This IRB Protocol Review form is made available to Investigators so they may see what IRB members need to find in order to approve research protocols.

Do not complete this form and do not submit it to the IRB.



## LECOM Institutional Review Boards Protocol Review Form

<u>Instructions</u>. Please complete this entire form to document the IRB's consideration of all criteria for approval. If an item is not applicable to this protocol, please mark it "Not Applicable," do not leave it blank.

If the protocol requires approval at a convened IRB meeting, this completed form will be distributed to IRB members with the protocol in advance of the meeting. If this is eligible for expedited review, the IRB Chairperson may approve the protocol based on your review or may refer it to the convened IRB.

Protocol Number:		
Protocol Title:		
Principal Investigator:		
Reviewer:		
Date:		
□ LECOM IRB #1 (internal LECOM IRB)		
□ LECOM IRB #4 (hospital consortium IRB)		
	□ Yes	□ No

	Eligibility for "Expedited Review"		
<b>A.</b> (	Only minimal risk studies are eligible for <b>"Expedited Review."</b> Did you		
asse	ess this study as presenting no more than minimal risk in Section I, above?	Yes	No
<b>B.</b> I:	f you answered "No" to Part A, the study is not eligible for expedited review; pl	lease si	kip
	rest of Sections II and III, and proceed to Section IV.		_
	are <b>all</b> research activities involved in this project in one or more of the		
l l	gories listed below?	Yes	No
	Research on drugs for which an investigational new drug application (21 CFR Part 312) is not rec	quired. (N	ote:
	Research on marketed drugs that significantly increases the risks or decreases the acceptability	of the risk	(S
	associated with the use of the product is not eligible for expedited review.)		40) :
	Research on medical devices for which (i) an investigational device exemption application (21 CF		
	not required; or (ii) the medical device is cleared/approved for marketing and the medical device accordance with its cleared/approved labeling.	is being u	isea in
	Collection of blood samples by finger stick, heel stick, ear stick, or venipuncture as follows: from	healthy	
	nonpregnant adults who weigh at least 110 pounds. For these subjects, the amounts drawn may		ed 550
	ml in an 8 week period and collection may not occur more frequently than 2 times per week; or, fr		
	and children, considering the age, weight, and health of the subjects, the collection procedure, th		
	blood to be collected, and the frequency with which it will be collected. For these subjects, the an		
	not exceed the lesser of 50 ml or 3 ml per kg in an 8 week period and collection may not occur m	ore frequ	ently
	than 2 times per week.  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 ex	xfoliation	or if
	routine patient care indicates a need for extraction; (c) permanent teeth if routine patient care ind		
	extraction; (d) excreta and external secretions (including sweat); (e) uncannulated saliva collected		
	unstimulated fashion or stimulated by chewing gumbase or wax or by applying a dilute citric solut		
	tongue; (f) placenta removed at delivery; (g) amniotic fluid obtained at the time of rupture of the metal places and solvering labors. (h) suppressed as being it of dental places and solvering labors.		
	to or during labor; (h) supra- and subgingival dental plaque and calculus, provided the collection properties in a more invasive than routine prophylactic scaling of the teeth and the process is accomplished in a		
	accepted prophylactic techniques; (i) mucosal and skin cells collected by buccal scraping or swal		
	mouth washings; (j) sputum collected after saline mist nebulization	-, -	, -
	Collection of data through noninvasive procedures (not involving general anesthesia or sedation)		
	employed in clinical practice, excluding procedures involving x-rays or microwaves. Where medic		s are
	employed, they must be cleared/approved for marketing. (Studies intended to evaluate the safety		rad
	effectiveness of the medical device are not generally eligible for expedited review, including studi medical devices for new indications.)	es oi ciea	areu
	Examples: (a) physical sensors that are applied either to the surface of the body or at a distance	and do no	ot
	involve input of significant amounts of energy into the subject or an invasion of the subject's priva		
	or testing sensory acuity; (c) magnetic resonance imaging; (d) electrocardiography, electroencep		
	thermography, detection of naturally occurring radioactivity, electroretinography, ultrasound, diag		
	imaging, doppler blood flow, and echocardiography; (e) moderate exercise, muscular strength tes		У
	composition assessment, and flexibility testing where appropriate given the age, weight, and hea individual.	illi oi liie	
	Research involving materials (data, documents, records, or specimens) that have been collected.	or will be	9
	collected solely for nonresearch purposes (such as medical treatment or diagnosis).	,	
	Collection of data from voice, video, digital, or image recordings made for research purposes.		
	Research on individual or group characteristics or behavior (including, but not limited to, research		
	cognition, motivation, identity, language, communication, cultural beliefs or practices, and social l		
	research employing survey, interview, oral history, focus group, program evaluation, human factor	rs evalua	ition, or
n i	quality assurance methodologies.  f you answered "No" to Part C, the study is not eligible for expedited review; p	10000 0	lein
			_
l l	rest of Section II and Section III, and proceed to Section IV. If you answer C. please identify all of the categories of research activities utilized in this pro-		
l l	C, please identify all of the categories of research activities utilized in this procking the box(es) next to each applicable activity above.	OTOCOL [	y
	Do you recommend that the protocol be reviewed via the expedited process	□ Ехр	edited
l l	yould you prefer to refer it to the convened IRB at a meeting?	□ Exp	
OI W	baild you present to refer it to the convenied into at a meeting:		

<b>III.</b> If the protocol achieves approval via the expedited process, do you recommend that it be required to undergo continuing review on an annual basis?	□ Yes □ No
an annual pasis:	<u></u>
<b>IV. Risks to subjects are minimized</b> (1) by using procedures which are consistent with sound research design and which do not unnecessarily expose subjects to risk, and (2) whenever appropriate by using procedures already being performed on the subjects for diagnostic or treatment purposes.	<ul> <li>□ Met – research design is appropriate, no unnecessary exposure to risks, procedures already needed for non-research purposes being utilized whenever appropriate.</li> <li>□ Not Met</li> </ul>
Please summarize ways in which risks to sul	bjects are minimized; whenever possible,
please reference page numbers in the protoc	
Please identify any changes to the protocol to subjects are minimized:	that should be required to ensure that risks
<ul> <li>V. Risks to subjects are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits, if any, to subjects, and the importance of the knowledge that may reasonably be expected to result.</li> <li>Do not consider risks or benefits of thereapies that subjects would receive even if not in the research</li> <li>Do not consider long-range effects of applying knowledge gained in the study</li> <li>Please summarize risks to subjects, any expected to a property of the knowledge expected.</li> </ul>	
Please identify any changes to the protocol	re these risks and benefits are described:
are reasonable:	

VI. Selection of subjects is equitable, taking into account the purpose of the research, the setting in which it will be conducted, and the special problem of	☐ Met – Subject selection is equitable; neither unduly burdens vulnerable populations nor unduly benefits privileged groups. Compensation if any, is not so
research involving subjects who are vulnerable to coercion or undue influence, such as children, prisoners, individuals with impaired decision-making capacity, or	excessive as to be coercive.  □ Not Met
economically or educationally disadvantaged persons.	
<del>_</del>	nent methods and relevant characteristics
of anticipated subjects. Please reference parecruitment procedures and subject charact	ge numbers in the protocol where eristics are described:
of anticipated subjects. Please reference pa	ge numbers in the protocol where eristics are described:
of anticipated subjects. Please reference parecruitment procedures and subject charact	ge numbers in the protocol where eristics are described:
of anticipated subjects. Please reference parecruitment procedures and subject charact	ge numbers in the protocol where eristics are described:
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of anticipated subjects. Please reference parecruitment procedures and subject charact	ge numbers in the protocol where eristics are described:
of anticipated subjects. Please reference parecruitment procedures and subject charact	ge numbers in the protocol where eristics are described:

VIII. Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent			
<b>A.</b> Is the investigator requesting waiver of the requirement for informed	☐ YES		NO
consent, or omission of some of the required elements of consent, or			
alteration of some or all of the required elements of consent?			
B. Criteria for Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent. If you answer	red "Yes"	to Pa	rt A,
please address the criteria for a waiver or alteration below. If you answered	l "No" to F	art A	١,
please proceed to Section IX.			
The research involves no more than minimal risk to the subjects (must	☐ YES	□N	O
agree with the answer to Section I.)			
The waiver will not adversely affect the rights and welfare of the subjects	☐ YES	$\square$ N	O
The research could not practicably be carried out without the waiver or	☐ YES	$\square$ N	O
alteration			
If the research involved using identifiable private information or	☐ YES		
identifiable biospeciments, the research could not be practicably carried		NO	N/A
out without using such information or biospecimens in an identifiable			
format.			
Whenever appropriate, the subjects will be provided with additional	☐ YES		
pertinent information after participation		NO	N/A
Use this space to provide any needed explanation regarding the above response			
alteration rather than a complete waiver is requested, please explain the na	ture of th	e	
alteration.			

If "Yes", please also complete and attach the "Research Involving Children" review

☐ Yes

VII. Will children be subjects of this research activity?

form.

NOTE: Throught the remainder of this form, whenever the terms "subject" or "prospective subject" are used in the context of informed consent, they include a subject's or prospective subject's legally authorized representative.

IX. Informed Consent Process			
<b>A</b> . Unless a complete waiver of the informed consent requirement was	☐ YES	3 🗆	NO
requested, does the protocol provide a process for obtaining informed			
consent from each prospective subject?			
<b>B.</b> Does the informed consent process provide the prospective subject with	☐ YES	S   🗆	NO
sufficient opportunity to discuss and consider whether or not to			
participate?			
<b>C.</b> Does the informed consent process minimize the possibility of coercion	☐ YES		NO
or undue influence?			77.0
<b>D.</b> Is the information provided to the prospective subject in language that is	☐ YES		NO
understandable to the prospective subject (i.e. reading level, lack of			
specialized jargon, subject's fluency in the language, etc.)?	☐ YES	<del>,   _</del>	NO
<b>E.</b> Is the prospective subject provided with the information that a reasonable person would want to have in order to make an informed		`   ㅁ	NO
decision about whether to participate?			
F. If you answered "No" to any of items A through E, please explain the	deficie	ncies	•
below.	uciici		•
TO 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
<b>X.</b> If some or all subjects are likely to be vulnerable to coercion and undue	Voc	□ No	I ∐ NI / A
influence, additional safeguards have been included in the study design to	Yes	No	N/A
protect the rights and welfare of these subjects. (If a complete waiver of			
informed consent was requested, answer "N/A").		1	•
If "Yes", please summarize these safeguards and please reference the pa	ige nui	nbers	ın
the protocol where they are described.			

requested, answer "N/A" to Part A, below).		
<b>A.</b> Is the investigator requesting waiver of the requirement that informed $\Box$		
consent be documented?	es No	N/A
B. If you answered "Yes" to Part A, skip the rest of Section XI and proceed to Se	ection X	II. If
you answered "N/A" to Part A, skip directely to Section XIII.		
<b>C.</b> Informed consent will be documented by:		
☐ Signature of the subject on a consent form containing all required elements	of inforn	ned
consent, a copy of which is provided to the subject; or,		
$\square$ Signature of the subject on a short-form consent form stating that required $\Theta$		
been presented orally to subject and that the concise overview (described in Sec	tion XII	[.A.)
was provided before any other information).		
<b>D</b> : If the short-form consent form is to be used, are all of the requirements listed	d below	met:
The protocol includes a written summary of what is to be said to the subject	☐ YES	□ NO
The protocol provides for a witness to the oral presentation	☐ YES	□ NO
The witness will sign both the short-form consent and the written summary	☐ YES	□NO
The person actually obtaining the consent will sign the written summary	☐ YES	□ NO
Copies of both the short-form consent and the written summary will be	☐ YES	□NO
provided to the subject.		
XII. Waiver of Documentation of Informed Consent.		
<b>A.</b> To approve the waiver of documentation of informed consent, the IRB must fi	nd one	of the
three circumstances below. Please mark which one applies.		
☐ The only record linking the subject and the research would be the consent		
and the principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach of		
Each subject will be asked whether the subject wants documentation link	ing the s	subject
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.		
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  ☐ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and	involve	s no
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  ☐ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the research presents.	involve	s no
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  ☐ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the recontext.	involve esearch	
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  □ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the recontext.  □ Subjects are members of a distinct cultural group or community in which	involve esearch signing	forms
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  □ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the recontext.  □ Subjects are members of a distinct cultural group or community in which is not the norm, the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm	involve esearch signing to subj	forms ects,
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  □ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the recontext.  □ Subjects are members of a distinct cultural group or community in which is not the norm, the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm and there is an appropriate alternate mechanism for documenting that information in the research presents in the context of the research presents in the resear	involve esearch signing to subj	forms ects,
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  □ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the recontext.  □ Subjects are members of a distinct cultural group or community in which is not the norm, the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm and there is an appropriate alternate mechanism for documenting that information was obtained.	involve esearch signing to subj	forms ects, consent
to the research and the subject's wishes will govern.  □ The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects and procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the recontext.  □ Subjects are members of a distinct cultural group or community in which is not the norm, the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm and there is an appropriate alternate mechanism for documenting that information in the research presents in the context of the research presents in the resear	involve esearch signing to subj	forms ects,

**XIV. Informed Consent** Does the informed consent process (i.e. either the consent form or the written summary if a "short form" consent form is to be used) provide each of the following **basic elements of informed consent** and the necessary additional elements of informed consent to the prospective subjects?

consent to the prospective subjects:	Page #	No	N/A
A. A statement that the study involves research			
B. An explanation of the purposes of the research			
C. The expected duration of the subject's participation			
D. A description of the procedures to be followed			
E. Identification of any procedures which are experimental			
F. A description of any reasonably foreseeable risks or discomforts			
G. A description of any benefits to the subject, or others, which			
may reasonably be expected from the research			
H. Disclosure of appropriate alternative procedures or treatments,			
if any, that might be advantageous to the subject			
I. Description of extent, if any, to which confidentiality of records			
identifying the subject will be maintained			
J. Information on who to contact in the event of a research related			
injury  V. Information on what a contact for an arrange to quantians about			
K. Information on who to contact for answers to questions about			
the research			
L. Information on who to contact for answers to questions about			
the research subjects' rights  M. A statement that participation is voluntary and that refusal to			
M. A statement that participation is voluntary and that refusal to participate will result in no penalty and no loss of benefits to			
which the subject is otherwise entitled			
N. A statement that the subject may discontinue participation at			
any time without penalty or loss of benefits to which the subject is			
otherwise entitled			
O.For research involving greater than minimal risk, an explanation			
as to whether there is any compensation available if injury occurs			
and, if so, what it consists of or where further information may be			
obtained			
P. For research involving greater than minimal risk, an			
explanation as to whether there are any medical treatments			
available if injury occurs and, if so, what they consist of or where			
further information may be obtained			
Q. One of the following statements about any research that			
involves the collection of identifiable private information or			
identifiable biospecimens: <b>Either</b> , a statement that identifiers			
might be removed from the identifiable private information or			
identifiable biospecimens and that, after such removal, the			
information or biospecimens could be used for future resereach			
studies or distributed to another investigator for future research			
studies without additional informed consent, <b>or</b> , a statement that			
the subject's information or biospecimens collected as part of the			
research, even if identifiers are removed, will not be used or			
distributed for future research studies.			
Are all of the required basic elements of informed consent (A			
through Q, above) either "Yes" or "Not Applicable"?			

<b>informed consent</b> must be included when appropriate to the circumstances of the research. Please identify which are needed and, if needed, whether they are already included.	and already included	but, not yet included	needed
R. A statement that the particular treatment or procedure may involve risks to the subject (or to the fetus or embryo if the subject is or may become pregnant) which are currently unforeseeable			
S. Anticipated circumstances in which the subject's participation may be terminated by the investigator without regard to the subject's consent			
T. Any consequences of a subject's decision to withdraw from the research and procedures for orderly termination of participation by the subject  U. Any additional costs to the subject that may result			
from participation in the research  V. A statement that significant new findings developed during the course of the research that may relate to the			
subject's willingness to continue participation in the study will be provided to the subject			
W. The approximate number of subjects involved in the study  X. A statement that the subject's biospecimens (even if identifiers are removed) might be used for commercial			
identifiers are removed) might be used for commercial profit and whether the subject will or will not share in the commercial profit.			
Y. A statement regarding whether clinically relevant research results, including individual research results, will be disclosed to subjects, and if so, under what conditions.			
Z. For research involving biospecimens, whether the research will (if known) or might include whole genome sequencing (i.e., sequencing of a human germline or somatic specimen with the intent to generate the genome or exome sequence of that specimen)			
Are all additional elements of informed consent either already included in the consent process or not needed for this particular study?	□ Yes	□ No	

XV. Revisions to Consent Process. Please describe any additional characteristics consent process that the IRB should require prior to approval of the particularly any that would meaningfully add to the protection of the of the subjects.	protoco	o1,		elfare
XVI. Does this project require IRB review more often than	☐ Yes	3		No
annually? (i.e. uncertain or high level of risk, novel techniques, etc.)				
XVII. Does this project require verification from someone other than the investigator regarding whether material changes have	☐ Yes	3		Vo
occurred since the last review (i.e. based on investigator's prior				
history, diffusion of responsibilities among principal investigator and others, etc.)?				
XVIII. If needed, does the research plan make adequate provision				
for monitoring the data collected to ensure the safety of subjects?  XIX. If needed, does the research plan make adequate provision to	Yes	No		N/A □
respect the privacy of subjects and to maintain confidentiality of data?	Yes	No		N/A
Please state your recommendation regarding any "Yes" responses to any "No" responses to XVIII or XIX, above.	XVI or	XV	II aı	nd

that are not reflected elsewhere on this form.	ior to ap	proval
XXI. Complete this section only if the Investigator requested a waiver o	r alterati	on of
XXI. Complete this section only if the Investigator requested a waiver o the HIPAA Authorization requirement.		
	r alterati	on of
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?		
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity		
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research		
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity		
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the		
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the subjects' protected health information?	YES	
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the	YES	
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the subjects' protected health information?	YES	
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the subjects' protected health information?	YES	
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the subjects' protected health information?	YES	
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the subjects' protected health information?	YES	
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the subjects' protected health information?	YES	
Is there an adequate plan to protect health information identifiers from improper use and disclosure?  Is there an adequate plan to destroy identifiers at the earliest opportunity consistent with the conduct of the research (absent a health or research justification for retaining them or a legal requirement to do so)?  Would it be practical to obtain authorizations from the subjects?  Would it be practical to conduct the research project without access to the subjects' protected health information?	YES	

XXII. CITI Training		
	YES	NO
Does the submission include documentation that the Principal Investigator		
completed CITI training for Principal Investigators within the past three		
years?		
Does the submission include documentation that <b>all</b> project staff		
(co-investigators, research assistants, student researchers, etc.) completed		
CITI training appropriate to their roles within the past three years?		
List any members of the project staff for whom documentation of training wa	s not pro	vided:



## Review Form for Research Involving Children

L •	Does the research activity present no more than imminarrisk of harm to the children?
	☐ Yes (go to Question #2)
	□ No (go to Question #3)
2.	Does the research activity make adequate provision for soliciting the assent of the children and the permission of their parents or guardians?
	☐ Yes – Research is approvable if requirements applicable to all protocols are also met
	□ No – Protocol must be modified to include provisions for assent and permission prior to approval
3.	Is the greater than minimal risk of harm to the children presented by either (A) an intervention or procedure that <b>holds out the prospect of direct benefit to the individual subject</b> , or (B) by a monitoring procedure that <b>is likely to contribute to the subject's well-being</b> ?
	☐ Yes (go to Question #4)
	□ No (go to Question #5)
1.	Are <b>all</b> of the following true?
	<ul><li>A. The risks are justified by the anticipated benefits to the subjects,</li><li>B. The relationship of the anticipated benefit to the risk is at least as favorable to the subjects as that presented by available alternative approaches, and,</li><li>C. Adequate provisions are made for soliciting the assent of the children and the permission of their parents or guardians.</li></ul>
	☐ Yes – Research is approvable if requirements applicable to all protocols are also met
	<ul> <li>□ No - □ If "A" or "B" is not true, research activity is not approvable</li> <li>□ If "C" is not true, protocol must be modified to include needed provisions</li> </ul>

5. If the greater than minimal risk of harm to the children is presented either by (A) an intervention or procedure that does not hold out the prospect of direct benefit to the individual subject, or (B) by a monitoring procedure that is not likely to contribute to the subject's well-being, then are all of the following true? A. The risk represents a minor increase over minimal risk, B. The intervention or procedure presents experiences to subjects that are reasonably commensurate with those inherent in their actual or expected medical, dental, psychological, social, or educational situations, C. The intervention or procedure is likely to yield generalizable knowledge about the subjects' disorder or condition which is of vital importance for the understanding or amelioration of the subjects' disorder or condition, and, D. Adquate provisions are made for soliciting the assent of the children and the permission of their parents or guardians. ☐ Yes – Research is approvable if requirements applicable to all protocols are also met □ No - □ If "A", "B", or "C" is not true, research activity is not approvable ☐ If "D" is not true, protocol must be modified to include needed provisions 6. If the research activity was found to be approvable at either Question #2 or Question #4, is the permission of one parent, rather than both parents, sufficient? ☐ Yes, the permission of one parent is sufficient □ No, permission must be obtained from both parents (unless one is deceased, unknown, incompetent, or not reasonably available, or when only one parent has

legal responsibility for the care and custody of the child)