

HRPP POLICY APPROVAL & IMPLEMENTATION
OFFICE OF HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH PROTECTIONS

Policy Number: 301

SOP Title: Informed Consent

**Distribution: Scientific Directors; Clinical Directors; Clinical Investigators,
IRB Chairs, IRB Administrators, Protocol Navigators**

Revision Approval:

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Implementation date: 03/01/2021

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POLICY

A. PURPOSE

1. Describes the requirements for investigators regarding informed consent when writing protocols and informed consent documents, and when obtaining and documenting informed consent, in non-exempt and certain exempt human subjects research.
2. Describes the requirements for the NIH Institutional Review Board (NIH IRB), as the Reviewing IRB, when reviewing and approving the informed consent document and procedures, including the conditions when a request for waiver or alteration of consent, including waiver of documentation of informed consent, may be considered.

B. SCOPE

1. This policy applies to investigators developing and obtaining informed consent, and to IRB members approving informed consent for non-exempt human subjects research under the pre-2018 Common Rule ([45 CFR 46](#)) and under the 2018 Common Rule ([45 CFR 46](#), general compliance date of January 21, 2019), as applicable.
2. This policy applies to investigators developing and implementing informed consent, and to IRBO staff members approving informed consent for certain exempt human subjects research under the 2018 Common Rule ([45 CFR 46.104](#)) and for certain exempt research under the pre-2018 Common Rule ([45 CFR 46.101](#)).
3. This policy applies to informed consent requirements for Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulated research. (21 CFR parts [50](#) and [56](#))
4. For the purposes of this policy:
 - a. When referring to an adult who is providing or signing consent, the term “subject” means, “Subject or Legally Authorized Representative (LAR)” unless otherwise specified. For requirements regarding LAR consent for adults who lack decision-making capacity to consent, see *Policy [403 Research Involving Adults Who Lack Decision-making Capacity to Consent to Research Participation](#)*.
 - b. Parental or guardian permission for participation of a child in research, as required by 45 CFR 46 Subpart D, is referred to as “consent.” For requirements regarding parental permission and assent of children, see *Policy [402 Research Involving Children](#)*.
5. This policy applies to NIH investigators, whether the Reviewing IRB is the NIH IRB or an external IRB.
6. This policy applies to non-NIH investigators when the NIH IRB is the Reviewing IRB.
7. This policy applies to the NIH IRB, when it is the Reviewing IRB.

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8. This policy does not address, or apply to, the use of broad consent for the storage, maintenance and secondary research use of identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens, as described in the 2018 Common Rule at [45 CFR 46.116\(d\)](#)¹.

C. POLICY

1. Principal Investigators (PIs) will ensure that all requirements for informed consent are met, in accordance with federal law, regulation, and policy, including NIH policy. ([45 CFR 46](#), and [21 CFR parts 50](#) and [56](#), as applicable)
 - a. Research initially approved by the IRB, or for which IRB review was waived or determined to be exempt, prior to January 21, 2019, is subject to the requirements of the pre-2018 Common Rule ([45 CFR 46](#)). For the purposes of informed consent (whether oral or written, and as approved by the IRB), see specifically [45 CFR 46.116](#), [46.117](#) and applicable Subparts of 45 CFR 46 (i.e., B and D);
 - b. Research initially approved by the IRB, or for which IRB review was waived or determined to be exempt on or after January 21, 2019, or which was originally subject to the pre-2018 Common Rule and transitioned to the 2018 Common Rule, is subject to the requirements of the 2018 Common Rule ([45 CFR 46](#)). For the purposes of informed consent (oral or written), see specifically [45 CFR 46.116](#), [46.117](#) and applicable Subparts of 45 CFR 46 (i.e., B and D);
 - c. When conducting FDA-regulated research, all requirements found at [21 CFR 50 Subparts B](#) and [D](#) apply in addition to the applicable Common Rule requirements noted above. (See [E.2.f](#) below for more information.)
2. Investigators will not enroll or involve a subject in any research activities, until legally effective informed consent has been obtained.
 - a. When an adult subject lacks decision-making capacity to provide informed consent, and consent is required for a subject to participate, or to continue to participate, in the research, then informed consent must be obtained from the LAR to be considered legally effective. Assent may be required by the IRB. (See *Policy 403 Research Involving Adults Who Lack Decision-making Capacity to Consent to Research Participation*)
 - b. No child may be enrolled in research or have research procedures initiated unless parental permission and child assent (oral or written, as required and approved by the IRB) are obtained consistent with the requirements of 45 CFR 46 Subpart D and, as

¹ Exemptions related to broad consent for the maintenance, storage and secondary use of identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens at 45 CFR 46.104(d)(7) or (8) are not being implemented in the NIH IRP at this time.

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- applicable, 21 CFR 50 Subpart D, unless waived by the IRB. (See [Policy 402 Research Involving Children](#).)
3. The informed consent document must be signed and dated by the subject, except when the IRB has approved a waiver of documentation of informed consent. (See 45 CFR 46.117(c).)
 - a. When minor subjects reach the age of majority², investigators must seek informed consent from the now-adult subject for their continued participation unless consent is not required (e.g., for certain exempt research) or if waived by the IRB (See [Policy 402 Research Involving Children](#)).
 4. When the NIH IRB is the Reviewing IRB, and the research is taking place at an NIH site, the NIH PI will only use NIH consent document templates, for review and approval by the NIH IRB.
 5. All research taking place at an NIH site, regardless of the reviewing IRB, must include the NIH required institutional language in the consent.
 - a. When relying on an external Reviewing IRB and using a non-NIH consent, the NIH PI must use NIH required institutional language as approved by the Office of IRB Operations (IRBO) during its administrative review. (See [Policy 105 IRB Reliance and Collaborative Research](#).)
 - b. Changes to the NIH required institutional language are not permitted unless first approved by OHSRP.
 6. When conducting remote informed consent using synchronous audio/video, only NIH-approved platforms may be used (see [E.3.a.V.](#) below for more information about remote consent). (For research consent obtained from, or research conducted with, NIH Clinical Center (CC) subjects, other policies and restrictions may also apply. For more information see the CC [Medical Administrative Series Policies](#).)
 7. When obtaining the consent of non-English speaking subjects, consent must be obtained using an IRB-approved translated long form consent or, if enrollment of a non-English speaking subject is not anticipated, an IRB-approved short form consent in the language of the subject (see [E.2.h.](#) below for more information);
 8. When the research is regulated by the FDA, and a subject withdraws or is withdrawn from the research, the investigator cannot continue to access the subject’s medical record or other confidential records (e.g., other protocol research records) for additional research purposes unless the subject has provided consent for this purpose. (See [E.2.f.II.viii](#).)

² For the purpose of consent at an NIH site, an adult is anyone 18 years old or older.

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below, [21 CFR 312.62\(b\)](#) and [812.140\(a\)\(3\)](#), and see [Policy 500 Research Involving Drugs, Biological, and Nutritional Products.](#))

9. For clinical trials as defined by, and subject to, the 2018 Common Rule, if the NIH is the only site, or in the case of multi-center research when NIH is the lead site, then the NIH PI, or the PI's Institute or Center (IC), must post one blank copy of an IRB-approved informed consent document used to enroll subjects in the research, on a publicly available federal website that is established as a repository for such informed consent documents (e.g., [ClinicalTrials.gov](#) or [Regulations.gov](#)). The document must be posted after the trial is closed to recruitment, and no later than 60 days after the last study visit by any subject, as required by the protocol. ([45 CFR 46.116\(h\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule).
10. For human subjects research determined to be exempt under 45 CFR 46.101(b) (pre-2018 Common Rule) or 45 CFR 46.104 (2018 Common Rule), IRBO may require that the PI share certain consent information with the subject prior to beginning the research, see [E.1.](#) below.
11. The NIH IRB will only approve informed consent documents and procedures that comply with the requirements specified in 45 CFR part 46 and applicable Subparts.
 - a. In addition, for FDA regulated research, the IRB will only approve a consent procedure in which informed consent will be obtained from each human subject to whom the test article is administered consistent with [21 CFR part 50 Subparts B and D](#), except as provided in [C.12.a.](#) below.
12. The IRB only may waive or alter elements of informed consent or documentation of informed consent when the IRB determines and documents that the requirements for waiver or alteration are met, as specified in 45 CFR parts 46.116 and 46.117 or, for emergency research, as noted at [61 Federal Register 51531](#)³.
 - a. Further, when the research is regulated by the FDA, the IRB may only waive informed consent for emergency research as specified in 21 CFR parts [50.23](#) and [50.24](#), and waive documentation of informed consent as specified in [56.109\(c\)](#), or waive or alter elements of informed consent for non-emergency, minimal risk research in accordance with applicable [FDA guidance](#).
 - b. In addition, under the 2018 Common Rule, documentation of informed consent may be waived when subjects are members of a distinct cultural group or community in

³ Waiver of informed consent is not permitted for certain research with vulnerable populations. Per [61 FR 51531](#), because of special regulatory limitations relating to research involving prisoners (Subpart C of 45 CFR part 46) and research involving fetuses, pregnant women, and human *in vitro* fertilization (Subpart B of 45 CFR part 46), the waiver for emergency research is not applicable to these categories of research.

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which signing forms is not the norm and 1) the research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to subjects, 2) provided there is an appropriate alternative mechanism for documenting that informed consent was obtained, and 3) this consent procedure has been prospectively approved by the IRB. (See [45 CFR 46.117\(c\)\(iii\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule)

D. DEFINITIONS

Definitions demarcated with (*Pre-2018 Common Rule definition*) apply to research approved (or deemed to be exempt or for which no IRB review was required under the regulations) prior to the effective date of the 2018 Common Rule (January 21, 2019). Definitions demarcated with (*2018 Common Rule definition*) apply to all research approved by an IRB (or deemed to be exempt or for which no IRB review was required under the regulations) on or after January 21, 2019 and to research transitioned to the 2018 requirements in accordance with Human Research Protection Program (HRPP) policy.

1. *Clinical Trial* – A research study in which one or more human subjects are prospectively assigned to one or more interventions (which may include placebo or other control) to evaluate the effects of the interventions on biomedical or behavioral health-related outcomes ([45 CFR 46.102\(b\)](#)).
2. *Coercion* – An overt or implicit threat of harm that is intentionally presented by one person to another in order to obtain a certain outcome.
3. *Consent Monitor* – An impartial observer who assures the IRB-approved informed consent procedures are followed.
4. *Informed Consent* – The agreement by a subject (or their Legally Authorized Representative) to participate, or continue participation, in human subjects research. Informed consent may be written or oral. It includes the ongoing process of information exchange that takes place between the subject and the investigator throughout research participation. The purpose of informed consent is to provide the subject information about the research (e.g., the purpose, a description of the research interventions, risks and benefits, if any) in a manner that facilitates the subject’s comprehension, such that the subject can make an informed and voluntary decision whether to participate or continue participation in the research, or to withdraw from the research.
5. *Informed Consent Document* – The IRB-approved written record that is in compliance with [45 CFR 46](#) and, as applicable, [21 CFR 50 Subparts B](#) and [D](#), and is used to demonstrate the consent by a subject/Legally Authorized Representative to participate in research

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6. *Legally Authorized Representative (2018 Common Rule)* – An individual or judicial or other body authorized under applicable law to consent on behalf of a subject to the subject's participation in the procedure(s) involved in the research. If there is no applicable law addressing this issue, *legally authorized representative* means an individual recognized by institutional policy as acceptable for providing consent in the nonresearch context on behalf of the subject to the subject's participation in the procedure(s) involved in the research. ([45 CFR 46.102\(i\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule)
7. *Legally Authorized Representative (LAR) (pre-2018 Common Rule and FDA definition)* – An individual or judicial or other body authorized under applicable law to consent on behalf of a subject to the subject's participation in the procedure(s) involved in the research. ([45 CFR 46.102\(c\)](#)) and ([21 CFR part 50.3\(l\)](#)).
8. *Legally Effective* – Informed consent is legally effective if it is both obtained from the subject (or the subject’s legally authorized representative) and documented in a manner that is consistent with the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) protection of human subjects regulations, FDA regulations, and with applicable laws of the jurisdiction in which the research is conducted.
9. *NIH Investigator* – An NIH federal employee (intramural or extramural), Special Volunteer, Intramural Research Training Awardee (IRTA), Cancer Research Training Awardee (CRTA), or Visiting Fellow (VF) who is conducting NIH human subjects research on behalf of the NIH. This may include a contractor in accordance with Policy 100.
10. *Undue Influence* – An offer of an excessive or inappropriate reward or other overture in order to obtain a certain outcome.
11. *Written, or In Writing (2018 Common Rule)* – Writing on a tangible medium (e.g., paper) or in an electronic format. ([45 CFR 46.102\(m\)](#))

E. RESPONSIBILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

1. **Requirements for Informed Consent in Exempt Research** (For exempt requirements, see [45 CFR 46.101\(b\)](#) of the pre-2018 Common Rule or [45 CFR 46.104](#) of the 2018 Common Rule)
 - a. NIH investigators are responsible for complying with the requirements of Section [E.1](#). NIH investigators who seek an exempt determination from the IRBO, (e.g., research involving prospective collection of information from human subjects⁴), must comply with the following, when applicable:

⁴ Exemptions related to broad consent for the maintenance, storage and secondary use of identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens at 45 CFR 46.104(d)(7) or (8) of the 2018 Common Rule are not being

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- I. The plan for how consent information will be conveyed to subjects must be included in the protocol.
 - II. The consent information (or documents, if any) must be submitted in the electronic IRB system for review by the IRBO.
 - III. The consent information that is conveyed to subjects must include the following elements:
 - i. The purpose of the research;
 - ii. That the activity is being conducted for research purposes;
 - iii. That participation is voluntary;
 - iv. A description of the procedures involved (e.g., approximate time commitment, type of research procedures, type and number of questions being asked); and
 - v. The name and contact information for one of the investigators.
 - IV. If relevant to the research, the investigator must also address the following topics in the consent information:
 - i. A description of the subject population (e.g., number of subjects anticipated to be accrued, eligibility criteria);
 - ii. Any anticipated risks or benefits;
 - iii. When withdrawing from the study, whether the subject’s data will be maintained after withdrawal;
 - iv. Whether identifiable private information will be collected or not. If identifiable private information will be collected, how privacy and confidentiality will be maintained; and
 - v. Compensation (including when none is offered).
- b. Before involving a subject in the research, consent information must be provided to the subject. However, the consent information need not contain all the elements of informed consent as described in 45 CFR 46.116, nor be documented using a written, signed consent as described in 45 CFR 46.117. The consent information may be conveyed to the subject, verbally, in writing, or electronically, as approved by the IRBO.

implemented in the NIH IRP at this time. Some research including vulnerable populations may not use/are not permitted to use exemptions.

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- c. Under the 2018 Common Rule, for exempt research involving benign behavioral interventions, if subjects will be deceived regarding the nature or purposes of the research, they must be informed that they will be unaware of, or misled, regarding the nature or purposes of the research, and subjects must authorize the deception through prospective agreement to participate in the research. (See 45 CFR 46.104(d)(3)(iii).)

2. Requirements for Informed Consent in Non-exempt Human Subjects Research

NIH investigators, and non-NIH investigators when the NIH IRB is the reviewing IRB, are responsible for complying with the requirements of [E.2.](#) In addition, the requirements of [E.2.](#) are informational for IRB members.

- a. Informed consent, including the informed consent document, unless waived or altered as approved by the IRB, must be legally effective and comply with Common Rule requirements as described in 45 CFR 46.116, 45 CFR 46.117, and applicable subparts of 45 CFR 46. In addition, for FDA-regulated research informed consent must comply with requirements as described at [21 CFR 50 Subparts B and D](#), and in further detail as consistent with [E.2.f.](#) below.
- b. Unless waived or altered by the IRB, the IRB-approved informed consent document must:
- I. Include all applicable general requirements and basic elements of informed consent. ([45 CFR 46.116\(a\) and \(b\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule, or [45 CFR 46.116 and 46.116\(a\)](#) of the pre-2018 Common Rule, as applicable);
 - II. Include all applicable additional elements of informed consent. ([45 CFR 46.116\(c\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule, or [45 CFR 46.116\(b\)](#) of the pre-2018 Common Rule, as applicable.);
 - III. Be provided in language understandable to the subject (e.g., written at an appropriate reading level for the intended audience, and whenever possible, written in the preferred language of the subject). For requirements for non-English speaking subjects, see [E.2.h.](#) below. ([45 CFR 46.116](#) of the pre-2018 Common Rule and [45 CFR 46.116\(a\)\(3\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule)
 - IV. Not include any exculpatory language that waives, or appears to waive, any of the subject's legal rights, nor may it release or appear to release the investigator, the sponsor, the institution, or its agents from liability for negligence. (45 CFR 46.116 of the pre-2018 Common Rule, 45 CFR 46.116(a)(6) of the 2018 Common Rule and as applicable, 21 CFR 50.20);
 - V. Be approved by the IRB prior to use; and
 - VI. Not be further altered or modified unless prospectively approved by the IRB.

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- c. Unless waived or altered by the IRB as permitted by the 2018 Common Rule, research approved under the 2018 Common Rule must comply with the following non-exhaustive list of the 2018 regulatory requirements for informed consent:
- I. The subject must be provided with information that a reasonable person would want to know in order to make an informed decision about whether to participate in the research. (For more information see [Common Rule Bulletin #4: The "Reasonable Person Standard in ICF."](#))
 - II. Informed consent must begin with a concise and focused presentation of the key information that is most likely to assist a subject in understanding the reasons why one might or might not want to participate in the research. This part of the informed consent must be organized and presented in a way that facilitates comprehension. (45 CFR 46.116(a)(5)(i) of the 2018 Common Rule and see [Common Rule Bulletin #1: Key Information](#) for more information.);
 - III. Informed consent as a whole must present information in sufficient detail about the research, and must be organized and presented in a way that does not merely provide lists of isolated facts, but rather facilitates the subject's understanding of the reasons why one might or might not want to participate in the research. (45 CFR 46.116(a)(5)(ii) of the 2018 Common Rule and see [Common Rule Bulletin #1: Key Information](#) for more information.);
 - IV. For research that involves the collection of identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens, informed consent must include a statement whether or not identifiers might be removed and the data or biospecimens shared without additional informed consent, as required by 45 CFR 46.116(b)(9) of the 2018 Common Rule and see [Common Rule Bulletin #3: Biospecimens/Data Requirements in ICF](#) for more information.);
 - V. When appropriate, informed consent must include information relating to the use of biospecimens leading to commercial profit, return of clinically relevant results, and performance of whole genome sequencing, as specified in 45 CFR 46.116(c)(7-9) of the 2018 Common Rule. (See [Common Rule Bulletin #3: Biospecimens/Data Requirements in ICF](#) for more information.); and
 - VI. At least one blank copy of an IRB-approved consent must be posted on a federal website established for this purpose. See [C.9.](#) above and see [Common Rule Bulletin #5: Posting of ICFs](#) for more information.

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- d. Informed consent documents for use at NIH sites must comply with the following:
 - I. When the NIH IRB is the Reviewing IRB, the appropriate NIH consent templates must be used, which include NIH required institutional language. (See [NIH IRB consent templates](#) on the IRBO website).
 - II. When the Reviewing IRB is an external IRB, the NIH PI must work with IRBO to ensure that NIH required institutional language and applicable local context information is inserted into the consent document, and any inapplicable information is removed (e.g., that which is contrary to applicable law or NIH policy). (See *Policy 105 IRB Reliance and Collaborative Research* for more information.)
 - III. Changes to the NIH required institutional language are not permitted unless approved by OHSRP consistent with [C.5.b.](#) above.
 - IV. Include any additional information required by the NIH IRB (in addition to the requirements at 45 CFR 46.116) to be given to subjects, when in the IRB’s judgement, the information would meaningfully add to the protection of the rights and welfare of subjects. (45 CFR 46.109(b).)
- e. When obtaining informed consent from subjects, informed consent must:
 - I. Be sought only under circumstances that provide the subject sufficient opportunity to read the consent, discuss it, and consider whether or not to participate. The subject must have the opportunity to discuss the information with a knowledgeable investigator. (See 45 CFR 46.117(b).)
 - i. Whenever possible, the informed consent document must be given to the subject in advance of the consent discussion, so that the subject will have sufficient opportunity to consider the information about the research and discuss it (e.g., with their primary care provider or family members).
 - II. Be obtained before involving the subject in the research.
 - III. Be obtained using only the most recent IRB-approved informed consent document.
 - IV. Be presented in such a manner to minimize the possibility for coercion or undue influence. (46.116 of the pre-2018 Common Rule, and 46.116(a)(2) of the 2018 Common Rule, and as applicable, 21 CFR 50.20)
 - V. Fulfill vulnerable population requirements for informed consent under 45 CFR 46 Subparts B, C, D, and NIH policies. (See Policies 400 *Research Involving Pregnant Women, Human Fetuses, and Neonates*, 401 *Research*

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Involving Prisoners, 402 Research Involving Children, 403 Research Involving Adults Who Lack Decision-making Capacity to Consent to Research Participation, and 404 Research Involving NIH Staff as Subjects.)

- VI. Be signed and dated by the subject, except when the IRB has approved a waiver of documentation of consent. (See 45 CFR 46.117(a).)
 - i. Be signed by the subject either in writing or electronically. However, when obtaining electronic signature, NIH investigators are reminded that methods for obtaining electronic signature must comply with any NIH- or IC-specific and IRBO requirements. In addition, obtaining electronic signature must be prospectively reviewed and approved by the IRB.
 - For FDA-regulated research, any use of electronic signature must be compliant with the requirements of [21 CFR part 11](#).
 - ii. Unless documentation is waived by the IRB, a copy of the signed informed consent document must be provided to the subject who signed it.
 - iii. For subjects where disability prevents them from being able to physically sign their name, or in the case of illiterate subjects, they may be enrolled in a study by “making their mark” on the informed consent document.
 - iv. Some subjects may be permitted, due to disability, to verbally consent if it meets the requirements of the regulation. Such a subject who is physically unable to make their mark, and unable to speak, can be entered into a study if they are competent and able to indicate approval, or disapproval, by other means. However, whatever alternative procedure is utilized to indicate subject permission, must be prospectively reviewed and approved by the IRB and documented consistent with [E.2.e.VII](#) below.
- VII. For NIH investigators, be documented in the subject’s-record, describing the method used for communication with the subject and the specific means by which the subject communicated agreement to participate in the study (e.g., their verbal response and signing of the informed consent document). (For research conducted at the NIH Clinical Center, see [M77-2 Informed Consent](#) for more information about documentation of informed consent in the medical record.)

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- f. Informed Consent Requirements related to FDA-regulated Research
- I. Informed consent must be obtained from each human subject to whom the test article is administered consistent with [21 CFR part 50 Subparts B](#) and [D](#), except as provided in [21 CFR 50.23](#) or [21 CFR 50.24](#).
 - II. In addition to other applicable requirements, informed consent for FDA-regulated research must, as appropriate:
 - i. Comply with the requirements described in [21 CFR 50 Subpart B](#).
 - ii. Comply with requirements described in [21 CFR 50 Subpart D](#), when the research involves children.
 - iii. Comply with HRPP Policies [500](#), [501](#), and [502](#).
 - iv. Include a description of procedures that are experimental.
 - v. Include a statement to identify the test article as “investigational” or “not approved by the FDA,” if the test article under study is not FDA-approved for the proposed use. If the test article is approved, include statement as to whether it is being used according to its labeled indications. ([21 CFR 50.25\(a\)\(1\)](#))
 - vi. Make no claims which state or imply, directly or indirectly, that the test article is safe or effective for the purpose(s) under investigation or that the product is in any way equivalent or superior to another product. (See 21 CFR 312.7(a), 21 CFR 812.7(d), and [Guidance for Institutional Review Boards and Clinical Investigators- Recruiting Study Subjects](#))
 - vii. Comply with section [E.2.g.](#) regarding ClinicalTrials.gov
 - viii. Include information about data retention in the event of a subject’s withdrawal from the research. Explain that the subject’s data collected to the point of withdrawal remains part of the study database and will not be removed. Further, the investigator may not continue to access the subject’s medical record or other confidential records consistent with [C.8.](#) above.
 - If the subject is withdrawn from the primary study intervention, but will remain on the study in a more limited manner (e.g., for safety or long-term follow-up), and the original consent does not describe this limited participation, the investigator must obtain consent for this limited participation. Further, this consent should distinguish clinical outcomes from research procedures and must be approved by the IRB. (See [Guidance](#)

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for Sponsors, Clinical Investigators, and IRBs Data Retention When Subjects Withdraw from FDA-Regulated Clinical Trials.); or

- If the subject declines to participate in further follow-up or to provide clinical outcome information, note that the researcher may continue to use the subject’s data in the research database collected prior to the subject’s withdrawal consistent with the informed consent document.

g. Informed Consent requirements relating to ClinicalTrials.gov

- I. For NIH IRP trials within the scope of the [NIH Policy on the Dissemination of NIH-Funded Clinical Trial Information](#), informed consent documents for clinical trials are to include a specific statement relating to posting of clinical trial information.
 - i. Note that the definition of “clinical trial” under the [NIH Policy on the Dissemination of NIH-Funded Clinical Trial Information](#) is “a research study in which one or more human subjects are prospectively assigned to one or more interventions (which may include placebo or other control) to evaluate the effects of those interventions on health-related biomedical or behavioral outcomes” and is broader than the statutory definition of an “[applicable clinical trial](#).”
 - ii. NIH PIs must include the statement found at [E.2.g.I.](#) in clinical trial (as defined in [E.2.g.I.i.](#) above) informed consent documents as required by the [NIH Policy on the Dissemination of NIH-Funded Clinical Trial Information](#).
- II. For “[applicable clinical trials](#),” as defined by statute at 42 U.S.C. 282(j)(1)(A), when seeking informed consent, include the following statement, word-for-word, regarding study registration and information submission to the registry databank at [ClinicalTrials.gov](#): “A description of this clinical trial will be available on <http://www.ClinicalTrials.gov>, as required by U.S. law. This Web site will not include information that can identify you. At most, the Web site will include a summary of the results. You can search this Web site at any time.” ([21 CFR 50.25\(c\)](#))

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h. Enrollment of non-English Speaking Subjects

- I. When non-English speaking subjects are anticipated to enroll in the research:
 - i. The PI must submit a certified translated long form consent document in the language of the anticipated subjects to the IRB for approval.
 - ii. IRB approval of the certified translation must be obtained before the translated long form consent document is used.
- II. When the NIH IRB is the reviewing IRB, report short-form consent use to the IRB at time of continuing review.
- III. When a non-English speaking subject seeks to enroll unexpectedly and there is no IRB-approved long form consent document in the language of the subject:
 - i. The investigator must use an IRB-approved short form consent document in the language of the subject, if one is available, or
 - ii. If there is no IRB-approved short form consent document in the language of the subject, the NIH PI must submit to the IRB (before use), a certified translation of the short form consent in the language of the subject that meets the requirements of 45 CFR 46.116 and 46.117(b)(2), for approval by the IRB.
 - iii. At the discretion of the IRB, the PI may be directed to translate the English informed consent document into a foreign language.
- IV. When using the short form consent procedure, the PI must obtain IRB approval for the written summary that is used as the basis of translation of what is to be said to the subject, except when the IRB-approved English long form consent document is used for this purpose. (See 45 CFR 46.117(b)(2).)
- V. When obtaining short form consent (or when the subject requires an interpreter for long form consent discussions) a professional interpreter, who is in-person, should be used or, alternatively, a professional translation can be conducted via a phone translation service or other methods permitted by the institution.
 - i. Use of an adult family member for interpretation is not permitted unless a professional medical translator cannot be located. The research record must document the reasons for using a family member and the attempts made to locate a professional translator.
- VI. For research approved under the 2018 Common Rule requirements, when obtaining short form consent, the key information must be presented first to

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the subject, before other information, if any, is provided. (See [45 CFR 46.116\(a\)\(5\)\(i\)](#) and see [E.2.c.II.](#) above for key information requirements.)

- VII. When the short form consent procedure is used to consent subjects, there must be a witness who is present for the entire oral consent presentation.
- i. The witness must be present at the location of the Investigator obtaining consent.
 - ii. Either the interpreter or a second individual (fluent in both languages) can serve as the witness.
 - iii. The witness must be fluent in the language of the subject and in English.
 - In the vary rare instance that the translator is unable to act as the witness, and if the witness is not fluent in both the language of the subject and English, then the witness should verify with the interpreter that the subject understands the information presented, that all questions have been satisfactorily addressed, and that the subject agrees to participate. The witness, or investigator obtaining informed consent, should document this as a note in the record documenting the short form consent procedure.
- VIII. Required signatures during the short form consent procedure must be obtained in accordance with 45 CFR 46.117(b)(2):
- i. The investigator obtaining consent must sign and date the English long form/written summary that is used as the basis of translation.
 - ii. The subject must sign and date the short form consent.
 - iii. The witness to the short form consent procedure must sign and date both the short form and the English long form/written summary that is used as the basis of translation.
 - The interpreter may sign as the witness. However, the interpreter cannot be required to be the witness. When the interpreter cannot sign as the witness, another party, who is present for the entire oral consent presentation, must sign as a witness, consistent with [E.2.h.VII.ii.](#) above.
- IX. The subject must be provided a copy of the signed short form consent as well as a copy of the signed English long form/written summary that was used as the basis of translation.

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- X. The research team must complete the Administrative section of the short form consent, as well as the administrative section of the English long form/written summary, stating who witnessed the short form consent procedure.
- XI. The consent procedure must be documented in the subject’s record consistent with the policy of the institution.

3. Principal Investigator Responsibilities related to Non-exempt Human Subjects Research

NIH PIs, and non-NIH PIs when the NIH IRB is the reviewing IRB, in addition to complying with the requirements in [E.2.](#) above, must also comply with the requirements in Section [E.3.](#)

- a. For non-exempt human subjects research, the PI must:
 - I. Ensure that all requirements for informed consent are met, in accordance with federal law, regulation, and policy, including NIH policy, (e.g., [45 CFR 46](#), and [21 CFR parts 50](#) and [56](#), as applicable)
 - II. Provide a description in the protocol of the procedures for obtaining and documenting informed consent for the research.
 - III. Submit the informed consent documents in the electronic IRB system.
 - IV. Ensure that legally effective informed consent has been obtained from each human subject, before conducting human subjects research, consistent with the IRB-approved protocol and consistent with [C.2.](#) above, unless the requirements for consent, or documentation of consent, have been waived or altered by the IRB.
 - V. When seeking to use a remote consent procedure (i.e., telephone or video conference), describe this procedure and justify its use in the protocol.
 Note for NIH PIs: When conducting remote informed consent using synchronous audio/video, only NIH-approved platforms may be used consistent with [C.6.](#) above.
 - i. When informed consent has been obtained using a remote consent procedure, no research procedures may be initiated until the investigator has verified that the subject has returned a signed and dated the informed consent document, unless the IRB has granted a waiver of documentation of consent. An exception to this is when an IRB has approved the information and/or sample (e.g., a survey, blood collection or buccal swab sample) to be collected remotely and

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returned along with the informed consent document. In this case, however, no use or analysis of the information or sample may begin unless a fully executed informed consent document has been received and verified by an investigator.

- VI. When requesting waiver or alteration of consent, or waiver of consent documentation, provide the applicable rationale for the request in the protocol that meets the appropriate regulatory requirements, (i.e., that meets the relevant requirements of: 45 CFR 46.116; 45 CFR 46.117; or for emergency research as noted at [61 Federal Register 51531](#); or for FDA-regulated research as specified in 21 CFR parts [50.23](#) or [50.24](#) and [56.109\(c\)](#); or as described in [Guidance for Sponsors, Investigators, and Institutional Review Boards - IRB Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent for Clinical Investigations Involving No More Than Minimal Risk to Human Subjects](#)).
- VII. When the research involves deception, provide in the protocol an adequate description of, and the rationale for, such procedures to be conducted. The protocol must provide a description of the process to debrief subjects (e.g., when subjects will be debriefed, by whom and how subjects will be debriefed). In addition, the requirements in 45 CFR 46.116 for waiver or alteration of informed consent must be fulfilled.
- i. At the conclusion of the research subject's participation, as part of the debrief, the investigator must inform the subject about the deception; and
 - ii. The subject must be provided with the opportunity to withdraw their data from the research endpoint analysis.
- VIII. When consent monitoring is required, develop a consent monitoring plan for review and approval by the IRB. The consent monitoring should be conducted by qualified persons. (See [Policy 200 IRB Scope and Authority](#) and [Policy 404 Research Involving NIH Staff as Subjects](#).)
- IX. Provide all consent documents to the IRB for review and approval prior to use.
- X. Submit revised informed consent documents to the IRB for approval when there is new information that may affect the willingness of subjects to enroll or remain in research.

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- i. Further, ensure that no changes are made to the informed consent document without IRB approval, including changes recommended by any ancillary review committee.
- XI. When the NIH IRB is the Reviewing IRB, for NIH research that is taking place at an NIH site, the NIH PI will only use the NIH IRB-approved consent templates consistent with [E.2.d.I.](#) above.
- XII. Must comply with the requirements consistent with [E.2.d.II.](#) above, when using an external Reviewing IRB.
 - i. NIH PIs are reminded that changes to the NIH required institutional language are not permitted unless first approved by OHSRP consistent with [C.5.b.](#) above.
- XIII. Submit revised informed consent documents to the IRB for approval when there is new information that may affect the willingness of subjects to enroll or remain in research.
 - i. In such cases, the IRB may require Investigators to re consent already enrolled subjects.
- XIV. Ensure that investigators delegated to obtain informed consent are qualified to obtain informed consent (e.g., based on familiarity with the protocol, research, clinical experience, and qualifications) and have completed appropriate training per *Policy 103 Education Program* and other NIH requirements as applicable.
 - i. Trainees who are not Federal employees (e.g., IRTAs, CRTAs, VFs) and Special Volunteers may observe or participate in the informed consent procedure as appropriate, but they must be under direct and constant supervision by a qualified NIH employee investigator who must sign the informed consent document. (See [Policy 300 Investigator Responsibilities.](#))
 - The exception is that GMEC Trainees employed by other institutions and on rotation to NIH through their clinical fellowship program may obtain consent.
 - Note that NIH GMEC Trainees are Federal employees.
 - ii. Those designated to obtain informed consent must be identified in the approved IRB application prior to initiating informed consent.

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- XV. For research subject to the 2018 Common Rule, ensure that one blank copy of an IRB-approved informed consent document used to enroll subjects, is posted on a publicly available federal website for this purpose (ClinicalTrials.gov or Regulations.gov) consistent with [C.9.](#) above.

4. Office of IRB Operations (IRBO) Responsibilities for Exempt Research

- a. The IRBO will only approve consent information and informed consent procedures, e.g., for research involving prospective collection of information, that are consistent with the applicable requirements specified in [45 CFR 46.101\(b\)](#) of the pre-2018 Common Rule or [45 CFR 46.104](#) of the 2018 Common Rule and with the requirements specified in [E.1.a.III.](#) and [IV.](#) above.
- b. In order to ensure that the informed consent procedures and consent information are adequate and meet the applicable regulatory and NIH policy requirements, the IRBO will review the:
 - I. Informed consent procedures described in the protocol;
 - II. IRB application; and
 - III. Consent information.
- c. Under the 2018 Common Rule, for benign behavioral research when subjects will be deceived regarding the nature or purposes of the research, IRBO must review the information provided by the PI, and only approve the research if subjects will be informed that they will be unaware of, or misled, regarding the nature or purposes of the research, and subjects must authorize the deception through prospective agreement to participate in the research. (See 45 CFR 46.104(d)(3)(iii).)

5. NIH IRB Responsibilities

- a. The NIH IRB will only approve informed consent documents and processes that comply with the applicable requirements specified in 45 CFR 46.116, 46.117, and applicable subparts of the 45 CFR 46, and for emergency research as noted at [61 Federal Register 51531](#). In addition, for FDA regulated research, informed consent documents and procedures must comply with applicable requirements specified in 21 CFR [Subpart B](#), [Subpart D](#), and IRB responsibilities found in [56 CFR Subpart C](#), 21 CFR [312](#), and 21 CFR [812](#).
- b. In order to ensure that the informed consent procedures and documents are adequate and meet the applicable regulatory and NIH policy requirements, the IRB will review the:

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- I. Informed consent procedures described in the protocol;
 - II. IRB application; and
 - III. Informed consent/assent document(s).
- c. Only the IRB may waive or alter elements of informed consent, or documentation of informed consent, when the IRB determines and documents that the requirements for waiver or alteration are met, as specified in 45 CFR parts 46.116 and 46.117, or for emergency research as noted at [61 Federal Register 51531](#)⁵, and for FDA regulated research specified in 21 CFR parts [50.23](#) or [50.24](#) and [56.109\(c\)](#) or as described in [Guidance for Sponsors, Investigators, and Institutional Review Boards - IRB Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent for Clinical Investigations Involving No More Than Minimal Risk to Human Subjects](#).
- d. An IRB may approve a research protocol that is sufficiently detailed and describes how an investigator will obtain identifiable information or biospecimens for the purpose of screening, recruiting, or determining the eligibility of subjects without the informed consent of the subject, so long as it is consistent with regulatory requirements. (See [45 CFR 46.116\(g\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule)
- e. The IRB may require monitoring of informed consent (by the IRB or an impartial observer such as a consent monitor). ([45 CFR 46.109\(e\)](#) of the pre-2018 and [45 CFR 46.109\(g\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule)
- f. When the research involves deception, the IRB will review the information provided by the PI and only approve the research if:
- I. The protocol meets the conditions for a waiver or alteration of consent ([45 CFR 46.116\(d\)](#) of the pre-2018 Common Rule and [45 CFR 46.116\(f\)](#) of the 2018 Common Rule);
 - II. It determines that the use of deception is appropriate and is needed to meet the research goals or objectives; and
 - III. At the conclusion of participation, the investigator discloses to the subject that deception occurred as part of the research and be given the opportunity to consent to allow the subject’s data to be used, or to withdraw from the study.

⁵ Per this [HHS waiver](#), because of special regulatory limitations relating to research involving prisoners (subpart C of 45 CFR part 46) and research involving fetuses, pregnant women, and human *in vitro* fertilization (subpart B of 45 CFR part 46), this waiver is inapplicable to these categories of research.

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F. REFERENCES

1. Federal Regulation
HHS: [45 CFR 46](#)
FDA: 21 CFR parts [50](#), [56](#), [312](#) and [812](#)
[Section 301 of the Public Health Service Act \(42 U.S.C. 241\)](#)
[61 FR 51531: Waiver of Informed Consent Requirements in Certain Emergency Research](#)
2. NIH Policies and Resources
[Policy 103 Education Program](#)
[Policy 200 IRB Scope and Authority](#)
[Policy 300 Investigator Responsibilities](#)
[Policy 302 Subject Recruitment and Compensation](#)
[Policy 400 Research Involving Pregnant Women, Human Fetuses and Neonates Policy](#)
[401 Research Involving Prisoners](#)
[Policy 402 Research Involving Children](#)
[Policy 403 Research Involving Adults Who Lack Decision-making Capacity to Consent to Research Participation](#)
[Policy 404 Research Involving Staff as Subjects](#)
[Policy 500 Research Involving Drugs, Biological, and Nutritional Products](#)
[NIH IRB Templates, Forms, and Guidelines](#)
3. Guidance
[Guidance for Sponsors, Investigators, and Institutional Review Boards - IRB Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent for Clinical Investigations Involving No More Than Minimal Risk to Human Subjects](#)
[Guidance for Institutional Review Boards and Clinical Investigators- Recruiting Study Subjects](#)
[Guidance for Sponsors, Clinical Investigators, and IRBs Data Retention When Subjects Withdraw from FDA-Regulated Clinical Trials](#)

G. APPENDICES: NONE

H. REVISION HISTORY: NA

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