Policy: It is the policy of the UC Irvine (UCI) Institutional Review Board (IRB) that informed consent is documented in writing as determined in the IRB review and approval process.

I. Three Options for Documentation of Informed Consent
   A. The IRB may approve procedures for documentation of informed consent that involve either:
      1. A written consent form signed by the participant;
      2. A short form written consent with oral presentation; or
      3. In specific circumstances, a waiver of the signed written consent form. Each of these three options is described in detail below.
   B. It is the responsibility of the IRB Committee to determine which of the procedures described below is appropriate for documenting informed consent in research applications that it reviews.

II. Option One: Written Consent Form Signed by the Participant or Legally Authorized Representative
   A. In most circumstances, the IRB should require that informed consent be documented by the use of a written consent form approved by the IRB and signed by the participant or the participant's legally authorized representative.
   B. This consent form must embody the required elements of informed consent required by IRB Policy 30, in addition to any applicable additional elements that are required by the Federal regulations. This form may be read to the participant or the participant's legally authorized representative. However, the Lead Researcher should allow the participant or the legally authorized representative sufficient opportunity to read and consider the consent document before it is signed. A copy of the document must be given to the person signing the form.
      1. The written informed consent document should embody, in language understandable to the participant, all the required elements necessary for legally effective informed consent (See IRB Procedure 30.B).
      2. Participants who do not speak English should be presented with an informed consent document written in a language understandable to them.

III. Option Two: Oral Presentation Using Short Form
   A. Participants Who Do Not Speak English
      1. It is preferable that the written informed consent documents for non-English speaking participants embody, in a language understandable to the participant, all the required elements necessary for legally effective informed consent.
2. Alternatively, the regulations permit oral presentation of informed consent information in conjunction with a short form written consent document (stating that the elements of consent have been presented orally) and a written summary of what will be presented orally, hereafter referred to as the IRB approved English version of the consent document). A witness to the oral presentation is required, and the participant must be given copies of the short form informed consent document and the IRB approved English version of the consent document. The "short form" method for obtaining informed consent should only be used for the occasional and unexpected enrollment of a non-English-speaking subject in a study for which no consent form in the subject's language has been prepared.

3. Should a researcher believe that enrollment of non-English, including Spanish speaking participants is not expected due to the disease or condition being studied and the anticipated study enrollment, study specific justification must be provided to the IRB in Appendix Q. When this procedure is used the following are required:
   a. The oral presentation and the short form written informed consent document should be in a language understandable to the participant;
   b. A witness who is fluent in both English and the language of the participant should be present. The witness must sign and date both the short form written informed consent document and a copy of the IRB approved English version of the consent document.
   c. The participant must sign and date the short form written consent document.
   d. The person obtaining consent (e.g., the Lead Researcher) must sign and date a copy of the IRB approved English version of the consent document that is presented orally. Only those study team members who are approved by the IRB to obtain informed consent from research participants may obtain short form consent. The person obtaining consent may not be the witness to the consent.
   e. A copy of the Experimental Subject’s Bill of Rights (in a language understandable to the participant) should also be provided to all research subjects considering participation in a medical experiment, per California Health & Safety Code. These are available on the IRB Application and Forms page under the heading, 'Human Research Protections / Foreign Language Translations.' Additional Experimental Subject’s Bill of Rights translations may be requested by contacting the HRP office at 949-824-1558.
   f. Once the subject has consented and eligibility is confirmed, the IRB approved English version of the consent document must be translated into the subject’s language by a professional or certified translator and provided to the subject within one month from the subject’s initial consent.

4. In general, the short form method should not be used for Phase 1 clinical trials, research that includes vulnerable subject populations such as children and pregnant women, and for ‘true’ placebo-controlled studies.

5. In general, for studies that involve greater than minimal risk a request for Short Forms will require full committee or a convened review. This determination may be made at the IRB Chair or Vice Chair’s discretion on a protocol-by-protocol basis however.

IV. **Option Three: Waiver of Documentation**

A. The IRB may waive the requirement for the Lead Researcher to obtain a signed consent form for some or all participants if the IRB finds either:
   1. That the only record linking the participant and the research would be the consent document and the principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach of confidentiality (Note: When the IRB waives the requirement for documentation under this condition, each participant must be asked whether the participant wants
2. That the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to participants and involves no procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the research context.

B. In cases in which the documentation requirement is waived, the IRB may require that the LR provide participants with a written statement regarding the research (e.g., Study Information Sheet).

V. **No Verbal Consent** - Verbal agreement to participate in a research study is not permitted unless the documentation or process of informed consent is waived by the IRB.

VI. **Use of Facsimile or Mail to Document Informed Consent**

A. The IRB may approve a process that allows the informed consent document to be delivered by mail or facsimile to the potential participant or the potential participant’s legally authorized representative and to conduct the consent interview by telephone when the participant or the legally authorized representative can read the consent document as it is discussed.

B. All other applicable conditions for documentation of informed consent must also be met when using this procedure.

**References:**

45 CFR 46.111
45 CFR 46.116 and 46.117
21 CFR 50 and 56
Procedure Number: 31.A  
Title: Procedure for Documentation of Informed Consent for Human Subjects Research  

Procedure:  
The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance on documentation of prospective, legally effective informed consent from research participants or their legally authorized representative.  

I. Lead Researcher (LR) Responsibilities  
A. All informed consent documents (full written documents, oral scripts, Study Information Sheets, short forms, and assent forms) will be submitted to the IRB with the new study submission.  
   1. It is highly recommended that UCI informed consent templates be used to draft all written informed consent documents. Biomedical and Social/behavioral templates are located on the IRB website at http://www.research.uci.edu/ora/forms/ and under the heading "IRB Consent Forms."  
   2. Informed consent documents (ICD) will be written in language that is at the appropriate reading and comprehension level for the targeted population. Generally, a sixth to eighth grade reading level is recommended for adult consent documents.  
   3. When considering which researchers names should be included on the ICD as those who are capable of finalizing the consent process (i.e., those authorized to obtain verbal or written consent from subjects), the following guidelines apply:  
      a. For minimal risk research, at a minimum, the LR must list their name on the ICD.  
      b. For greater than minimal risk research, the LR and Co-Researchers (CR) must be listed on the ICD.  
      c. For greater than minimal risk research that involves the application of an investigational drug, device or surgical procedure, only a United States (US) licensed medical doctor or US licensed nurse practitioner may finalize the consent process.  
         (1) We realize and appreciate that Departments may have specific policies related to consent that may be more restrictive. Researchers should be aware of these policies and adhere accordingly.  
   4. The IRB recommends that the informed consent documents apply to the following division of target populations:  
      a. Age 18 or older utilizing the adult informed consent document;  
      b. Ages 13 to 17 utilizing a combination assent/parental permission form, in the same language as the adult informed consent document;  
      c. Ages 7 to 12 utilizing an assent form written simply and at a comprehension level appropriate for a 7 year old; and  
      d. Less than 7 years of age utilizing an oral script in very simple language appropriate for children of this age group.  

B. Obtaining Informed Consent  
1. The LR will provide a copy of the currently approved and IRB date-stamped informed consent documents to the participant or his or her legally authorized representative.  
2. A surrogate decision-maker may grant permission for an individual to participate in research provided that use of the surrogate consent process has been requested by the LR and approved by the IRB.  
3. The LR will provide the participants or his or her legally authorized representative
adequate time to read the consent, ask questions, and consider the risks and/or benefits to participation in the research study prior to obtaining their signature.

4. Assent or dissent and documentation of such are to be obtained as directed by the determination of the IRB Committee.

5. Participants or the participant’s legally authorized representative will provide a signature and the date of signature on all informed consent documents, unless a waiver of documentation has been requested by the LR and approved by the IRB.

C. Non-English Speaking Participants

1. Translation of English Language ICD and all recruitment material: Participants who do not speak English should be presented with an informed consent document and recruitment materials written in a language understandable to them.
   a. Translations for targeted populations that are non-English speaking must be submitted for review and approval. The LR may wish to delay translation until IRB approval is granted for the English version informed consent documents (including recruitment materials) to avoid extra translation costs.
   b. Translation Requirements:
      (1) Greater than minimal risk studies: professional or certified translation of ICD and recruitment materials is required for studies that pose more than minimal risk to subjects. For a professional translation the LR must provide the qualifications of the individual who translated the informed consent documents and recruitment materials. Include any credentials, certifications, education, native language fluency, etc. For a certified translation, a copy of the certification from the translator or translation service should be attached to the translation of any informed consent documents and recruitment materials.
      (2) Minimal risk studies: Studies that are eligible for expedited review also require translation of ICD and recruitment materials; however, certified translation is not required. The IRB will accept documents translated by an individual fluent (i.e., can speak, read and write) in a given language. The qualifications of the individual performing the translation will be assessed by the IRB. A letter from the translator describing their qualifications must be provided with the translation documents.

2. Use of Short Form Consent Document
   a. Investigators requesting the short form consent process must complete Appendix Q of the IRB application.
   b. When informed consent is documented using the short form consent procedure for non-English speaking participants, the following is applicable:
      (1) The IRB approved English version of the consent document and the short form consent documents will be provided in a language understandable to the participant;
      (2) A copy of the Experimental Subject’s Bill of Rights should be provided to all research subjects considering participation in a medical experiment (provided in a language understandable to the participant);
      (3) A witness who is fluent in both English and the language of the participant should be present; and
      (4) Once the subject has consented and eligibility is confirmed, the IRB approved English version of the consent document must be translated into the subject’s language by a professional or certified translator and provided to the subject within one month from the subject’s initial consent.
   c. Required signatures for short form consent procedures include:
(1) The short form document should be signed and dated by the participant;
(2) The IRB approved English version of the consent document should be signed and dated by the person obtaining consent as authorized under the protocol; and
(3) The short form document and the IRB approved English version of the consent document should be signed and dated by the witness. When the person obtaining consent is assisted by a translator, the translator may serve as the witness.

d. It is important to note that the FDA states that investigators should carefully consider the ethical/legal ramifications of enrolling participants when a language barrier exists. If the participant does not clearly understand the information presented, the participant's consent will not truly be informed and may not be legally effective.

D. Waiver of Documentation of Informed Consent
1. The Investigator will assess the proposed research to determine if it meets regulatory requirements for a waiver of documentation of informed consent.
2. The Investigator will complete and submit for review the “Request for a Waiver of Written (Signed) Informed Consent” (IRB Appendix P).
3. When the IRB waives the requirement for documentation of informed consent because the principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach of confidentiality, each participant must be asked whether he or she wants documentation linking him or her with the research, and the participant's wishes will govern.

E. Any revisions to the informed consent process or documents will be submitted to the IRB for review and approval as presented in the modification request policy and procedure (See IRB Policy 17 and Procedure 17.A).

II. IRB Committee Responsibilities
A. The LR's plan to obtain informed consent should be assessed by the IRB Committee, the Chairperson, or designee must determine that the appropriate requirements are met.
1. The IRB should consider the nature of the proposed subject population, the type of information to be conveyed, and the circumstances under which the consent process will take place (e.g., manner, timing, place, personnel involved);
2. All elements of consent as required by the Federal Regulations, as well as any appropriate additional elements are incorporated into the documents;
3. Provisions have been made if the study is to include non-English speaking participants and the translated documents have been (will be) verified to be in a language understandable to the participant;
4. The IRB Reviewers must assure that provisions for obtaining surrogate decision-maker consent are reviewed for appropriateness, when applicable;
5. The reviewers are to verify that the informed consent documents match the protocol narrative and IRB application. If not, the Reviewer or Committee will request revisions prior to granting approval;
6. The Reviewers will assure that the written language is in lay terms with correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation for readability and understanding.

B. In order to determine that the use of the short form process is acceptable, consider whether the investigator has addressed or acknowledged all of the following criteria (Appendix Q):
1. Provided a compelling and sound rationale for use of the short form consent.
2. The short form states that the elements of disclosure required by regulations have been presented orally to the participant or the participant's legally authorized
A written summary (i.e., IRB approved English version of the consent document) that embodies the basic and required additional elements of disclosure has been included.

4. A witness will be present for the oral presentation.

5. For participants who do not speak English, the witness will be conversant in both English and the language of the participant.

6. The participant or the participant’s legally authorized representative will sign and date the short form consent document.

7. The witness will sign both the short form and a copy of the IRB approved English version of the consent document.

8. The investigator or designee actually obtaining consent will sign a copy of the IRB approved English version of the consent document.

9. A copy of the short form consent will be given to the participant or the legally authorized representative.

10. A copy of the IRB approved English version of the consent document will be given to the participant or the legally authorized representative.

11. A copy of the Experimental Subject’s Bill of Rights should also be provided to all research subjects considering participation in a medical experiment.

C. The IRB must review all amendments to the informed consent process or documentation. If the requested amendments change the risk/benefit ratio, the review must be conducted by the IRB Committee and a determination of the necessity of re-consenting participants must also be rendered.

D. When the research includes children, the IRB must determine whether assent is required, for what ages assent is required, and how assent is to be documented.

E. Decisions to waive documentation of informed consent must be clearly documented in the IRB Reviewer’s Checklist and IRB minutes, if applicable.

III. IRB Analyst or Higher Responsibilities

A. The Analyst will conduct a pre-review of all informed consent documents submitted for IRB review and approval utilizing the informed consent checklist.

B. E-mails recommending pre-review changes to the informed consent documents are sent to the LR by the Analyst.

C. Once final approval is granted by the IRB, the informed consent documents will be stamped with current “Date of IRB Approval” and the “Date of IRB Expiration” (See IRB Policy 34).

D. Changes to the informed consent process and/or documents are to be completed according to the IRB modification request policy and procedure.

E. Appropriate HPS data base entries are to be completed.

References:
45 CFR 46.111
45 CFR 46.116 and 46.117
21 CFR 56.109