



## Deviation Guidance for Board Members

1. Does the deviation constitute **noncompliance**?

<b>Noncompliance:</b>	Failure to follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• applicable regulations/ policies,</li> <li>• the IRB approved protocol, or</li> <li>• requirements /determinations of the IRB.</li> </ul>
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This **applies to:** research staff, research support entities, University / Hospital employees or agents, and any member of the human research protection program

2. Does the deviation constitute **serious noncompliance**?

<b>Serious Noncompliance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adversely affects <b>welfare</b> of participants, including <b>actual</b> or <b>potential substantive harm</b>;</li> <li><b>OR</b></li> <li>• Adversely affects the <b>scientific integrity</b> of the <b>study</b>;</li> <li><b>OR</b></li> <li>• Adversely affects the <b>rights of participants</b></li> </ul>
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**Participant’s Rights**

- To have enough time to decide whether or not to be in the research study and to make that decision without any pressure.
- To refuse to be in the study
- To **stop participating at any time**
- To be **informed of all the applicable required elements of consent**
- To receive a copy of the consent form
- To ask questions

3. Does the deviation constitute continuing noncompliance?

<b>Continuing Noncompliance</b>	A <b>pattern of repeated serious noncompliance</b> , including <b>inadequate efforts to take corrective actions</b> within a reasonable timeframe.
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4. Is the corrective and preventative action plan sufficient?

- a. If not, what revisions are required?

**Potential Corrective Actions**

- Informing the affected participant
- Re-consent or informing other participants (active and non-active)
- Modification to the consent or consent process
- Modification to the protocol
- Increased monitoring
- Arrangements for clinical care outside of the research or additional follow up
- Notifying other sites
- Additional training of principal investigator and/or study staff
- Voluntary enrollment hold, suspension, or termination of the research



5. Should the noncompliance be reported to FDA, OHRP, NIH, or other entity?

Reporting Criteria	
<b>Internal</b>	The IRB determines that noncompliance represents serious or continuing noncompliance, or both.
<b>External</b>	The IRB determines that the event is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Serious non-compliance</b> in which a <b>participant experienced substantive harm</b>, or</li> <li>• Continuing noncompliance, or</li> <li>• Both, or</li> <li>• There are other legal requirements to report externally.</li> </ul>

<b>Board Recommendations</b>	
<i>This is a 3 part decision to be made when the board has completed the review of an action item.</i>	
<b>Part 1: Decisions regarding noncompliance</b>	
• <b>Serious Noncompliance</b>	Yes or No
• <b>Continuing Noncompliance</b>	Yes or No
<b>Part 2: Decisions regarding event and corrective actions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accept</li> <li>• Accepted pending responses (deferred pending more information or updated corrective and preventative action plan)</li> <li>• Require earlier continuing review</li> <li>• Suspension or termination of the research</li> <li>• Request an audit by OCR</li> <li>• Request observation of the research or consent process</li> </ul>	
<b>Part 3: Decisions regarding reporting</b>	
• <b>Internal</b>	Yes or No
• <b>External</b>	Yes or No