



Waivers and Alterations of Informed Consent/Parental Permission/Assent for Children

Procedures

1. Waivers and Alterations of Documentation of Informed Consent/Parental Permission/Assent for Children

DHHS and FDA regulations (45 CFR 46.117(c) and 21 CFR 56.109(c)(1)) allow the IRB to waive written informed consent for research that meets specific regulatory criteria. HHS and FDA have different regulations regarding waiver of written consent. For HHS funded research, the IRB may waive the requirement for the investigator to obtain a signed consent form for some or all subjects if it finds either:

- A. The only record that links the subject to the research is the consent document, and the potential harm that may result from a breach of confidentiality represents the predominant risk. Each subject will be asked his or her preference as to whether documentation that links him or her to the research is to exist. The subject's preference will prevail; or
- B. The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to a subject, and involves no procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the research context.

FDA only recognizes a waiver of informed consent documentation for category B. The investigator is required to justify in the protocol how either of these conditions are to be met, and if the IRB agrees, the minutes must document concurrence or the IRB's determination.

In cases in which the documentation requirement is waived (referred to as "obtained through a method other than a written document" in BCH IRB application and approval materials), the IRB will often require the investigator to provide subjects with written information about the research. The procedure for waiving the requirement for documentation is not intended to circumvent the requirement for informed consent but rather to protect patient privacy. All required information must still be presented and discussed to ensure a voluntary informed consent process.

2. Waiver of Some or all Elements of Informed Consent

For any research that is subject to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) regulations, the IRB may approve a consent/permission procedure that does not include or that alters some or all of the elements of informed consent, or that waives the requirements to obtain informed consent (45 CFR 46.116(c)). However, the FDA only provides an exception from informed consent requirements for emergency research (21 CFR 56.109(c)(2) and 21 CFR 50.24). For research that is not subject to FDA oversight, the IRB

may approve a consent procedure which does not include, or which alters some or all of the elements of informed consent provided the IRB determines and documents that:

- A. The research or demonstration project is to be conducted by, or is subject to, the approval of state or local government officials, and is designed to study, evaluate, or otherwise examine: (i) public benefit or service programs; (ii) procedures for obtaining benefits or services under those programs; (iii) possible changes in or alternatives to those programs or procedures; or (iv) possible changes in methods or levels of payment for benefits or services under those programs; and the research could not practicably be carried out without the waiver or alteration; **or**
- B. The research (i) involves no more than minimal risk to the subjects; (ii) the waiver or alteration will not adversely affect the rights and welfare of the subjects; (iii) the research could not practicably be carried out without the waiver or alteration; and (iv), whenever appropriate, the subjects will be provided with additional pertinent information after participation.

If an investigator seeks a waiver of informed consent, the section of the protocol application that requires a justification of the means by which the waiver criteria are met for that study must be completed. If a protocol is eligible for expedited review, the expedited reviewer is responsible for determining that the criteria are met prior to accepting a waiver. If the IRB or expedited reviewer agrees with the determinations and findings provided by the investigator in the application form, the agreement will be documented in the IRB minutes or if through the expedited review, in the protocol record. In making a determination as to whether the research could not be practicably carried out without the waiver or alteration the IRB or expedited reviewer will consider the following criteria:

- a) the size of the population being researched.
- b) the proportion of individuals likely to have relocated or died since the time the personal information was originally collected or the patient was seen for clinical care.
- c) the risk of introducing potential bias into the research, thereby affecting the generalizability and validity of the results.
- d) the risk of creating additional threats to privacy by having to link otherwise de-identified data with nominal identifiers in order to contact individuals to seek their consent.
- e) the risk of inflicting psychological, social or other harm by contacting individuals or families with particular conditions or in certain circumstances.
- f) the difficulty and loss of privacy inherent in contacting individuals directly when there is no existing relationship between the organization and the individuals.
- g) the difficulty of contacting individuals indirectly through public means, such as advertisements and notices.
- h) Whether, in any of the above circumstances, the requirement for additional financial, material, human, organizational and other resources needed to obtain such consent will make the conduct of the research impracticable because it is an undue hardship.

If an investigator wishes to search BCH medical records for the initial screening of potentially eligible subjects, a request for waiver of informed consent is required. The section of the protocol application requiring justification of the waiver criteria for querying medical records when screening for recruitment must be completed. The board will consider the previously-listed criteria in making a determination as to whether the research could not be practicably carried out without the waiver for screen for recruitment.

3. Waivers of Parental Permission

In accordance with DHHS regulations, the waiver of parental permission with reliance solely on the child/adolescent's assent is permitted in two situations. The first situation is when research meets the criteria listed which includes the research (i) involves no more than minimal risk to the subjects; (ii) the waiver or alteration will not adversely affect the rights and welfare of the subjects; (iii) the research could not practicably be carried out without the waiver or alteration; and (iv) whenever appropriate, the subjects will be provided with additional pertinent information after participation. A second criteria which is not limited to minimal risk research is when it is unreasonable to obtain the parent's permission (e.g., the research involves health care issues subject to confidentiality specific to an adolescent subject). This situation is common in areas of adolescent research that involve sexually transmitted diseases, birth control, high-risk behaviors and AIDS prevention. Parental permission is to be obtained whenever reasonable. However, in situations in which the investigator considers it unreasonable, the IRB is to carefully consider the investigator's request and determine whether the waiver falls within the guidelines established by the Society of Adolescent Medicine and federal regulations. Additional waiver questions are included as part of the protocol application should a waiver of parental permission be requested for this purpose. If the IRB determines that a research protocol is designed for conditions or for a subject population for which parental or guardian permission is not a reasonable requirement for protecting the subjects (e.g., neglected or abused children), it may waive the parental permission requirements, provided an appropriate mechanism is substituted to protect the children who will participate as subjects in the research, and provided that the waiver is not inconsistent with federal, state, or local law.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has not adopted the section of the federal regulations (45 CFR 46.4089C) that allow for waiver of parental permission. Therefore, protocols that involve children that are subject to FDA regulations may not waive the requirement for obtaining parental permission under these criteria.

4. Exception from the requirement of informed consent under the emergency use of Test Article

Please refer to the policy of *Emergency Exemptions*

Related Content

IRB Policies:

Emergency Exemptions

Document Attributes

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