

Expedited Initial Review Procedures

Table of Contents: Expedited Initial Review Procedures

Policy Statement

Description and Procedures

- A. Qualifications for Expedited Review
- B. Expedited Review Categories

Effective Date

Revision History

References

Policy Statement

All proposed projects that involve regulated research with human subjects must be reviewed prior to the activity beginning. Three types of review of proposed studies are conducted: exempt status review, expedited review, and full Board review.

Projects qualifying for expedited review are reviewed by the IRB Chair or Chair's designee and the College/School IRB Representative or designee.

Description and Procedures

A. Qualifications for Expedited Review

The following are situations where Expedited Review is allowable:

1. Research activities that (1) present no more than minimal risk to human subjects, and (2) involve only procedures listed in one or more of the categories listed below, may be reviewed by the IRB through the expedited review procedure authorized by [45 CFR 46.110](#) and [21 CFR 56.110](#). The activities listed below should not be deemed to be of minimal risk simply because they are included on this list. Inclusion on this list merely means that the activity is eligible for review through the expedited review procedure when the specific circumstances of the proposed research involve no more than minimal risk to human subjects.

Minimal risk is defined in [45 CFR 46.102\(j\)](#): "Minimal risk means that the probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort anticipated in the research 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."

2. The categories in this list apply regardless of the age of subjects, except as noted.
3. The expedited review procedure may not be used where identification of the subjects and/or their responses would reasonably place them at risk of criminal or civil liability or be damaging to the subjects' financial standing, employability, insurability, reputation, or be stigmatizing, unless reasonable and appropriate protections will be implemented so

that risks related to invasion of privacy and breach of confidentiality are no greater than minimal.

4. The expedited review procedure may not be used for classified research involving human subjects.
5. The standard requirements for informed consent (or its waiver, alteration, or exception) apply regardless of the type of review--expedited or full--utilized by the IRB.
6. Categories one (1) through five (5) pertain to both initial and continuing IRB review.

B. Expedited Review Categories

Category 1: Clinical studies of drugs and medical devices only when condition (a) or (b) is met.

- (a) Research on drugs for which an investigational new drug application ([21 CFR 312](#)) is not required. (Note: Research on marketed drugs that significantly increases the risks or decreases the acceptability of the risks associated with the use of the product is not eligible for expedited review.)
- (b) Research on medical devices for which (i) an investigational device exemption application ([21 CFR 812](#)) is not required; or (ii) the medical device is cleared/approved for marketing and the medical device is being used in accordance with its cleared/approved labeling.

Category 2: Collection of blood samples by finger stick, or venipuncture as follows:

1. From healthy, nonpregnant adults who weigh at least 110 pounds. For these subjects, the amounts drawn may not exceed 550 ml in an 8-week period and collection may not occur more frequently than 2 times per week; or
2. From other adults and children [NOTE: Children are defined in the HHS regulations as "persons who have not attained the legal age for consent to treatments or procedures involved in the research, under the applicable law of the jurisdiction in which the research will be conducted." [45 CFR 46.402\(a\)](#)], considering the age, weight, and health of the subjects, the collection procedure, the amount of blood to be collected, and the frequency with which it will be collected. For these subjects, the amount drawn may not exceed the lesser of 50 ml or 3 ml per kg in an 8-week period and collection may not occur more frequently than 2 times per week.

Category 3: Prospective collection of biological specimens for research purposes by noninvasive means. Examples: (a) hair and nail clippings in a nondisfiguring manner; (b) deciduous teeth at time of exfoliation or if routine patient care indicates a need for extraction; (c) permanent teeth if routine patient care indicates a need for extraction; (d) excreta and external secretions (including sweat); (e) uncannulated saliva collected either in an unstimulated fashion or stimulated by chewing gumbase or wax or by applying a dilute citric solution to the tongue; (f) placenta removed at delivery; (g) amniotic fluid obtained at the time of rupture of the membrane prior to or during labor; (h) supra- and subgingival dental plaque and calculus, provided the collection procedure is not more invasive than routine prophylactic scaling of the teeth and the process is accomplished in accordance with accepted prophylactic techniques; (i) mucosal and skin cells collected by buccal scraping or swab, skin swab, or mouth washings; (j) sputum collected after saline mist nebulization.

Category 4: Collection of data through noninvasive procedures.

Examples: (a) physical sensors that are applied either to the surface of the body or at a distance and do not involve input of significant amounts of energy into the subject or an invasion of the subjects' privacy; (b) weighing or testing sensory acuity; (c) magnetic resonance imaging; (d) electrocardiography, electroencephalography, thermography, detection of naturally occurring radioactivity, electroretinography, ultrasound, diagnostic infrared imaging, doppler blood flow, and echocardiography; (e) moderate exercise, muscular strength testing, body composition assessment, and flexibility testing where appropriate given the age, weight and health of the individual.

Category 5: Research involving materials (data, documents, records, or specimens) that have been collected or will be collected solely for nonresearch purposes (such as medical treatment or diagnosis).

Category 6: Collection of data from voice, video, digital, or image recordings made for research purposes.

Category 7: Research on individual or group characteristics or behavior (including, but not limited to, research on perception, cognition, motivation, identity, language, communication, cultural beliefs or practices, and social behavior) or research employing survey, interview, oral history, focus group, program evaluation, human factors evaluation, or quality assurance methodologies.

Effective Date

August 24, 2020

Revision History

References

[45 CFR 46](#)

[21 CFR 56](#)

[21 CFR 312](#)

[21 CFR 812](#)