Purdue IRB Scavenger Hunt

**Name:** Yiqing Qu

**Purpose:** The purpose of the activity is to familiarize you with Purdue’s processes for assessing and approving human subjects studies.

**Directions:** Use Purdue IRB’s site to identify the answers to the following questions. **For each answer, you will only receive credit if you provide the link to where you found the information as well as the answer**. This assignment will be your class participation for this week.

1. What is the difference between an expedited review and a full review?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/getting-started/>

**Answer:** Expedited reviews are conducted by a subset of the IRB (the Chair and designees) and occur on a rolling basis for research activities. Full reviews, on the other hand, are required to be reviewed at a convened meeting with a majority of board members. Full board reviews also need to be submitted two weeks prior to the meeting to be added to the board's meeting agenda.

1. Do all study personnel need to receive CITI training?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/getting-started/>

**Answer:** No. All personnel interacting with human participants or their identifiable data must complete training prior to receiving IRB approval.

1. How long is CITI training valid?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/getting-started/>

**Answer:** Four years.

1. In most cases, how long should study data be kept following the completion of a study?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/after-approval/>

**Answer:** In most cases, study data should be kept in a secure location (hard copy or electronic) for a minimum of three years.

1. What tool does Purdue use for submitting protocols?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/submit-protocol/>

**Answer:** Cayuse IRB, a cloud-based system.

1. True or False. You are required to justify both your sampling methodology and your sample size.

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/Investigator%20Guidance_Web.docx>

**Answer:** True. Sampling methodology and sample size are required to be justified in IRB.

1. You are attempting to compare two teaching techniques in the classroom. As part of your study, you will do a pre-test and post-test for each of the techniques to see if the technique changes student perceptions of the topic. Would this study be considered exempt? Why or why not?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/getting-started/>

**Answer:** No, this is not an exemption. While it is conducted in an educational setting, the study involves comparing two teaching techniques using tests to measure student perceptions of the topic. It aims to evaluate and compare the effectiveness of the techniques.

1. You want to do an observational study of water consumption at the gym. In order to enter the gym, you have to have a gym membership. Would this study count as exempt? If so, under what category?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/getting-started/>

**Answer:** Yes, this is under Category 3. It is an observation of public behavior and does not involve any interaction or intervention with the participants and does not record personal identifiable information.

1. How does purdue IRB define “deception”? What extra steps do you have to take in your study and protocol if it includes a deception component?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/Guidance%20-%20Deception%20Final%204-23-15.pdf>

**Answer**: Deception occurs when an investigator intentionally gives research participants misleading or false information about some aspect of the research. In the application, the investigator should include the motivation, explanation of debriefing, potential risks and benefits.

1. According to Purdue’s IRB (Hint: look at the Investigator Guidance document), when should you have a consent form?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/Investigator%20Guidance_Web.docx>

**Answer**: A consent form is always required only except the situation that obtaining documented consent clearly places participants at increased risk or that consent is inappropriate.

1. Provide the link to Purdue’s consent form template. If you will be doing surveys or experiments, you will need to become very familiar with this form.

**Source**: <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/forms/Consent%20form%20template%20with%20guidance%202018%20common%20rule%202023_07_24.doc>

1. Provide a link to the instructions for filling out the informed consent document.

**Source**: <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/forms/consent_form_instructions_03_2009nstructions.pdf>

1. Purdue IRB does not consider radio buttons/clicking “I consent” to constitute a signature. What is Purdue IRB’s recommendation on how to obtain informed consent for things like digital interviews?

**Source**: <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/Investigator%20Guidance_Web.docx>

**Answer**: Signatures can be obtained using the signature field in Qualtrics, or signature software such as DocuSign or Adobe signature.

1. You are performing a study in which getting signatures from online participants would be both cumbersome and would reduce privacy. You want to add an “I consent” checkbox instead. What additional form will you need to fill out for Purdue’s IRB?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/new/sops/321-HRPP%20SOP%20-%20Waiver%20or%20Alteration%20of%20Informed%20Consent%2007.01.19%20FY21.pdf>

Answer: The form for Alteration of Informed Consent.

1. You have an approved IRB study. You have begun collecting data in accordance with the protocol you submitted. Partway through data collection, you decide to add another graduate student to the study. The student will have access to the study’s data and will be responsible for analysis. In this scenario, do you need to update IRB? If so, what is the procedure?

**Source:** <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/QRC%20Modifying%20a%20Protocol%20in%20Cayuse%20IRB.pdf>

**Answer**: Yes. The procedure is to complete the modification form and make changes to all relevant sections of the protocol in the Approved Studies section of the Cayuse IRB system.

1. Please provide a link to the instructions on how to close a protocol.

<https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/QRC%20Closing%20an%20Approved%20Protocol%20in%20Cayuse%20IRB.pdf>

1. Are graduate students able to serve as PIs on an IRB?

**Source**: <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/VPRI11_Eligibility_to_Serve_as_PI.pdf>

**Answer**: No. Graduate and undergraduate students shall not be permitted to serve as a PI for research protocols involving human research subjects.

1. What is Purdue’s definition of a publicly available dataset?

**Source**: <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/101Existing_Public_Use_Datasets.pdf>

**Answer**: Publicly Available means that the general public can obtain the data. Data are not considered “publicly available” if access to the data is limited to researchers.­ Public Use Datasets are datasets prepared by investigators or data suppliers with the intent of making them available for public use.

1. Purdue has pre-approved a small set of public use datasets which are exempt from IRB. What are those datasets?

**Source**: <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/101Existing_Public_Use_Datasets.pdf>

**Answer:** The dataset listed below are exempt from IRB.

Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Better Access to Data for Global Interdisciplinary Research (BADGIR), National Center for Health Statistics, National Center for Education Statistics, National Child Development Study, National Election Studies, Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Wisconsin-Madison Data and Information Services Center (DISC), U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, The University of Michigan Health and Retirement Study (HRS) – Unrestricted data sets only, Panel Study of Economic Dynamics (PSID), Survey of Consumers (SCA), Integrated Public Use Microdata Samples – International (IPUMS-i), Luxembourg Income Study Project Archive.Top of Form

Bottom of Form

1. If a dataset is publicly available but is not on the list of pre-approved datasets, does it still need to undergo review?

**Source**: <https://www.irb.purdue.edu/docs/4.%20Publically%20Available%20Datasets%20Researcher%20Guide%202018.docx>

Answer: In this case, investigators must submit the information on potentially eligible datasets to the PU IRB/HRPP office. After being added into the list, it does not need to undergo review.