Understanding EC!







Institutional Review Board (IRB)



An independent body constituted of medical, scientific, and non scientific members, whose responsibility it is to ensure the protection of the rights, safety, and wellbeing of human subjects involved in a trial by, among other things, reviewing, approving, and providing continuing review of trial protocol and of the methods and material to be used in obtaining and documenting informed consent of the trial subjects.





✓ Research Ethics Committee (REC) in the United Kingdom

✓ Medical Research Ethics Committee (MREC) in the Netherlands

- ✓ Comités de Protection des Personnes (CPP) in France
- ✓ Institutional Review Board in United States
- ✓ Research Ethics Board (REB) in Canada
- √ Human Research ethics committee (HREC) in Australia



What is an EC/IRB!

- > An independent body
- Made of medical professionals and nonmedical members
- Protect the participant & provide public assurance



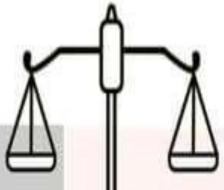


What authority does EC/IRB have!

>It is required by law

➤ It is mandated (give someone authority) by national & International guidelines

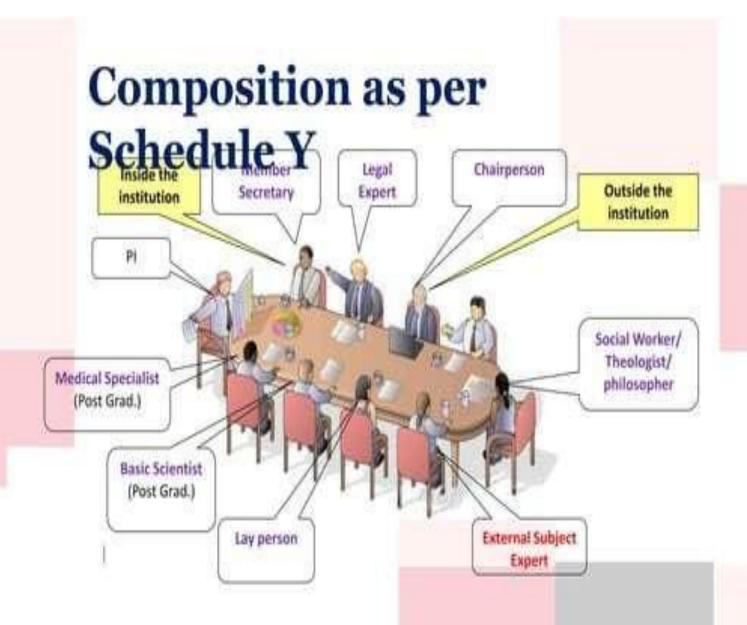
- ➤ Established by the Institutions highest body
 - Mandated to act independently



Who all should be members!



- > Reasonable number of members
- Collectively have qualifications and experience to review and evaluate the proposed research
 - √Science
 - √ Medical aspects
 - ✓ Ethics





EC- Basic Medical Scientist

Who can be a Basic Medical Scientist?

- √ Scientific
- ✓ Specialized or professional knowledge of subject matter (Pharmacology)*
- ✓ Qualification of an expert (MD- Pharmacology)*



EC- Lay Person Who can be a lay person?

- Non Scientific
- No Specialized or professional knowledge of subject matter (in this
 case bio medical research, health/medicine)*
- No qualification of an expert
- Should be from the community/society served by the hospital





Why a lay person!

What is a Lay person's perspective?

- **✓ Safeguard** the public interest
- ✓To contribute a user perspective or 'patient voice' to professional discussions
- ✓ Review the ICF for language & understanding





EC- Legal Person Who can be a legal person?



- ✓ Non Scientific
- ✓ Professional Qualification to practice law as per the requirements of the country
- ✓ An expert in given field of knowledge (Legal)
- ✓ Specialized or professional knowledge of subject matter (in this case knowledge of medico-legal cases)



Why have a legal person!

- ➤ What is a Legal person's perspective?
- Ensure EC decisions do not contravene the law
- Ensure the legal rights of patient are protected
- > Review ICF
- > Review Insurance
- ➤ Review CTA (Clinical trail approval)



EC- Social Worker Who can be a Social Worker?

- >Non scientific
- Social worker engaged with a NGO
- ➤ An expert in given field of knowledge (Bioethics)
- ➤ Specialized or professional knowledge of subject matter (in this case knowledge of public health policy and societal risk/impact)





Why a Social worker!



What does a SW person do?

Is any project likely to cause any social harm? (eg-discrimination)

Review ICF from to protect rights of participants

- · Language understandable and will help in decision making
- · No harm due to Socio- economic vulnerability
- Culturally acceptable
- · No risk due to Social hierarchy
- · No language to undue influence participation

 In cases of vulnerable participants, help EC determine measures enhance protection





The primary purpose of such review is –

"Assure the protection"

- ✓ Rights
- **✓** Safety
- √Welfare

of the human subjects



What does an EC/IRB do?

Reviewing and providing opinion on-

- Trial protocol
- Suitability of the investigator(s)
- Suitability of facilities
- Methods and material used in obtaining and documenting informed consent of trial subjects



"Make sure everything's done ethically.
Within reason, of course."





THANKYOU