- Continuing Noncompliance (CNC)
Adverse Events

- Any untoward or unfavorable medical occurrence including any abnormal sign, symptom or disease, temporally associated with participation in the research.
- Encompass both physical and psychological harms
- Most commonly occur in the context of biomedical research

Internal AEs vs. External AEs

- Internal: AEs experienced by subjects enrolled by the investigator at your institution.
- External: AEs experienced by subjects enrolled at other institutions.

Serious Adverse Events

- Results in death
- Life-threatening
- Result in or prolong hospitalization
- Result in a persistent or significant disability/incapacity
- Cause a congenital anomaly or birth defect; OR
- May jeopardize subject’s health and require medical or surgical intervention to prevent one of the above examples.
**Unanticipated Problems**

OHRP considers UPs to include incidents that meet all three of the following criteria:

- **Unexpected:**
- **Related:** AND
- Suggests that the research places subjects or others at a greater risk of harm than was previously known.

**Unexpected**

Any event that occurs and is not consistent with either:

- Known or foreseeable risks described in study documents; OR
- The expected natural progression of underlying condition and subject’s risk factor profile.

Most events are expected in the context of research.

**Related**

Events are typically caused by one or more of the following:

- **Research procedures;**
- Underlying condition; OR
- Other circumstances unrelated to research or condition.

If the event is at least partially caused by research procedures, it can be considered possibly related.
Greater Risk of Harm

- A **serious adverse event**
- Any event that places subjects or others at greater risk of harm than was previously known.
  - Physical
  - Psychological
  - Economic
  - Social

Unanticipated Problems

- Often require changes to the protocol, consent or Investigator’s Brochure
- Often increase the risk level of the study
- May require increased monitoring of subjects
- Sometimes lead to suspension in IRB approval or closure by DSMBs

UP Reporting

- Require full board review by the IRB
- Must be reported to OHRP and FDA
AE or UP

OHRP
- Was the AE unexpected?
- Was the AE related or possibly related?
- Does the AE place subjects or others at a greater risk of harm?

FDA
- Was the AE unexpected?
- Does the AE have implications for the conduct of the study?
- Was the AE serious?

AE or UP

AE, UP or Both?

Is the event unexpected in nature, severity or frequency?
No

Is the event related or possibly related to participation in the research?
No

Yes

Is the event serious or does it place subjects at greater risk of harm than was previously known?
Yes

Unanticipated Problems

No

Event is not a UP
Noncompliance

Noncompliance (NC)
- Failure to comply with research plan, regulations or institutional policies and procedures
- Action or inaction of study team that fails to comply with federal or state regulations or institutional policies
- Failure to follow the requirements or determinations of the IRB

Serious Noncompliance (SNC)
- Increases risks to subjects
- Decreases potential benefits
- Has a substantive effect on value of data collected; OR
- Results from willful misconduct of the study team
Continuing Noncompliance (CNC)

- Pattern of noncompliance;
- Compromises the integrity of the study data;
- Persists after the investigator knew or should have known about it.

Protocol Deviation

- A deviation from the IRB-approved protocol in any way
- May constitute NC

Corrective and Preventive Action Plans

- Prior to developing a CAPA, a Root Cause Analysis should be done
- CAPAs are vital to correct an immediate problem and find ways to avoid recurrences
NC, SNC, CNC, PD, UP?

- SNC: increases risk, decreases benefit, effect on data or willful misconduct
- CNC: pattern, compromises the integrity of study data or persists after PI should have known
- PD: deviation from the IRB approved study in any way
- UP: unexpected, related, is serious/places subjects at greater risk of harm

Streamlining Event Reporting

- Move from a culture of event over or under reporting to reporting meaningful events that increase risks to subjects or compromise the integrity of the study data
- Create tools and forms to assist investigators in assessing events for IRB reporting
- Investigator training
- IRB pushes events back to investigators that do not need to be reported

Investigator Reporting

- Event Reporting Form
- Event Reporting Guidance
Operationalizing IRB Review of Event Reports

- Event Report
- Review by IRB/HRPP Staff
- Sent to CoRe
- Full Board (SNC, CNC, UP)
- Determination

Compliance Review (CoRe) Team

- Qualified group of IRB members/staff that triage reports and make preliminary determinations
- 2 IRB staff
- IRB Chair/Vice Chair
- Director of Research
- Research Compliance Manager
Models for Full Board Review

Designated Meeting
- Familiar with Reportable Events
- Faster Processing for Letters
- More experience with CAPA guidance
- May produce more consistent determinations

Review at Regular Meetings
- Familiar with studies
- May reduce time to meeting
- Broader expertise

Questions

Resources
- Unanticipated Problems Involving Risks & Adverse Events Guidance (OHRP)
- Unanticipated Problems Tip Sheet (AAHRPP)
- Investigator Responsibilities/Compliance Guidance (FDA)
- Adverse Event Reporting to IRBs—Improving Human Subject Protection (FDA)
- Event Reporting and Non-Compliance Forms (CHOA)