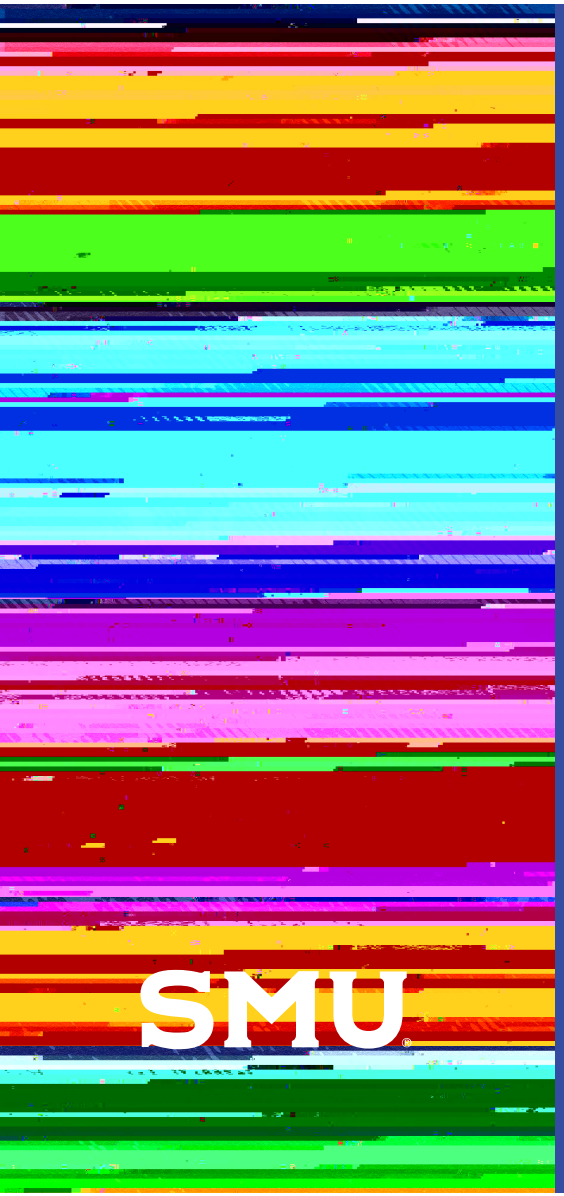


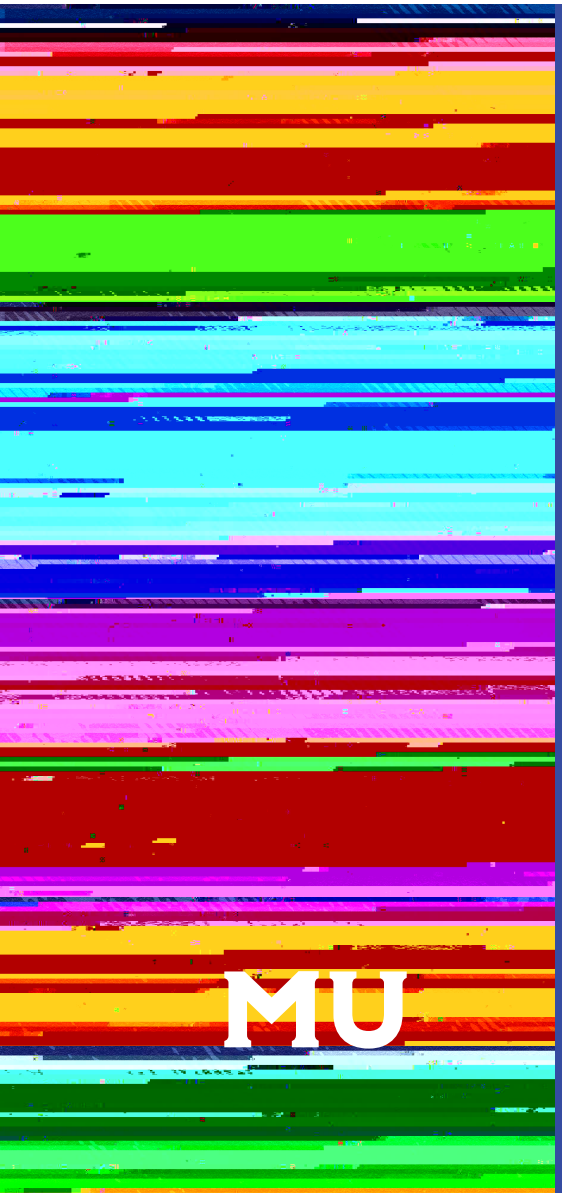
IRB Definition and Purpose

IRB Origins

» Created in response to the explosion of medical research that followed WW II

» Initially, primarily focused on biomedical research, even though regulation of social sciences was addressed from the beginning (though not very thorough)

» In the 1990s big push to oversee the work of researchers in the humanities and social sciences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How does one get approval?

» Researchers possess appropriate knowledge of human subject protection.

» Risks to participants are minimized.

» Risks to participants are reasonable in relation to anticipated benefits, if any, to participants and the importance of the knowledge that may reasonably be expected to result.

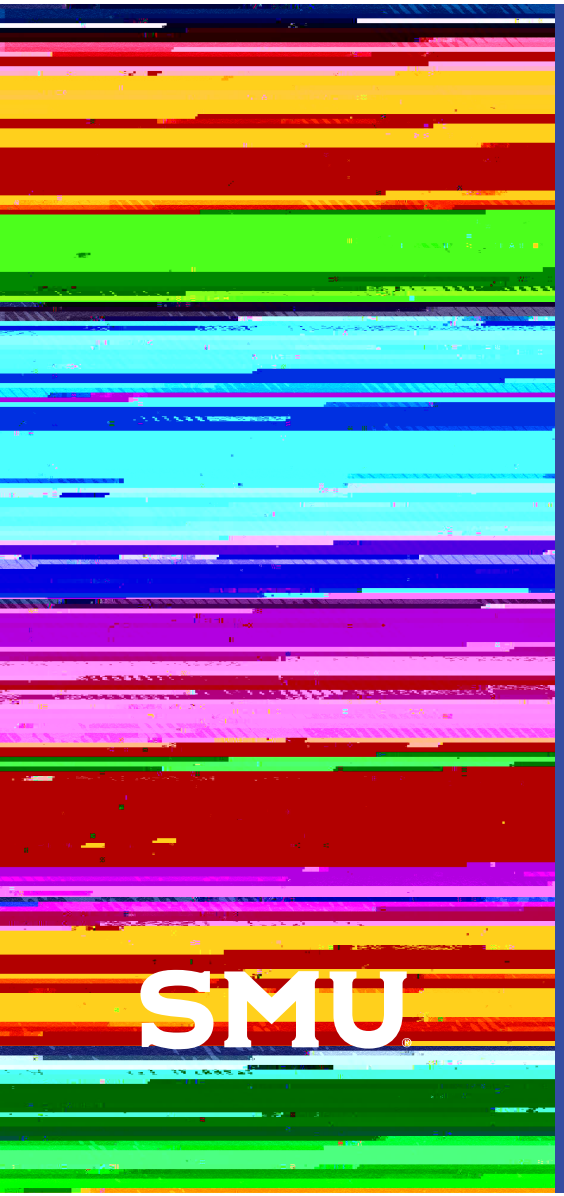
» Selection of participants is fair and impartial.

» Informed consent is sought from each prospective participant and is appropriately documented, in accordance with federal regulations.

» Adequam ¾ ¸ ep φ

Types of Protocols

- **Expedited Review:** Only for research projects that are no more than minimal risk. Reviewed by the IRB Chair. Not synonymous with quick review.
- **Exempt Review:** Private investigator (project lead, PI) will be excused from complying with certain regulations (e.g. documentation of informed consent and continuing review on an annual basis) if no changes are made.
- **Full Board Review:** Typically involves biomedical research and research with vulnerable populations (e.g. prisoners, children).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Example: Rhotics in Heritage Spanish

» Consent form