



Human Research Protection Program / Institutional Review Board
Standard Operating Procedure
Pre-2018 Common Rule

**For Studies Initially Approved on
or Before January 20, 2019**

Table of Contents

1	FDA-Regulated Research	3
1.1	Definitions	3
1.2	FDA Exemptions	4
1.3	Investigator Responsibilities	4
1.4	Dietary Supplements	6
1.5	Clinical Investigations of Articles Regulated as Drugs or Devices	7
1.5.1	IND/IDE Requirements	7
1.5.2	IND Exemptions	8
1.5.3	Investigational Device Exemptions	9
1.5.4	Significant and Non-Significant Risk Device Studies	10
1.6	Diagnostic or Treatment Use of Humanitarian Use Devices	12
1.6.1	Definitions	12
1.6.2	IRB Review Requirements	12
1.6.3	Procedures	12
1.6.4	Emergency Uses of HUDs	14
1.7	Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs, Biologics, and Devices	14
1.7.1	Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs and Biologics	15
1.7.2	Expanded Access to Investigational and Unapproved/Uncleared Medical Devices	20
1.8	Charging Subjects for Investigational Products	24
1.8.1	Charging for Investigational Medical Devices and Radiological Health Products	25
1.8.2	Charging for Investigational Drugs and Biologics	25

1 FDA-Regulated Research

FDA regulations apply to research that involves a FDA-regulated *test article* in a *clinical investigation* involving *human subjects* as defined by the FDA regulations. For FDA-regulated research, the IRB must apply the FDA regulations at [21 CFR 50](#) and [21 CFR 56](#). If required by organizational policy or a FWA, [45 CFR 46](#) must also be applied.

Clinical investigations of investigational drugs and biological products must be conducted according to FDA's IND regulations, [21 CFR Part 312](#), and other applicable FDA regulations. Evaluations of the safety or effectiveness of a medical device must be conducted according to FDA's IDE regulations, [21 CFR Part 812](#), and other applicable FDA regulations.

The following procedures describe the review of FDA-regulated research by the MaineHealth IRB.

1.1 Definitions

Biologic. Biological products include a wide range of products such as vaccines, blood and blood components, allergenics, somatic cells, gene therapy, tissues, and recombinant therapeutic proteins. Biologics can be composed of sugars, proteins, or nucleic acids or complex combinations of these substances, or may be living entities such as cells and tissues. Biologics are isolated from a variety of natural sources — human, animal, or microorganism — and may be produced by biotechnology methods and other technologies. In general, the term "drugs" includes therapeutic biological products.

Clinical Investigation. Clinical investigation means any experiment that involves a test article and one or more human subjects and that either is subject to requirements for prior submission to the Food and Drug Administration under section 505(i) or 520(g) of the act, or is not subject to requirements for prior submission to the Food and Drug Administration under these sections of the act, but the results of which are intended to be submitted later to, or held for inspection by, the Food and Drug Administration as part of an application for a research or marketing permit. The term does not include experiments that are subject to the provisions of part 58 of this chapter, regarding nonclinical laboratory studies. [[21 CFR 50.3\(c\)](#)]

Dietary Supplement. A dietary supplement is a product taken by mouth that is intended to supplement the diet and that contains a dietary ingredient. The dietary ingredients in these products can include vitamins, minerals, herbs and other botanicals, amino acids, other dietary substances intended to supplement the diet, and concentrates, metabolites, constituents, extracts, or combinations of the preceding types of ingredients. [[21 U.S.C. 321\(ff\)](#)]

Emergency Use. Emergency use is defined as the use of a test article on a human subject in a life-threatening situation in which no standard acceptable treatment is available, and in which there is not sufficient time to obtain IRB approval. [[21 CFR 56.102\(d\)](#)]

Humanitarian Use Device (HUD). A Humanitarian Use Device is a medical device intended to benefit patients in the treatment or diagnosis of a disease or condition that affects or is manifested in not more than 8,000 individuals in the United States per year.

Investigational Drug. *Investigational or experimental* drugs are new drugs that have not yet been approved by the FDA or approved drugs that are being studied in a clinical investigation.

Investigational Device. Investigational device means a device (including a transitional device) that is the object of an investigation. Investigation, as it pertains to devices, means a clinical investigation or research involving one or more subjects to determine the safety or effectiveness of a device.

IND. IND means an investigational new drug application in accordance with [21 CFR Part 312](#).

IDE. IDE means an investigational device exemption in accordance with [21 CFR 812](#).

In Vitro Diagnostic Product (IVD). In vitro diagnostic products are those reagents, instruments, and systems intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, including a determination of the state of health, in order to cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease or its sequelae. Such products are intended for use in the collection, preparation, and examination of specimens taken from the human body. [[21 CFR 809.3\(a\)](#)]

Non-Significant Risk (NSR) Device. A non-significant risk device is an investigational device that does not meet the definition of a significant risk device.

Significant Risk (SR) Device. Significant risk device means an investigational device that:

1. Is intended as an implant and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject; or
2. Is purported or represented to be for a use in supporting or sustaining human life and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject; or
3. Is for a use of substantial importance in diagnosing, curing, mitigating, or treating disease, or otherwise preventing impairment of human health and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject; or
4. Otherwise presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject. [[21 CFR 812.3\(m\)](#)]

1.2 FDA Exemptions

The following categories of clinical investigations are exempt from the requirements of FDA regulations for IRB review:

1. Emergency use of a test article, provided that such emergency use is reported to the IRB within 5 working days. Any subsequent use of the test article at the institution is subject to IRB review. [[21 CFR §56.104\(c\)](#)]
2. Taste and food quality evaluations and consumer acceptance studies, if wholesome foods without additives are consumed or if a food is consumed that contains a food ingredient at or below the level and for a use found to be safe, or agricultural, chemical, or environmental contaminant at or below the level found to be safe, by the FDA or approved by the Environmental Protection Agency or the Food Safety and Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. [[21 CFR §56.104\(d\)](#)]

1.3 Investigator Responsibilities

The investigator holds additional responsibilities when conducting a clinical investigation subject to FDA regulations. These responsibilities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. The investigator is responsible for indicating on the IRB application that the proposed research is FDA-regulated and for providing relevant information regarding the test article.
2. The investigator is responsible for ensuring that a clinical investigation is conducted according to the signed investigator statement for clinical investigations of drugs (including biological products) or agreement for clinical investigations of medical devices, the investigational plan and other applicable regulations, and any requirements imposed by the FDA or IRB.
3. The investigator is responsible for personally conducting or supervising the investigation. When study-related tasks are delegated by an investigator, the investigator is responsible for providing adequate supervision of those to whom tasks are delegated. The investigator is accountable for regulatory violations resulting from failure to adequately supervise the conduct of the clinical study.
4. The investigator must maintain a list of the appropriately qualified persons to whom significant trial-related duties have been delegated. This list should also describe the delegated tasks, identify the training that individuals have received that qualifies them to perform delegated tasks (e.g., it can refer to an individual's CV on file and/or training conducted by the investigator or sponsor), and identify the dates of involvement in the study. An investigator should maintain separate lists for each study conducted by the investigator.
5. The investigator is responsible for protecting the rights, safety, and welfare of subjects under their care during a clinical trial. This responsibility includes:
 - a. Informing subjects that the test article is being used for investigational purposes and ensuring that the requirements relating to obtaining informed consent are met
 - b. Providing or arranging for reasonable medical care for study subjects for medical problems arising during participation in the trial that are, or could be, related to the study intervention
 - c. Providing reasonable access to needed medical care, either by the investigator or by another identified, qualified individual (e.g., when the investigator is unavailable, or when specialized care is needed)
 - d. Adhering to the protocol so that study subjects are not exposed to unreasonable risks
 - e. As appropriate, informing the subject's primary physician about the subject's participation in the trial if the subject has a primary physician and the subject agrees to the primary physician being informed.
6. The investigator is responsible for reading and understanding the information in the investigator brochure or device risk information, including the potential risks and side effects of the drug or device.
7. The investigator is responsible for maintaining adequate and accurate records in accordance with FDA regulations and to making those records available for inspection by the FDA. These records include, but are not limited to: correspondence with other investigators, the IRB, the sponsor, monitors, or the FDA; drug and device accountability records; case histories; consent forms; and documentation that consent was obtained prior to any participation in the study. Records must be obtained for a minimum of 2 years following the date a marketing application is approved for the drug for the indication for which it is being investigated; or, if no application is to be filed or if the application is not approved for

such. For clinical investigations of medical devices, required records must be maintained for a period of 2 years after the latter of the following two dates: The date on which the investigation is terminated or completed, or the date that the records are no longer required for purposes of supporting a premarket approval application or a notice of completion of a product development protocol. Other regulations, such as HIPAA, organizational policies, or contractual agreements with sponsors may necessitate retention for a longer period of time.

8. The investigator is responsible for controlling test articles according to FDA regulations and the Controlled Substances Act, if applicable.
9. For research reviewed by the MaineHealth IRB, the investigator proposing the clinical investigation will be required to provide a plan – to be evaluated by the IRB - that includes storage, security, and dispensing of the test article.
 - a. The investigator is responsible for investigational drug accountability that includes storage, security, dispensing, administration, return, disposition, and records of accountability. Such details will be provided in the IRB submission and reviewed by the IRB for acceptability.
 - b. The investigator may delegate in writing, as part of the IRB submission, the responsibility detailed in ‘a’ above to the Pharmacy Service.
 - c. Investigational drugs and devices must be labeled in accordance with federal and state standards.
 - d. All devices received for a study must be stored in a locked environment under secure control with limited access. When applicable, proper instructions on the use of the device must be provided to the subjects. A log must be kept regarding the receipt, use, and/or dispensing of the device, and the disposition of remaining devices at the conclusion of the investigation.
10. The investigator shall furnish all reports required by the sponsor of the research including adverse events, progress reports, safety reports, final reports, and financial disclosure reports.
11. The investigator will permit inspection of research records by the sponsor, sponsor representatives, HRPP and IRB representatives, the FDA, accrediting bodies, and any other agencies or individuals entitled to inspect such records under regulation, organizational policy, or contractual agreement.

1.4 Dietary Supplements

Research involving dietary supplements may or may not fall under FDA regulations. Under the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act (DSHEA) of 1994, a dietary supplement is not considered a drug and is not subject to the premarket approval requirements for drugs if the intended use for which it is marketed is only to affect the structure or any function of the body (i.e., not intended to be used for a therapeutic purpose). Whether a study falls under FDA oversight is determined by the intent of the clinical investigation. If the clinical investigation is intended only to evaluate the dietary supplement’s effect on the structure or function of the body, FDA research regulations do not apply. However, if the study is intended to evaluate the dietary supplement’s ability to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent a disease, then FDA regulations do apply. Studies involving the ingestion of dietary supplements that are not subject to FDA oversight are still research, and therefore must be reviewed by the IRB.

Similarly, whether an IND is needed for a study evaluating a dietary supplement is determined by the intent of the study. If the study is intended only to evaluate the dietary supplement's effect on the structure or function of the body, an IND is not required. However, if the study is intended to evaluate the dietary supplement's ability to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent a disease, an IND is required under part 312.

As with any research involving a test article, the investigator must supply the IRB with sufficient information to determine that the criteria for approval are satisfied and to determine or verify whether the research requires an IND. Applications should provide detail consistent with that expected on a drug protocol and consistent with the level of risk associated or anticipated with the research. At a minimum, the research plan should provide the following information regarding the supplement: Name, Manufacturer, Formulation, Dosage, Method/Route of Administration, Mechanism of Action, Known Drug Interactions, Risk Profile, IND number (or justification for why an IND is unnecessary), documentation of approval for use in humans, documentation or certification of Quality or Purity. As with drugs and devices there should be an accountability plan for the product describing where the product will be stored and how it will be dispensed, usage tracked, and disposal or return. If the study entails greater than minimal risk, a plan for Data and Safety Monitoring must be included.

1.5 Clinical Investigations of Articles Regulated as Drugs or Devices

1.5.1 IND/IDE Requirements

For studies evaluating the safety or effectiveness of medical devices or experiments using drugs, biologics, dietary supplements, and other compounds that may be considered a drug or device under FDA regulations, the investigator must indicate on the IRB application whether an IDE or IND is in place, and, if not, the basis for why an IDE or IND is not needed. Documentation must be provided by the sponsor or the sponsor-investigator. Documentation of the IND/IDE could be a:

1. Industry sponsored study with IND/IDE number indicated on the protocol;
2. Letter/communication from FDA;
3. Letter/communication from industry sponsor; or
4. Other document and/or communication verifying the IND/IDE.

For investigational devices, the study may be exempt from IDE requirements (IDE-exempt) or, in the case of Non-Significant Risk (NSR) device studies, follow abbreviated IDE requirements which do not require formal approval by the FDA. If a sponsor has identified a device study as IDE-exempt or NSR, then the investigator should include documentation with the submission providing the basis for IDE-exempt or NSR categorization for the IRB's consideration. If the FDA has determined that the device as used in the study is IDE-exempt or NSR, documentation of that determination must be provided.

The IRB will review the application and, based upon the documentation provided, determine:

1. That there is an approved IND/IDE in place;
2. That the FDA has determined that an IND is not required or that a device study is IDE-exempt or NSR;
or,

3. If neither of the above applies, the IRB will determine that an IND is necessary, or that a device study is exempt or NSR, or must be submitted to the FDA for an IDE or for a determination, using the criteria below.

The IRB cannot grant approval to the research until the IND/IDE status is determined, and, if necessary, an approved IND or IDE is in place.

1.5.2 IND Exemptions

For drugs, an IND is not necessary if the research falls in one of the following seven (7) categories:

1. The drug being used in the research is lawfully marketed in the United States and all of the following requirements are met:
 - a. The research is not intended to be reported to FDA as a well-controlled study in support of a new indication and there is no intent to use it to support any other significant change in the labeling of the drug;
 - b. In the case of a prescription drug, the research is not intended to support a significant change in the advertising for the product;
 - c. The research does not involve a route of administration, dose, subject population, or other factor that significantly increases the risks (or decreases the acceptability of the risks) associated with the use of the drug product;
 - d. The research is conducted in compliance with the requirements for IRB review and informed consent [21 CFR parts [56](#) and [50](#), respectively];
 - e. The research is conducted in compliance with the requirements of [21 CFR 312.7](#) (i.e., the research is not intended to promote or commercialize the drug product); and
 - f. The research does not intend to invoke FDA regulations for planned emergency research [[21 CFR 50.24](#)].

Please Note: FDA has provided specific [guidance](#) for evaluating whether this exemption applies to studies of marketed drugs/biologics for the treatment of cancer.

2. For clinical investigations involving defined (blood grouping serum, reagent red blood cells, and anti-human globulin) in vitro diagnostic biological products, an IND is not necessary if a) it is intended to be used in a diagnostic procedure that confirms the diagnosis made by another, medically established, diagnostic product or procedure; and b) it is shipped in compliance with [312.160](#)
3. A clinical investigation involving use of a placebo is exempt from the requirements of part 312 if the investigation does not otherwise require submission of an IND.
4. Bioavailability or Bioequivalence (BA/BE) studies if all of the following conditions are met:

- a. The drug product does not contain a new chemical entity [[21 CFR 314.108](#)], is not radioactively labeled, and is not cytotoxic;
 - b. The dose (single dose or total daily dose) does not exceed the dose specified in the labeling of the approved version of the drug product;
 - c. The investigation is conducted in compliance with the requirements for IRB review and informed consent [21 CFR parts [56](#) and [50](#), respectively]; and
 - d. The sponsor meets the requirements for retention of test article samples [[21 CFR 320.31\(d\)\(1\)](#)] and safety reporting [[21 CFR 320.31\(d\)\(3\)](#)].
5. Research using a radioactive drug or biological product if all of the following conditions are met:
- a. It involves basic research not intended for immediate therapeutic, diagnostic, or similar purposes, or otherwise to determine the safety and efficacy of the product;
 - b. The use in humans is approved by a Radioactive Drug Research Committee (RDRC) that is composed and approved by FDA;
 - c. The dose to be administered is known not to cause any clinically detectable pharmacological effect in humans, and
 - d. The total amount of radiation to be administered as part of the study is the smallest radiation dose practical to perform the study without jeopardizing the benefits of the study and is within specified limits.
6. FDA practices enforcement discretion for research using cold isotopes of unapproved drugs if all of the following conditions are met:
- e. The research is intended to obtain basic information regarding the metabolism (including kinetics, distribution, and localization) of a drug labeled with a cold isotope or regarding human physiology, pathophysiology, or biochemistry;
 - f. The research is not intended for immediate therapeutic, diagnostic, or preventive benefit to the study subject;
 - g. The dose to be administered is known not to cause any clinically detectable pharmacologic effect in humans based on clinical data from published literature or other valid human studies;
 - h. The quality of the cold isotope meets relevant quality standards; and
 - i. The investigation is conducted in compliance with the requirements for IRB review and informed consent. [21 CFR parts [56](#) and [50](#), respectively]

1.5.3 Investigational Device Exemptions

For clinical investigations of medical devices, an IDE is not necessary if:

1. The research involves a device, other than a transitional device, in commercial distribution immediately before May 28, 1976, when used or investigated in accordance with the indications in labeling in effect at that time;

2. The research involves a device other than a transitional device, introduced into commercial distribution on or after May 28, 1976, that FDA has determined to be substantially equivalent to a device in commercial distribution immediately before May 28, 1976, and that is used or investigated in accordance with the indications in the labeling FDA reviewed under subpart E of [21 CFR 807](#) in determining substantial equivalence (a “501k” device);
3. The research involves a diagnostic device, if the sponsor complies with applicable requirements in [21 CFR 809.10\(c\)](#) and if the testing:
 - a. Is noninvasive,
 - b. Does not require an invasive sampling procedure that presents significant risk,
 - c. Does not by design or intention introduce energy into a subject, and
 - d. Is not used as a diagnostic procedure without confirmation of the diagnosis by another, medically established diagnostic product or procedure;
4. The research involves a device undergoing consumer preference testing, testing of a modification, or testing of a combination of two or more devices in commercial distribution, if the testing is not for the purpose of determining safety or effectiveness and does not put subjects at risk;
5. The research involves a device intended solely for veterinary use;
6. The research involves a device shipped solely for research on or with laboratory animals and labeled in accordance with [21 CFR 812.5\(c\)](#);
7. The research involves a custom device as defined in [21 CFR 812.3\(b\)](#), unless the device is being used to determine safety or effectiveness for commercial distribution.

1.5.4 Significant and Non-Significant Risk Device Studies

A device study is a Non-Significant Risk (NSR) Device study if it is not IDE exempt and does not meet the definition of a Significant Risk (SR) Device study.

Under [21 CFR 812.3\(m\)](#), an SR device means an investigational device that:

1. Is intended as an implant and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject;
2. Is purported or represented to be for use supporting or sustaining human life and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject;
3. Is for a use of substantial importance in diagnosing, curing, mitigating, or treating disease, or otherwise preventing impairment of human health and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject; or
4. Otherwise presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject.

If the FDA has already determined a study to be SR or NSR, documentation evidencing such should be provided to the IRB as described in Section 17.5.1. The FDA’s determination is final, and the IRB does not have to make the device risk determination.

Unless the FDA has already made a device risk determination for the study, the IRB will review studies that the sponsor or investigator have put forth as NSR at a convened meeting to determine if the device represents SR or NSR.

The sponsor or sponsor-investigator is responsible for providing the IRB with an explanation describing the basis for their initial determination of NSR and any other information that may help the IRB in evaluating the risk of the study (e.g., reports of prior investigations of the device).

The IRB will review the information provided by the sponsor and investigator including, but not limited to: the sponsor or investigator's NSR assessment, the description of the device, reports of prior investigations of the device (if applicable), the proposed investigational plan, and subject selection criteria.

The NSR/SR determination made by the IRB will be based on the proposed use of the device in the investigation, not on the device alone. The IRB will consider the nature of any harms that may result from use of the device, including potential harms from additional procedures subjects would need to undergo as part of the investigation (e.g., procedures for inserting, implanting, or deploying the device). The IRB may consult with the FDA or require the sponsor or investigator to obtain a determination from the FDA. The IRB will document the SR or NSR determination and the basis for it in the meeting minutes and provide the investigator, and sponsor when applicable, with the determination in writing.

Non-significant risk device studies do not require submission of an IDE application to the FDA but must be conducted in accordance with the abbreviated requirements of IDE regulations ([21 CFR 812.2\(b\)](#)). Under the abbreviated requirements, the following categories of investigations are considered to have approved applications for IDEs, unless FDA has notified a sponsor under [812.20\(a\)](#) that approval of an application is required:

1. An investigation of a device other than a significant risk device, if the device is not a banned device and the sponsor (or sponsor-investigator):
 - a. Labels the device in accordance with [812.5](#);
 - b. Obtains IRB approval of the investigation after presenting the reviewing IRB with an explanation of why the device is not a significant risk device, and maintains such approval;
 - c. Ensures that each investigator participating in an investigation of the device obtains from each subject under the investigator's care, informed consent under part 50 and documents it, unless the requirement is waived by the IRB;
 - d. Complies with the requirements of [812.46](#) with respect to monitoring investigations;
 - e. Maintains the records required under [812.140\(b\) \(4\) and \(5\)](#) and makes the reports required under [812.150\(b\) \(1\) through \(3\) and \(5\) through \(10\)](#);
 - f. Ensures that participating investigators maintain the records required by [812.140\(a\)\(3\)\(i\)](#) and make the reports required under [812.150\(a\) \(1\), \(2\), \(5\), and \(7\)](#); and
 - g. Complies with the prohibitions in [812.7](#) against promotion and other practices.

When the FDA or IRB determines that a study is SR, the IRB may approve the study, but the study cannot begin until an IDE is obtained.

1.6 Diagnostic or Treatment Use of Humanitarian Use Devices

A Humanitarian Use Device (HUD) is an approved (marketed) medical device intended to benefit patients in the treatment or diagnosis of a disease or condition that affects or is manifested in fewer than 8,000 individuals in the United States per year [[21 CFR 814.3\(n\)](#)]. Federal law requires that an IRB approve the use of an HUD at a facility. Once approved, the clinical use of the HUD may be considered as any other approved device, with the caution that effectiveness has not been shown in clinical trials.

1.6.1 Definitions

Humanitarian Device Exemption. A Humanitarian Device Exemption (HDE) is a “premarket approval application” submitted to FDA pursuant to Subpart A, [21 CFR Part 814](#) “seeking a humanitarian device exemption from the effectiveness requirements of sections 514 and 515 of the [FD&C Act] as authorized by section 520(m)(2) of the [FD&C Act].” HDE approval is based upon, among other criteria, a determination by FDA that the HUD will not expose patients to an unreasonable or significant risk of illness or injury and the probable benefit to health from use of the device outweighs the risk of injury or illness from its use while taking into account the probable risks and benefits of currently available devices or alternative forms of treatment.

HDE Holder. An HDE Holder is a person or entity that obtains approval of an HDE from the FDA.

1.6.2 IRB Review Requirements

A Humanitarian Use Device (HUD) may only be used in a facility after an IRB has approved its use, except in certain emergencies. The HDE holder is responsible for ensuring that a HUD is provided only to facilities having an IRB constituted and acting in accordance with the FDA’s regulations governing IRBs ([21 CFR Part 56](#)), including continuing review of use of the device.

When a HUD is used in a clinical investigation (i.e., research involving one or more subjects to determine the safety or effectiveness of the HUD), the full requirements for IRB review and informed consent apply ([21 CFR 50](#) and [56](#)) as well as other applicable regulations. It is essential to differentiate whether the HUD is being studied for the indication(s) in its approved labeling or for different indication(s). When the HUD is being studied for the indication(s) in its approved labeling, the IDE regulations at [21 CFR 812](#) do not apply. However, when the HUD is being studied for a different indication(s), [21 CFR 812](#) does apply, including the requirement for a FDA-approved IDE before starting the clinical investigation of a Significant Risk device.

1.6.3 Procedures

The relevant requirements and procedures for research described elsewhere in this manual apply to clinical investigations of HUDs. The material within this section applies to diagnostic or treatment uses of HUDs.

The health care provider seeking approval for diagnostic or treatment use of a HUD at MaineHealth facilities is responsible for obtaining IRB approval prior to use of the HUD at the facility and for complying with the applicable regulations, including those for medical device reporting, organizational policies, and the requirements of the IRB.

Health care providers seeking initial IRB approval for diagnostic or treatment use of a HUD for the indication(s) in the HUDs approved labeling should submit the following materials to the IRB:

1. Application Form;
2. A copy of the HDE approval letter from the FDA;
3. A description of the device, such as a device brochure;
4. The patient information packet for the HUD;
5. The proposed consent process; and
6. Other relevant materials (e.g., training certificates) as identified in the Application Form

The IRB will review the proposal at a convened meeting ensuring that appropriate expertise is available either within the membership in attendance or via the use of consultants. The IRB will review the risks to patients that are described in the product labeling and other materials, the proposed procedures to ensure that risks are minimized, and will evaluate whether the risks are reasonable in relation to the potential benefits to patients at the facility. The IRB will evaluate the patient information packet and proposed consent process and will determine if the materials are adequate and appropriate for the patient population.

The IRB may specify limitations on the use of the device, require additional screening and follow up procedures, require interim reports to the IRB, require continuing review more often than annually, or set other conditions or requirements as appropriate to minimize risks to patients and ensure the safe use of the device in the facility.

Once use of the HUD is approved, the health care provider is responsible for submitting any proposed changes to the IRB-approved plan or patient materials and obtaining approval for those changes prior to implementation, unless the change is necessary to avoid or mediate an apparent immediate risk to a patient. Proposed changes may be submitted using the Research Application/Amendment Wizard Form and should be accompanied by any revised materials or supporting documentation. The IRB may review these changes using expedited review procedures or refer the changes for review by the convened IRB.

The health care provider is responsible for submitting reports to the FDA, the IRB, and the manufacturer/HDE Holder whenever a HUD may have caused or contributed to a death, and must submit reports to the manufacturer (or to FDA and the IRB if the manufacturer is unknown) whenever a HUD may have caused or contributed to a serious injury ([21 CFR 803.30](#) and [814.126\(a\)](#)). Serious injury means an injury or illness that (1) is life-threatening, (2) results in permanent impairment of a bodily function or permanent damage to a body structure, or (3) necessitates medical or surgical intervention to preclude permanent impairment of a bodily function or permanent damage to a body structure ([21 CFR 803.3](#)). The specific requirements for this reporting are in the Medical Device Reporting (MDR) Regulation, at [21 CFR Part 803](#). The IRB will review these reports via either expedited or convened review, as appropriate, and will consider whether any changes are needed to the IRB-approved plan or patient materials.

The health care provider is responsible for submitting continuing review materials to the IRB sufficiently in advance of the expiration date to ensure IRB review and re-approval prior to expiration. Materials to be submitted include those ordinarily required for continuing review, as well as:

1. The most recent periodic report to the FDA by the HDE holder;

2. The current patient information packet, if applicable;
3. The current consent, if applicable;
4. Other materials as identified on the Progress report, Study completion, and RNI form, or supplemental forms
5. Any other new relevant information or materials

The IRB may conduct continuing review using expedited review procedures or review by the convened IRB.

1.6.4 Emergency Uses of HUDs

If an appropriately trained and licensed health care provider in an emergency situation determines that IRB approval for the use of the HUD at the facility cannot be obtained in time to prevent serious harm or death to a patient, a HUD may be used without prior IRB approval. The health care provider must, within 5 days after the emergency use of the device, provide written notification of the use to the MaineHealth IRB Chair including the identification of the patient involved, the date of the use, and the reason for the use. [[21 CFR 812.124](#)]

If a HUD is approved for use in a facility, but an appropriately trained and licensed health care provider wants to use the HUD outside its approved indication(s) in an emergency or determines that there is no alternative device for a patient's condition, the physician should consult with the HDE holder and IRB in advance if possible, obtain informed consent if possible, and ensure that reasonable measures are taken to protect the well-being of the patient such as a schedule and plan for follow up examinations and procedures to monitor the patient, taking into consideration the patient's specific needs and what is known about the risks and benefits of the device. The provider should submit a follow up report to the HDE holder and the IRB and must comply with medical device reporting requirements.

The IRB may require additional reports, patient protection measures, or other requirement, as appropriate given the specifics of the situation.

1.7 Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs, Biologics, and Devices

Expanded access pathways, also referred to as "compassionate use", are designed to make investigational medical products available as early in the drug and device evaluation process as possible to patients without therapeutic options, because they have exhausted or are not a good candidate for approved therapies and cannot enter a clinical trial. Expanded access refers to the use of investigational or unapproved/uncleared medical products (all referred to as "investigational" throughout this section) outside of a clinical trial, where the primary intent is treatment, rather than research. Because the products have not yet been approved by FDA as safe and effective, it is important to remember that the product may not be effective and there may be unexpected serious adverse effects and to take appropriate measures to ensure that this is understood by the patient or their LAR and to monitor for safety.

Charging for expanded access use of investigational products is discussed in Section 17.8.

1.7.1 Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs and Biologics

The FDA's expanded access rule for investigational drugs, including biologics classified as drugs, is intended to improve access to investigational drugs for patients with serious or immediately life-threatening diseases or conditions who lack other therapeutic options and may benefit from the investigational agent. Expanded access is sometimes referred to as compassionate use or treatment use.

For the purposes of expanded access to investigational drugs, ***immediately life-threatening disease or condition*** means a stage of disease in which there is reasonable likelihood that death will occur within a matter of months or in which premature death is likely without early treatment. ***Serious disease or condition*** means a disease or condition associated with morbidity that has substantial impact on day-to-day functioning. Short-lived and self-limiting morbidity will usually not be sufficient, but the morbidity need not be irreversible, provided it is persistent or recurrent. Whether a disease or condition is serious is a matter of clinical judgment, based on its impact on such factors as survival, day-to-day functioning, or the likelihood that the disease, if left untreated, will progress from a less severe condition to a more serious one. [[21 CFR 312.300\(b\)](#)]

Expanded access may also apply to (1) situations when a drug has been withdrawn for safety reasons, but there exists a patient population for whom the benefits of the withdrawn drug continue to outweigh the risks; (2) use of a similar, but unapproved drug (e.g., foreign-approved drug product) to provide treatment during a drug shortage; (3) use of an approved drug where availability is limited by a risk evaluation and mitigation strategy (REMS); and (4) use for other reasons. All are referred to as "investigational" for the purposes of these SOPs.

Under the FDA's expanded access rule, access to investigational drugs for treatment purposes is available to:

- Individual patients, including in emergencies [[21 CFR 312.310](#)]
- Intermediate-size patient populations [[21 CFR 312.315](#)]
- Widespread use under a treatment protocol or treatment IND [[21 CFR 312.320](#)]

The following section addresses expanded access for individual patients. Investigators seeking expanded access for intermediate-size populations or widespread use should consult with the ORC Office. Convened IRB review is generally required for intermediate or widespread expanded access unless the FDA has issued a waiver.

Physicians seeking access to investigational drugs under expanded access should work closely with the sponsor or manufacturer, the FDA, and the ORC, to determine the appropriate access mechanism and ensure that proper regulatory procedures are followed. The FDA provides information about the procedures and requirements for expanded access on a [website](#), including a link to FDA's [contact information](#).

1.7.1.1 Expanded Access to Investigational Drugs for Individual Patients

Expanded access to investigational drugs may be sought under an "Access Protocol" or an "Access IND". FDA generally encourages Access Protocols, which are managed and submitted by the sponsor of an existing IND, because it facilitates the review of safety and other information. However, Access INDs for the treatment of individual patients are also available and commonly used when: (1) a sponsor holding an existing IND declines

to be the sponsor for the individual patient use (e.g., because they prefer that the physician take on the role of sponsor-investigator); or (2) there is no existing IND.

Sponsor or Manufacturer Approval:

Prior to submitting to the FDA or IRB, physicians seeking expanded access to an investigational drug should contact the sponsor (e.g., for investigational drugs under a commercial IND) or manufacturer (e.g., for approved drugs under a REMS) to: (1) ensure that the investigational drug can be obtained; (2) determine whether the patient may be treated under an existing IND study, sponsor-held Access Protocol, or if the physician should seek an Access IND; and (3) determine if the drug will be provided free or if there will be a charge. A Letter of Authorization (LOA) from the sponsor or manufacturer should be obtained.

FDA Approval:

When a commercial sponsor agrees to provide access under an Access Protocol, the sponsor is responsible for managing and obtaining FDA approval and all other sponsor responsibilities. A licensed physician under whose immediate direction an investigational drug is administered or dispensed for expanded access is considered an “investigator” under FDA regulations and is responsible for all investigator responsibilities under [21 CFR 312](#), to the extent they are applicable to expanded access.

If the sponsor or manufacturer declines treatment of the patient under an existing IND study or Access Protocol but agrees to make the investigational drug available for the patient, physicians may apply to the FDA for an individual patient Access IND using Form FDA 3926, a streamlined IND application specifically designed for such requests. Form FDA 3926, and [related guidance](#), is available on a FDA [website](#). Form FDA 3926 includes a section where an investigator can request approval from the FDA for alternative IRB review procedures; these alternative procedures enable review by the IRB Chair (or a Chair-designated IRB member) in lieu of review by the convened IRB. This alternative review procedure is referred to as a “concurrence review” in FDA guidance; however, the IRB Chair must review the same materials and make the same determinations as the convened board would. IRB Chair review can also be used for any post-approval reviews (e.g., unanticipated problems, continuing review, closure, etc.).

When there is an emergency situation and insufficient time to submit a written application to the FDA prior to treatment, a request to FDA for emergency use may be made by telephone (or other rapid means). A written expanded access application must be submitted within 15 days of the FDA’s authorization. For more information on emergency use, see Section 17.7.1.2.

A physician who obtains an Access IND is considered a “sponsor-investigator” and is responsible for the responsibilities of both sponsors and investigators under [21 CFR 312](#), as applicable, including IND safety reports, annual reports, and maintenance of adequate drug accountability records.

IRB Review:

Unless the conditions that permit an emergency use exemption (see Section 17.7.1.2) are satisfied, IRB approval must be obtained prior to initiating treatment with the investigational drug. When the FDA has authorized the use of alternative IRB review procedures (which can be presumed when the request is made on Form FDA 3926 unless the FDA specifically states that the request is denied), the review may be conducted by the IRB Chair (or designee). Otherwise, the review must be conducted by the convened IRB.

Physicians using investigational drugs under compassionate use should develop and submit an appropriate plan and schedule for treating and monitoring the patient, taking into consideration the nature of the drug and the needs of the patient. The plan should include monitoring to detect any possible problems arising from the use of the drug.

To request IRB approval for single patient expanded access, investigators should contact the IRB office and submit the following in IRBNet:

1. A completed application and any additional documentation noted within it;
2. A copy of the LOA from the Commercial Sponsor or Manufacturer or other documentation supporting sponsor/manufacturer approval;
3. A copy of the information submitted to the FDA (and FDA approval, if available);
4. A copy of the Investigator's Brochure or similar documentation that provides information regarding the potential risks and benefits of the investigational drug;
5. A copy of the plan for treating and monitoring the patient; and
6. A copy of the draft informed consent document.

The IRB may review the expanded access application prior to FDA approval being received but cannot finalize approval until documentation of FDA approval is provided. The IRB will provide the investigator with written documentation of its review.

MaineHealth will consider reliance upon an external IRB for expanded access when the IND is held by a commercial sponsor and an external IRB has approved the protocol and is willing to accept review and oversight of additional investigators/sites. Investigators should contact ORC, to discuss IRB reliance for expanded access protocols.

Post-Approval Requirements

Investigators are responsible for complying with any sponsor or FDA reporting requirements. The post-approval requirements for research described throughout this manual apply, including, but not limited to, prospective IRB approval of any proposed modifications to the plan or materials approved by the IRB unless the change is necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazard to the subject (in which case it must be promptly reported), reporting of unanticipated problems, noncompliance, complaints, and other reportable information, and for continuing review and study closure, as applicable. **Additionally**, copies of any [follow-up submissions](#) to the FDA related to the expanded access use must be submitted to the IRB within 7 business days of the date of submission to the FDA.

1.7.1.2 Emergency Use of Investigational Drugs

FDA regulations permit the use of an investigational drug without IRB approval when an appropriately trained and licensed health care provider determines that IRB approval for the use of the drug cannot be obtained in time to prevent serious harm or death to a patient. The provider is expected to assess the potential for benefit from the use of the drug and to have substantial reason to believe that benefits will exist. The criteria and requirements for this Emergency Use Exemption are explained in Section 17.7.1.3 below.

Approval from the FDA and the Sponsor/Manufacturer must be obtained prior to initiating treatment with the drug.

Providers invoking the emergency use exemption must comply with any applicable FDA follow-up requirements including submission of safety reports, amendments, a summary following completion of treatment, and annual reports.

A copy of reports or amendments submitted to the FDA and any related correspondence must be submitted to the ORC.

Note: DHHS regulations do not permit research activities to be started, even in an emergency, without prior IRB approval. When emergency medical care is initiated without prior IRB review and approval, the patient may not be considered a research subject under [45 CFR Part 46](#). However, nothing in the DHHS regulations at [45 CFR Part 46](#) is intended to limit the authority of a physician to provide emergency medical care, to the extent the physician is permitted to do so under applicable federal, state or local law.

1.7.1.3 Emergency Use Exemption from Prospective IRB Approval

Under FDA regulations at [21 CFR 56.104\(c\)](#), FDA exempts the emergency use of an investigational drug (or biologic classified as a drug) from the requirement for prospective IRB approval, provided that the conditions described below are satisfied and that the emergency use is reported to the IRB within 5 working days. Any subsequent use of the investigational drug in the facility requires IRB approval. However, FDA acknowledges that it would be inappropriate to deny emergency treatment to a second individual if the only obstacle is that the IRB has not had sufficient time to convene a meeting to review the issue. If it appears likely that the investigational drug may need to be used again, the IRB may request that a study application is submitted which would cover future uses.

FDA defines emergency use as the use of a test article in a life-threatening situation in which no standard acceptable treatment is available, and in which there is not sufficient time to obtain IRB approval [[21 CFR 56.102\(d\)](#)]. If all conditions described in [21 CFR 56.102\(d\)](#) exist, then the emergency exemption from prospective IRB approval found at [21 CFR 56.104\(c\)](#) may be used.

Life-threatening, for the purposes of [21 CFR 56.102\(d\)](#), includes both life-threatening and severely debilitating.

- **Life-threatening** means diseases or conditions where the likelihood of death is high unless the course of the disease is interrupted and diseases or conditions with potentially fatal outcomes, where the end point of clinical trial analysis is survival. The criteria for life-threatening do not require the condition to be immediately life-threatening or to immediately result in death. Rather, the subjects must be in a life-threatening situation requiring intervention before review at a convened meeting of the IRB is feasible.
- **Severely debilitating** means diseases or conditions that cause major irreversible morbidity. Examples of severely debilitating conditions include blindness, loss of arm, leg, hand or foot, loss of hearing, paralysis or stroke.

Unless the provisions for an emergency exception from the informed consent requirement are satisfied (see Section 17.7.1.4), informed consent must be obtained in accordance with [21 CFR 50](#) and documented in writing in accordance with [21 CFR 50.27](#).

The IRB must be notified within **5 working days** after an emergency exemption is used. The IRB Chair or designated IRB member will review the report to verify that circumstances of the emergency use conformed to FDA regulations. This must not be construed as IRB approval, as an exemption from the requirement for prospective IRB approval has been invoked. When appropriate, in the event a manufacturer requires documentation from the IRB prior to the emergency use, the IRB Chair or designee will review the proposed use, and, if appropriate, provide a written statement that the IRB is aware of the proposed use and considers the use to meet the requirements of [21 CFR 56.104\(c\)](#). Reports of emergency uses will be brought to the convened IRB for their information. The IRB should review:

1. Justification that the emergency criteria were met
2. Independent physician concurrence
3. Patient status report
4. A copy of the signed consent document, de-identified
5. MaineHealth Application Wizard

Investigators are reminded that they must comply with all other organizational policies and requirements applicable to the use of the investigational or unapproved drugs.

1.7.1.4 Emergency Exception from the Informed Consent Requirement

An exception under FDA regulations at [21 CFR 50.23\(a-c\)](#) permits the emergency use of an investigational drug without informed consent when the investigator and an independent physician who is not otherwise participating in the clinical investigation (the emergency use) certify in writing all four of the following conditions:

1. The subject is confronted by a life-threatening situation necessitating the use of the test article;
2. Informed consent cannot be obtained because of an inability to communicate with, or obtain legally effective consent from, the subject;
3. Time is not sufficient to obtain consent from the subject's LAR; and
4. No alternative method of approved or generally recognized therapy is available that provides an equal or greater likelihood of saving the life of the subject.

If immediate use of the test article is, in the investigator's opinion, required to preserve the life of the subject, and time is not sufficient to obtain the independent physician determination in advance of using the test article, the determinations of the clinical investigator shall be made and, within 5 working days after the use of the article, be reviewed and evaluated in writing by a physician who is not participating in the clinical investigation.

The IRB must be notified within **5 working days** when an emergency consent exception is invoked. The IRB Chair or designated IRB member will review the report to verify that circumstances of the emergency

exception conformed to FDA regulations. The following items should be made available for the IRB Chair or designee's review:

1. Justification that the emergency criteria were met
2. Independent physician concurrence
3. Patient status report
4. MaineHealth Application Wizard

1.7.2 Expanded Access to Investigational and Unapproved/Uncleared Medical Devices

As with investigational drugs, unapproved medical devices may normally only be used in humans in an approved clinical trial under the supervision of a participating clinical investigator. However, there are circumstances under which a health care provider may use an unapproved device outside of a clinical study when it is not possible to enroll a patient in a clinical study and the patient is facing life-threatening circumstances or suffering from a serious disease or condition for which no other alternative therapy or diagnostic exists or is a satisfactory option for the patient.

FDA has made the following mechanisms available for these circumstances:

- Emergency Use
- Compassionate Use (or Single Patient/Small Group Access)
- Treatment Use

Investigators seeking access to investigational or unapproved devices under one of the above provisions should work closely with the sponsor or manufacturer, the FDA, and the ORC, to ensure that proper regulatory procedures are followed.

FDA has made information about expanded access to medical devices available on a [website](#).

1.7.2.1 Compassionate Use of Investigational/Unapproved Medical Devices

The compassionate use provision under expanded access provides a mechanism for accessing investigational devices for an individual patient or small groups of patients when the treating physician believes the device may provide a diagnostic or treatment benefit. Compassionate use can be used for devices being studied in a clinical trial under an IDE for patients who do not qualify for inclusion in the trial, and for devices for which an IDE does not exist. The following criteria must be satisfied:

1. The patient has a life-threatening or serious disease or condition; and
2. No generally acceptable alternative treatment for the condition exists.

The medical device company must agree to make the medical device available for the proposed compassionate use. FDA and IRB approval are required before the device may be used under the compassionate use provision.

FDA Approval:

When **there is an IDE** for the device, the IDE sponsor submits an IDE supplement requesting approval for the compassionate use under [21 CFR 812.35\(a\)](#).

When **there is not an IDE** for the device, the physician or manufacturer submits the following information to the FDA:

1. A description of the device (provided by the manufacturer);
2. Authorization from the device manufacturer for the use;
3. A description of the patient's condition and the circumstances necessitating treatment or diagnostics (when seeking small group access, the number of patients to be treated);
4. A discussion of why alternative therapies/diagnostics are unsatisfactory and why the probable risk of using the investigational device is no greater than the probable risk from the disease or condition; and
5. The patient protection measures that will be followed, including:
 - a. A draft of the informed consent document that will be used;
 - b. Clearance from the institution as specified by their policies (see below);
 - c. Concurrence (approval) of the IRB Chair or Chair-designated IRB member (prior to FDA request when possible); and
 - d. An independent assessment from an uninvolved physician.

When IRB Chair approval cannot be obtained in advance of the submission to the FDA, the request should indicate that approval from the IRB Chair will be obtained prior to use of the device. Proof of IRB Chair approval must be submitted with the follow-up report to the FDA after the patient is treated (or the diagnostic is used).

When the compassionate use is conducted under an IDE, a licensed provider who receives an investigational device is an "investigator" under FDA regulations and is responsible and accountable for all applicable investigator responsibilities under [21 CFR 812](#) (IDE regulations), [21 CFR 50](#) (Informed Consent), and [21 CFR 56](#) (IRB).

When the provider obtains an IDE for compassionate use, the provider is considered a "sponsor-investigator" and is responsible for the responsibilities of both sponsors and investigators under [21 CFR 812](#), as applicable, including medical device reports and progress reports.

The provider is also responsible for following all applicable institutional and departmental policies and procedures as it relates to the compassionate use request.

IRB Review:

Unless the conditions that permit an emergency use exemption are satisfied (see Section 17.7.2.3), IRB approval must be obtained prior to initiating treatment with the investigational device. When the request is for single-patient compassionate use, the review may be conducted by the IRB Chair (or designee). Otherwise, the review must be conducted by the convened IRB.

Physicians using medical devices under compassionate use should develop and submit an appropriate plan and schedule for treating and monitoring the patient, taking into consideration the nature of the device and the needs of the patient. The plan should include monitoring to detect any possible problems arising from the use of the device.

To request IRB approval for compassionate use, investigators should contact the IRB office and submit the following via IRBNet:

1. A completed application and any additional documentation noted within it;
2. A copy of the information submitted to the FDA (and FDA approval, if available);
3. A copy of the device brochure, Instructions for Use, or other similar documentation that provides information regarding the potential risks and benefits of the device;
4. A copy of the plan for treating and monitoring the patient; and
5. A copy of the draft informed consent document.

The IRB may review the expanded access application prior to FDA approval being received but may condition approval upon receipt of FDA approval. The IRB will provide the investigator with written documentation of its review.

MaineHealth will consider reliance upon an external IRB for Compassionate Use protocols on a case-by-case basis when the IDE is held by a commercial sponsor and an external IRB has already approved the protocol and is willing to accept review and oversight of additional investigators/sites. Investigators should contact the ORC, to discuss IRB reliance for Compassionate Use protocols.

Post-Approval Requirements

Investigators are responsible for complying with any sponsor or FDA reporting requirements. The post-approval requirements for research described throughout this manual apply, including, but not limited to, prospective IRB approval of any proposed modifications to the plan or materials approved by the IRB unless the change is necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazard to the subject (in which case it must be promptly reported), reporting of unanticipated problems, noncompliance, complaints, and other reportable information, and for continuing review and study closure, as applicable. **Additionally**, a follow-up report to the FDA is required following a compassionate use by whomever submitted the original request to the FDA. The report should include summary information regarding patient outcome and any problems that occurred as a result of the device. A copy of the follow-up report to the FDA and any other post-approval submissions or reports to the FDA must be submitted to the IRB within 7 business days of the date of submission to the FDA.

1.7.2.2 Treatment Use of Investigational/Unapproved Medical Devices

During the course of a clinical trial under an IDE, if the data suggest that the device under study is effective, the trial may be expanded to include additional patients with life-threatening or serious diseases under the Treatment Use provision for expanded access. "Treatment Use" also applies to the use of a device for diagnostic purposes under these same conditions. [[21 CFR 812.36](#)]

The following criteria must be satisfied for Treatment Use to apply:

1. The device is intended to treat or diagnose a serious or immediately life-threatening disease or condition;
2. There is no comparable or satisfactory alternative device available to treat or diagnose the disease or condition in the intended patient population;
3. The device is under investigation in a controlled clinical trial for the same use under an approved IDE, or all clinical trials have been completed; and
4. The sponsor of the controlled clinical trial is pursuing marketing approval/clearance of the investigational device with due diligence.

The IDE sponsor is responsible for applying for a Treatment Use IDE.

A licensed provider who receives an investigational device for treatment use under a Treatment Use IDE is an “investigator” under FDA regulations and is responsible and accountable for all applicable investigator responsibilities under [21 CFR 812](#) (IDE regulations), [21 CFR 50](#) (Informed Consent), and [21 CFR 56](#) (IRB).

IRB Review:

IRB approval is required before the investigational device/diagnostic is used. Standard procedures for IRB submissions, and organizational approvals are to be followed.

MaineHealth will consider reliance upon an external IRB for Treatment Use IDE protocols on a case-by-case basis when an external IRB has already approved the protocol and is willing to accept review and oversight of additional investigators/sites. Investigators should contact the ORC to discuss IRB reliance for Treatment Use IDEs.

Post-Approval Requirements

Investigators are responsible for complying with any sponsor or FDA reporting requirements. The post-approval requirements for research described throughout this manual apply, including, but not limited to, prospective IRB approval of any proposed modifications to the plan or materials approved by the IRB unless the change is necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazard to the subject (in which case it must be promptly reported), for reporting of unanticipated problems, noncompliance, complaints, and other reportable information, and for continuing review and study closure, as applicable. **Additionally**, the semi-annual (applicable until the marketing application is filed) or annual (applicable after the marketing application is filed) progress report from the sponsor must be submitted to the IRB within 7 business days of receipt.

1.7.2.3 Emergency Use of Investigational Devices

FDA regulations permit the [emergency use of an investigational or unapproved device](#) without prior approval by the FDA or IRB when an appropriately trained and licensed health care provider determines that:

- The patient has a life-threatening or serious disease or condition that needs immediate treatment;
- No generally acceptable alternative treatment for the condition exists; and
- Because of the immediate need to use the device, there is no time to use existing procedures to obtain FDA approval for the use.

FDA expects the provider to make the determination that the above criteria are satisfied, to assess the potential for benefit from the use of the unapproved device, and to have substantial reason to believe that benefits will exist. **Because prior FDA approval is not required, FDA expects providers planning the emergency use of an investigational device to obtain as many of the following as possible:**

- An independent assessment from an uninvolved physician;
- Authorization from the device manufacturer;
- Concurrence of the IRB Chair or designee;
- Institutional clearance; and
- Informed consent from the patient or legally authorized representative.

At MaineHealth, providers planning the emergency use of an investigational or unapproved device must contact the HRPP/IRB office as early in the process as possible. The following are required to be submitted, along with satisfaction of FDA requirements above:

1. Justification that the emergency criteria were met
2. Independent physician concurrence
3. Patient status report
4. MaineHealth Application Wizard

The IRB Chair or designee will review the information provided and determine whether the use conforms with FDA's requirements and expectations and whether the provisions for the protection of the patient appear adequate using the applicable criteria at 21 CFR 50 and 56 as guidelines (e.g., minimization of risks, risk/benefit, safety monitoring, informed consent, etc.).

The emergency use must be reported to the FDA by the IDE Sponsor, when one exists, or by the provider if no IDE exists. Information regarding what to include in the report and where to submit it is available on [FDA's website](#). When the provider is responsible for the FDA report, a copy of the report and any related correspondence must be submitted to the ORC.

Reports of emergency uses will be brought to the convened IRB for their information.

Providers are reminded that they must comply with all other organizational policies and requirements applicable to the use of the investigational or unapproved devices.

1.8 Charging Subjects for Investigational Products

FDA regulations do not prohibit charging subjects or their insurers for investigational products so long as those charges comply with specified criteria. FDA approval of such charges does not obviate the investigator's and IRB's responsibility to minimize risks to subjects (Beneficence), to ensure that the risks and burdens associated with research are equitably distributed (Justice), and to ensure that subjects are properly informed and not unduly influenced to accept an otherwise unacceptable risk or cost in order to access a benefit (Respect for Persons). Any costs to subjects or insurers must be described in the IRB application and informed consent document.

1.8.1 Charging for Investigational Medical Devices and Radiological Health Products

IDE regulations allow sponsors to charge for an investigational device, however, the charge may not exceed the amount necessary to recover the costs of manufacture, research, development, and handling of the investigational device [[21 CFR 812.7\(b\)](#)]. Sponsors must justify the proposed charges for the device in the IDE application, state the amount to be charged, and explain why the charge does not constitute commercialization [[21 CFR 812.20\(b\)\(8\)](#)].

1.8.2 Charging for Investigational Drugs and Biologics

In 2009, FDA updated its rules at 21 CFR 312 regarding charging for Investigational Drugs Under an IDE. These rules:

- Provide general criteria for authorizing charging for an investigational drug [[21 CFR 312.8\(a\)](#)]
- Provide criteria for charging for an investigational drug in a clinical trial [[21 CFR 312.8\(b\)](#)]
- Set forth criteria for charging for an investigational drug for an expanded access for treatment use [[21 CFR 312.8\(c\)](#)]
- Establish criteria for determining what costs can be recovered when charging for an investigational drug [[21 CFR 312.8\(d\)](#)]

Additional information is available in FDA guidance: [Charging for Investigational Drugs Under an IND — Questions and Answers](#).