

**Children's Hospital of Philadelphia:
Recent Changes**

Mark S. Schreiner, MD
Chair,
Committees for the Protection of Human Subjects (IRB)

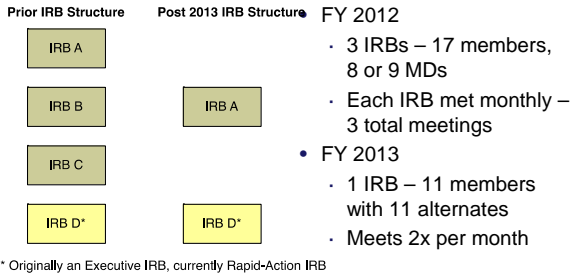
Recent Changes in CHOP IRB Procedures

- Unchecked the box 2012
 - Expanded Expedited and Exempt categories
 - 3 year approval of Expedited studies
- Change in IRB structure
- Development of totally electronic IRB reviewer form in eIRB (Click)
- Expansion of IRB Reliance Agreements

Problem: Too many members, too few MDs, too few qualified reviewers

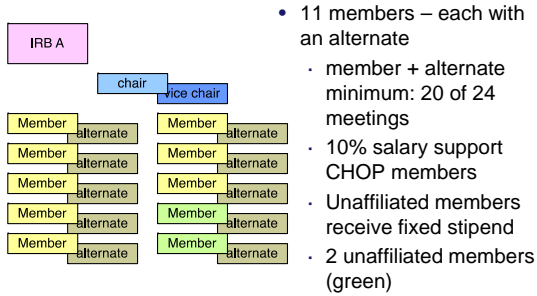
- FY 2012
 - 3 IRBs + Rapid Action IRB
 - Hard to get enough MDs to a meeting
 - Many reviewers inexperienced clinical researchers
 - Responses to stipulations reviewed by same IRB
- FY 2013
 - 1 IRB + Rapid Action IRB

CHOP IRB Revised Structure



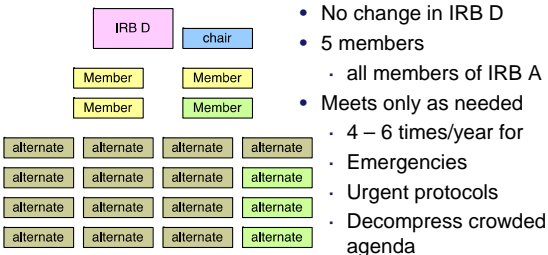
* Originally an Executive IRB, currently Rapid-Action IRB

Post-2013 IRB A Structure



- 11 members – each with an alternate
- member + alternate minimum: 20 of 24 meetings
- 10% salary support CHOP members
- Unaffiliated members receive fixed stipend
- 2 unaffiliated members (green)

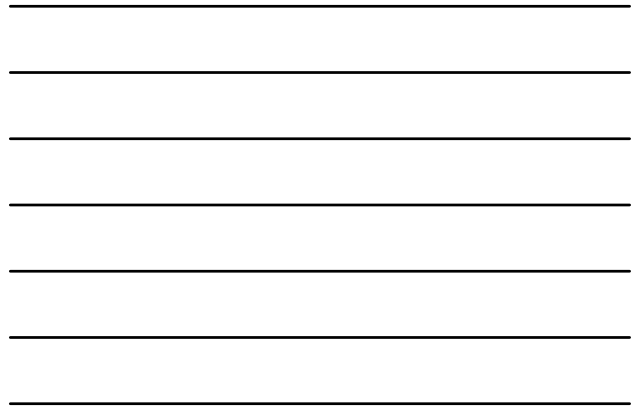
IRB D: Rapid Action IRB



- No change in IRB D
- 5 members
 - all members of IRB A
- Meets only as needed
 - 4 – 6 times/year for Emergencies
 - Urgent protocols
 - Decompress crowded agenda

Integrating Reviewer Comments into eIRB (Click Commerce)

- Built in capability: Reviewer comments - embed on a smartform page or document attachment
 - Smartform comments relate to a page of the application (little value to CHOP IRB)
 - Attachments involve use of MS Word forms
- Programmers developed a “project type” to create a reviewer form



Reviewer Form

IRB 13-010644 (Genitoplasty Study 1 and 2)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Study Name: | Short-term Outcomes of Interventions for Reproductive Dysfunction: Study 1 and 2 | Study Coordinator: | Meg Richter |
| Principal Investigator: | Thomas Klotz | Review Type: | Expedited |
| Submission Type: | Research Study Involving Human Subjects (Exempt, Expedited, Full Board Review) oversight by CHOP IRB | Funder: | National Institutes of Health (NIH) |
| Committee: | | IRB Analyst: | Meghan Riley |

Reviewer Form: [Link]

History | IRB Correspondence | Documents | Pre-Review Status | Reviewer Notes | IRB Reviews | eCOI | Change Log

This area shows instructions and questions and important notifications regarding this Study

| Activity | Author | Activity Date |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Study Sent for Review | Riley, Meghan E | 6/6/2014 10:31 AM EDT |

Reviewer: Mark Schraier
Reviewer Form Snapshot



Type of Reviewer Form Depends on Submission Type

1.2 * Type of Review Required:

- Full Board
- Expedited
- Exempt
- NHR Determination
- HIPAA Abatement (Prop. to Research)
- HIPAA Abatement (Decedents)
- Cooperative Review
- Emergency Use
- Grant/Contract
- Other

2.0 Study Abstract

Background and Rationale:
The incidence & debate surrounding whether or not to perform genitoplasty in people with ambiguous genitalia, as well as when & how to do so, will not be answered until standardized assessment of these procedures occurs at multiple investigative sites. Additionally, much speculation exists about complication rates associated with genitoplasty procedures. The proposed studies will allow us to establish complication rates for both F and their parents presented with these surgeries to their children from parents in an informed manner.

Objectives:
Specifically, we aim to determine 1) cosmetic outcomes of current surgical techniques in female or masculine assigned genitalia in young children with ambiguous genitalia, 2) the incidence of UTIs and surgical complications associated with different types of feminizing & masculinizing genitoplasty currently in use for young children with ambiguous genitalia.

Study Design:
Prospective cohort study

Population:
The target population for this study will be male and female children with a disorder of sex development (DSD) who have ambiguous genitalia and who are 0 to 2 years old at the time of their enrollment and their parents).

Primary Study Procedures:
Prior to surgery, the physical state of the genitalia is recorded by a detailed & standardized examination along with photographs, following surgery, the overall outcome result is assessed by the surgeon & parents at the time of a physical exam of the child & by the PI via photograph assessment. In addition, medical records will be reviewed and parents will fill out study specific questionnaires.



Reviewer Form Covers all Required Determinations

2.0 Criteria for Approval under [45 CFR 46.111(a) or 21 CFR 56] and CHOP Research Policies
Protocol Title: Short-term Outcomes of Interventions for Reproductive Dysfunction: Study 1 and 2

VIEWF3EBC

- 1.0 The risks to subjects minimized by using sound research design.
 Yes No Clear
- 2.0 Subjects are not unnecessarily exposed to risk.
 Yes No Clear
- 3.0 Whenever appropriate, procedures are combined with those already being performed for diagnostic or treatment purposes.
 Yes
 No
 N/A
Clear
- 4.0 Risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits, if any, to subjects, and the importance of the knowledge that may be reasonably expected to result.
 Yes No Clear
- 5.0 Selection of subjects is equitable.
 Yes No Clear

Comment Boxes are Interspersed

Children

- 19.0a * Select the Subpart D categories that apply to this research. (Check all that apply)
- Minimal Risk (§46.404 or §50.51)
 - Greater than Minimal Risk but prospect for direct benefit (§46.405 or §50.52)
 - Greater than Minimal Risk, no prospect for direct benefit but yielding generalizable knowledge about the subjects disorder or condition (§46.406 or §50.53)
 - Research not otherwise approvable, which presents an opportunity to understand, prevent, or alleviate a serious problem affecting the health or welfare of children (§46.407 or §50.54)
 - Not able to determine

19.1 Comments:

Q15.0: Although the multi-center protocol references recruiting potential subjects over the phone, CHOP will not engage in phone recruitment activities.

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Required Modifications

- Stipulation section
 - protocol, consent form, application and other
- For full board studies stipulations pulled into meeting minutes and letter to investigator

27.0 Consent Stipulations

() The IRB has edited the consent form. Please review the edits to confirm they are correct. Once finalized, attach tracked and clean (all changes accepted) versions to application Section 12.01 (2.0) using the "Upload revision" button. Please do not delete any documents currently attached.

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IRB Reliance Agreements

- Longstanding agreements
 - U Penn (2005), NCI PCIRB (2006), NCS (2010)
- Recent and in process agreements
 - Utah (Pediatric Critical Care), CHB-CCHMC-CHOP
 - PEDSnet (in process)
- Requirements
 - Must assume full responsibilities – we will no longer enter into facilitated reviews



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IRB Improvement Project
 Michele D. Kipke, PhD, Vice Chair of Research



Targets for Intervention

1. Implement a **Flexible IRB Model**
2. Work with HSPP staff to streamline **IRB pre-review and submission**
3. Ongoing monitoring of **performance indicators**



New IRB Flexible Model

New IRB Model:



New IRB Leadership:



Alan Lewis, MD
Chair

Rob Bart, MD
Vice Chair

Girish Dhali, MD
Vice Chair

Jeff Gold, PhD
Vice Chair

Flexibility Network Call June 12, 2014

Increasing efficiency, quality, and satisfaction
with more boards and meetings

Joseph Andrews, Jr.
Wake Forest School of Medicine
jandrews@wakehealth.edu
336-758-7658

The Issue with Full Board Review

- Turnaround Time
- Large agendas / Long meetings
- Large quorum requirements
- Long waits for re-review of tabled studies
- High volume of correspondence from IRB staff to investigators after monthly meeting
- Challenges IRB staff, investigators, and sponsors

WFSOM Background - July 2011

- Around 2400 active studies
- WFSOM average IRB-only turnaround time 46 days (33 IRB + 13 investigator)
- National Average 46 days (AAHRPP Metrics Survey Results for 2011)
- 4 IRB panels (each meeting once per month)
- About 18 regular members per panel
- 16 to 25 items per agenda

WFSOM Background Cont.

- Each IRB meeting took several hours
- Food breaks helped to refocus attention
- Quorum was often hard to achieve
 - Members needed to be late
 - Members needed to leave early
 - Agenda was juggled to accommodate needs
- Best discussion of submissions seemed to occur in the first hour or so

The Idea for a Revised Process

- Examined the processes of highly efficient IRBs
- OHRP training video “Institutional Review Board (IRB) Membership”
http://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/education/training/ded_video.html
- Ideal agenda size
- Times of day for meetings

New Process Proposal

- Greater number of Boards with more frequent meetings
- 10-12 members per board
- 4-6 agenda items
- Midday meetings so members can use lunch time

Our Analysis

- More than one meeting per month may be difficult to schedule
 - The shorter meetings should be easier to attend and take away less clinical time
- Smaller IRB panels may have inadequate expertise
 - Strategic assignment, use of alternates and consultants will eliminate this issue
- The workload may be overwhelming to IRB staff
 - Each week an analyst has only a few full board studies to handle
- Individual members may have to review more
 - Work is now spread between 16 meetings instead of 4

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The Specific Changes

- Split each IRB panel into two (4 to 8)
- Rescheduled meetings so that each of the 8 panels meets every other week
- Boards 1-4 meet one week
- Boards 5-8 meet the next week
- Each month there are at least 16 IRB meetings

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The Specific Changes Cont.

- Added members where necessary to each board
 - Some who left because of time conflict returned to try the new schedule
- Moved to a more convenient conference room with video & teleconferencing capabilities
 - We could use it now because of the smaller roster
- Assign Studies Strategically to the correct Board with appropriate expertise

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Outcomes

- Andrews, J., Moore, J. B., Means, P., & Weinberg, R. B. (2012). An IRB transformation: Increasing quality and efficiency using existing resources. *Journal of Research Administration*, 43(2), 69-81
- IRB-Only Time
- 46 days total before change
- 21 days total afterwards (7 IRB + 14 investigator)

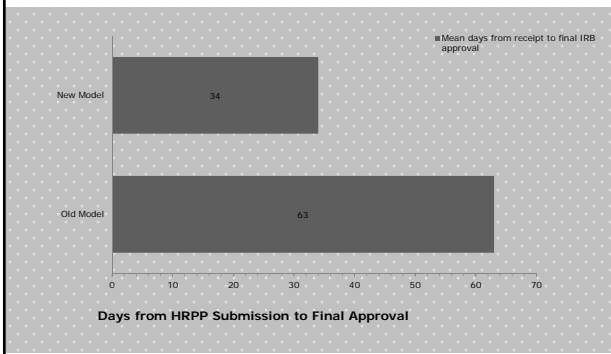
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Outcomes Cont.

- IRB meetings last about an hour
- Tabled protocols can be reconsidered in two weeks
- IRB members can return to their clinic or office for afternoon appointments
- Post-meeting correspondence can be sent same-day
- Minutes for meetings can be written up much more quickly

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Overall HRPP Turn-around Time



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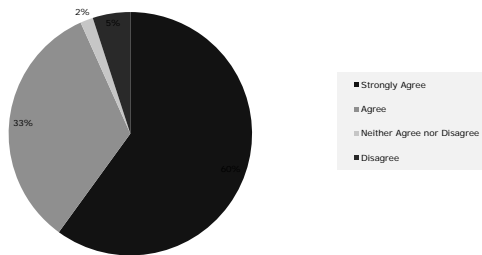
Outcomes Cont.

- IRB turnaround decreased 54%
- HRPP turnaround decreased 46%
- Discussion Time increased 33% per agenda item
- Smaller agendas increased the likelihood of thorough review of ALL submissions by ALL IRB members, not just primary reviewers

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IRB Member Reaction 2012

As a member of the Wake Forest School of Medicine IRB, I like the new 8 board structure.

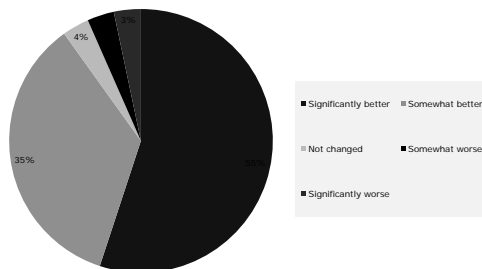


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IRB Member Reaction 2012

Cont.

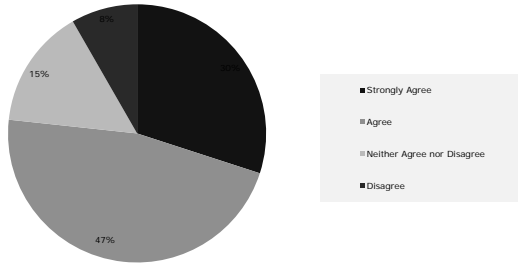
I believe that since the 8 board model was adopted, the quality of discussion the IRB is able to have regarding each agenda item is:



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IRB Member Reaction 2012 Cont.

With the new 8 board structure, I am more likely to be able to review all the agenda items, even those not assigned to me as a primary reviewer.



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Sustainability

- July 2013 – February 2014
- Total HRPP turnaround 35 Days (15 HRPP / 20 Investigator)

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Sustainability Cont.

2013 IRB Member Survey

- Please describe your thoughts on the current duration of IRB meetings.
 - Too Short
 - About Right 100%
 - Too Long
 - No opinion

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Sustainability Cont.

2013 IRB Member Survey

- Please describe your thoughts on the time reviewers spend discussing protocols.
 - Too Short
 - About Right 100%
 - Too Long
 - No opinion

48

Sustainability Cont.

2013 IRB Member Survey

- indicate the percentage of scheduled board meetings that you attended within the past year.
 - 0-25%
 - 26-50%
 - 51-75% 3%
 - 76-100% 97%

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