Introduction

This guidance document provides information about requesting waivers and exceptions to informed consent, as permitted by regulation. Investigators are required to obtain the legally effective informed consent of each participant or their legally-authorized representative, unless the IRB approves a consent procedure which does not include, or which alters, some or all of the elements of informed consent.

Waiver of Documentation for Oral Consent

Investigators may request a waiver for documenting signed informed consent in two situations:

Situation 1:
- The research presents no more than minimal risk of harm to participants, and
- The research involves no procedures for which written consent is normally required outside of the research context.

Situation 2:
- The only record linking the participant and the research would be the consent document;
- The principal risk would be potential harm resulting from a breach of confidentiality;
- Each participant will be asked whether the participant wants documentation linking the participant with the research, and the participant's wishes will govern; and
- The research is not a clinical investigation subject to FDA regulations.

The IRB will often require Investigators to provide a study information sheet to participants. When a study information sheet is not required, the IRB requires an oral script or outline of the planned consent process. Another alternative is the use of an introductory paragraph at the top of the study instrument (e.g., questionnaire) or an introductory letter attached to the study instrument, which includes a statement that return of the questionnaire represents consent to participate in the project.
IMPORTANT NOTES:
• Study information sheets, introductory letters, oral scripts and outlines require IRB review and approval before they are used.
• Study information sheets, introductory letters, oral scripts and outlines must include the required elements of informed consent. See OHRPP Guidance, Obtaining and Documenting Informed Consent.
• Template information sheets and scripts are available on the OHRPP website.

Waiver or Alteration of Informed Consent

Investigators may request a complete waiver for obtaining consent (or an alteration of some or all of the elements of informed consent) in two situations:

Situation 1 (Commonly Used): Waiver for Minimal Risk Research
• The research involves no more than minimal risk to the participants; and
• The waiver or alteration will not adversely affect the rights and welfare of the participants; and
• The research could not practicably be carried out without the waiver or alteration; and
• Whenever appropriate, the participants or legally authorized representatives will be provided with additional pertinent information after participation.
• If the research involved using identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens, the research could not practicably be carried out without using such information or biospecimens in an identifiable format.

Situation 2 (Rarely Used): Waiver for Research Activities Designed to Study Certain Aspects of Public Benefit or Service Programs
• The research or demonstration project is to be conducted by or subject to the approval of state or local government officials and is designed to study, evaluate, or otherwise examine:
  o Public benefit or service programs;
  o Procedures for obtaining benefits or services under those programs;
  o Possible changes in or alternatives to those programs or procedures; or
  o Possible changes in methods or levels of payment for benefits or services under those programs; and
• The research could not practicably be carried out without the waiver or alteration.

IMPORTANT NOTES:
• When an IRB waives the requirement to obtain informed consent, it waives the entire requirement for informed consent.
• When the IRB grants an alteration of some or all of the elements of the informed consent (e.g., removes a required element of consent from the document), obtaining informed consent is still required.
• Alterations of informed consent are typically restricted to studies that involve deception or incomplete disclosure, both of which must be justified in the protocol or IRB application.

Screening Procedures

Screening with No Participant Contact:
This type of screening involves access to and use of private information to identify/recruit eligible participants without consent. Examples include:
• Reviewing medical records.
• Using an existing data set or accessing a data repository

**Screening with Participant Contact:**
This type of screening involves collection or recording of private information from or about a person with their oral consent. For example, screening interested people who respond to an advertisement to confirm basic eligibility.

The Revised Common Rule, effective January 21, 2019, outlines the following conditions for IRB approval of a research proposal that involves screening procedures, 45 CFR 46.116(g):

*Screening, recruiting, or determining eligibility.* An IRB may approve a research proposal in which an investigator will obtain information or biospecimens for the purpose of screening, recruiting, or determining the eligibility of prospective subjects without the informed consent of the prospective subject or the subject’s legally authorized representative, if either of the following conditions are met:

1. The investigator will obtain information through oral or written communication with the prospective subject or legally authorized representative, or
2. The investigator will obtain identifiable private information or identifiable biospecimens by accessing records or stored identifiable biospecimens.

Due to this updated information in the Revised Common Rule, investigators no longer need to request approval of waivers of informed consent for screening, however applications must still describe the screening procedures.

For more information regarding screening activities, see OHRPP Guidance and Procedure: Recruitment Methods and Materials.

**Exceptions from Informed Consent Requirements**

*Emergency Use of a Test Article (Drug/Device):* Emergency use of an investigational drug/device for patient care requires the treating physician to obtain the informed consent of the patient or a legally-authorized representative, unless the criteria in 21 CFR 50.23(a) are met. Because there is no equivalent provision in DHHS regulations, this exception may only be used for the emergency use of a test article for purposes of patient care, which is not “research”. For more information, see OHRPP Guidance and Procedure: Emergency Use of a Test Article.

*Planned Emergency Research:* Conducting planned research in life-threatening situations may allow for exception from informed consent requirements as provided for in 21 CFR 50.24 (and in a corresponding waiver from the Secretary of HHS for research not regulated by the FDA). See the OHRPP Guidance and Procedure: Research in an Emergency Setting for more information.

**Regulations and References**

**DHHS**
- General Requirements for Informed Consent; Elements of informed Consent; Waiver or Alteration of Consent: 45 CFR 46.116
- Documentation of Informed Consent; Waiver of Documentation of Informed Consent (Oral Consent): 45 CFR 46.117
- OHRPP Guidance Documents on Informed Consent

**FDA**
- General Requirements for Informed Consent: 21 CFR 50.20
- Waiver of Documentation of Informed Consent (Oral Consent): 21 CFR 56.109(c)
- Exception from Informed Consent (Emergency Use of Test Article): 21 CFR 50.23
- Exception from Informed Consent (Emergency Research): 21 CFR 50.24
- FDA Guide to Informed Consent Information Sheet
- FDA Guidance on Informed Consent for In Vitro Diagnostic Device Studies Using Leftover Human Specimens that are Not Individually Identifiable

Change history:
04/15/2022: Added 45 CFR 46.116 language to requirements for approving waivers and alterations of consent based on the Revised Common Rule; removed the section on waiver of informed consent for in vitro diagnostic device studies using de-identified specimens; removed references to webIRB; updated links.
2/26/2019 – removed language describing requirement for waivers for screening and included the additional related element of informed consent based on Revised Common Rule.