1. PURPOSE
	1. This procedure establishes the process to conduct an IRB meeting.
	2. This procedure begins when the meeting is called to order.
	3. This procedure ends when the meeting is adjourned.
2. POLICY
	1. The Meeting Chair is responsible to:
		1. Lead the IRB meeting
		2. Facilitate IRB review
		3. Ensure this SOP is followed
		4. Monitor the IRB's decisions for consistency
		5. Ensure that IRB members are free to participate in discussions
		6. Ensure that IRB members attending by teleconference can actively and equally participate in all discussions
		7. Vote as an IRB member
	2. IRB members are to know the definition of Conflicting Interest and self-identify their Conflicting Interests.
	3. The Meeting Chair may determine that certain IRB members have voting status and others have non-voting status.
		1. The number of IRB members with voting status is not greater than the number of regular IRB members on the IRB roster.
		2. During the meeting the Meeting Chair may change who has voting status and who has non-voting status.
		3. The Meeting Chair is responsible to notify the HRPP staff at the meeting of any change in IRB members’ voting status.
	4. All IRB members who are part of quorum may vote, including any IRB chairs, IRB vice-chairs, and Meeting Chairs.
	5. Ad hoc substitutes may not serve as IRB members.
	6. Absent IRB members may submit written comments, but may not vote.
	7. Consultants may not vote.
	8. Observers may attend meetings, but:
		1. May not participate in IRB deliberations unless requested by the IRB to serve as a consultant
		2. May not vote
		3. Must agree to maintain the confidentiality of the IRB proceedings
3. RESPONSIBILITY
	1. Meeting Chairs carry out these procedures.
4. PROCEDURE
	1. Call the meeting to order.
	2. Ask whether anyone has a Conflicting Interest related to any agenda item.
	3. For each study review:
		1. If there are individuals (either IRB members or consultants) with a Conflicting Interest related to an agenda item:
			1. IRB members may ask questions of those individuals.
			2. If physically present, ask those individuals to leave the room.
			3. If present by teleconference, set the conference equipment to block communications.
		2. If the study is eligible for Non-committee Review, the IRB can take no action and have the item reviewed by Non-committee Review.
		3. Take no action on the item when notified by an HRPP staff member that quorum requirements are not met[[1]](#footnote-1) or when there is insufficient time.
			1. Move the item to another meeting.
		4. If one or more consultants are involved:
			1. Inform the IRB members of any Conflicting Interest.
			2. Have those present at the meetings discuss their findings.
		5. Have the primary presenter:
			1. Have the individual(s) with scientific/scholarly expertise discuss the scientific/scholarly review.
			2. Review relevant findings of Regulatory Review and Regulatory Review contingencies.
			3. For a review related to an Unanticipated Problem Involving Risks to Subjects or Others, Serious Noncompliance, Continuing Noncompliance, Suspension of IRB Approval, or Termination of IRB Approval lead the IRB members through a discussion of “WORKSHEET: New Information (HRP-411).”
			4. Lead the IRB through a discussion of the criteria in applicable worksheets.
			5. When a checklist is applicable, discuss the checklist determinations and study-specific findings supporting those determinations.
			6. Summarize the IRB’s consensus.
		6. Make a motion for one of the following:
			1. “Approve”: The initial, continuing, or modification submission meets the criteria for approval.
				1. For initial and continuing review, include in the motion the period of approval (not to exceed one year) and the level of risk (minimal risk or greater than minimal risk).
			2. “Conditionally Approve”: The initial, continuing, or modification submission will meet the criteria for approval with minor or prescriptive changes or requirements that can be verified without considering the criteria for approval.[[2]](#footnote-2)
				1. For initial and continuing review, include in the motion the period of approval (not to exceed one year) and the level of risk (minimal risk or greater than minimal risk).
				2. Summarize the IRB’s required modifications and reasons.
			3. “Defer”: The initial, continuing, or modification submission does not meet the criteria for approval and also does not meet the criteria for “Disapprove”.
				1. Summarize the IRB’s reasons and recommendations, if any.
			4. “Disapprove”: The initial, continuing, or modification submission does not meet the criteria for approval and the IRB considers the research to have extensive deficiencies.
				1. Summarize the IRB’s reasons and recommendations, if any.
			5. “Suspend”: Based on new information the previously approved research no longer meets the criteria for approval, but some research activities meet the criteria for approval or the IRB has recommendations that may make the research meet the criteria for approval.
				1. Include in the motion: Which research activities must stop or be modified
				2. If the research in its entirety no longer meets the regulatory criteria for approval, include in the motion: Stop all research procedures (except as noted below) and stop enrollment
				3. If stopping research will adversely affect the best interests of currently enrolled subjects, include in the motion: Which subjects can continue and what procedures can be performed
				4. Lead the IRB members through a discussion of “WORKSHEET: New Information (HRP-411)” to consider additional actions.
				5. Summarize the IRB’s reasons and recommendations.
			6. “Terminate”: Based on new information the previously research no longer meets the criteria for approval and the IRB has no recommendations to make the research approvable.
				1. Lead the IRB members through a discussion of “WORKSHEET: New Information Items (HRP-411)” to consider additional actions.
				2. Summarize the IRB’s reasons.
			7. “Lift Suspension”: Based on a modification submission or new information the previously suspended research meets the criteria for approval.
		7. Ensure that the HRPP staff member taking minutes has recorded the IRB’s actions, required modifications, reasons, recommendations, determinations, and findings.
		8. Call for a vote of IRB members “For,” “Against,” or “Abstaining.” If more than half the IRB members present votes “For,” the motion is approved.
			1. A tie vote for to approve a motion for “Approve” or “Conditionally Approve” is considered to be an IRB decision of “Defer.”
		9. Have individuals with a Conflicting Interest rejoin the meeting.
	4. Adjourn the meeting when there is no further business or when notified by an HRPP staff member that quorum for all remaining agenda items cannot be met.
		1. If there are remaining agenda items, move them to another meeting.
5. REFERENCES
	1. 21 CFR §56.109
	2. 45 CFR §46.109
	3. OHRP Guidance on IRB Approval of Research with Conditions
1. If quorum is lost during a meeting, the IRB cannot take votes until the quorum is restored. If required members (e.g. non-scientific) leave the room and quorum is lost votes cannot be taken until the quorum is restored, even if half of the members are still present. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Substantive changes or requirements, requests for more information for IRB consideration, and other issues related to the criteria for approval require review and approval by the convened IRB. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)