

History & Evolution of Post Approval Monitoring

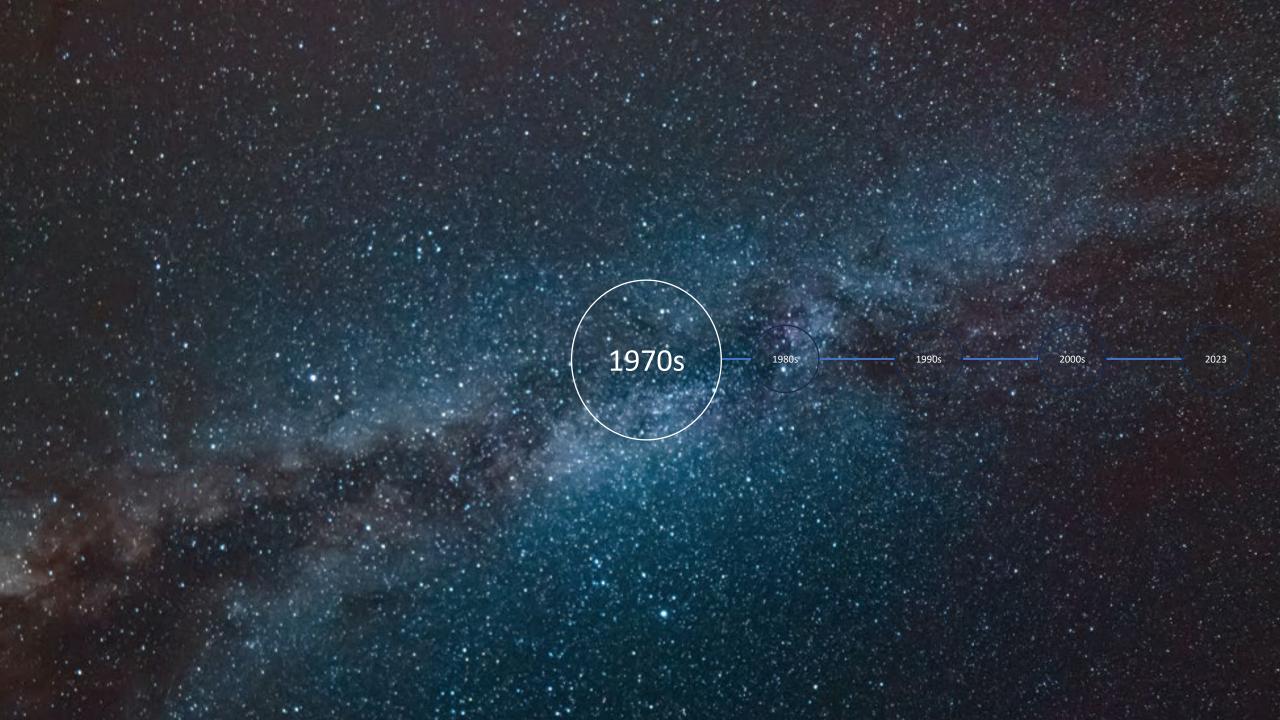


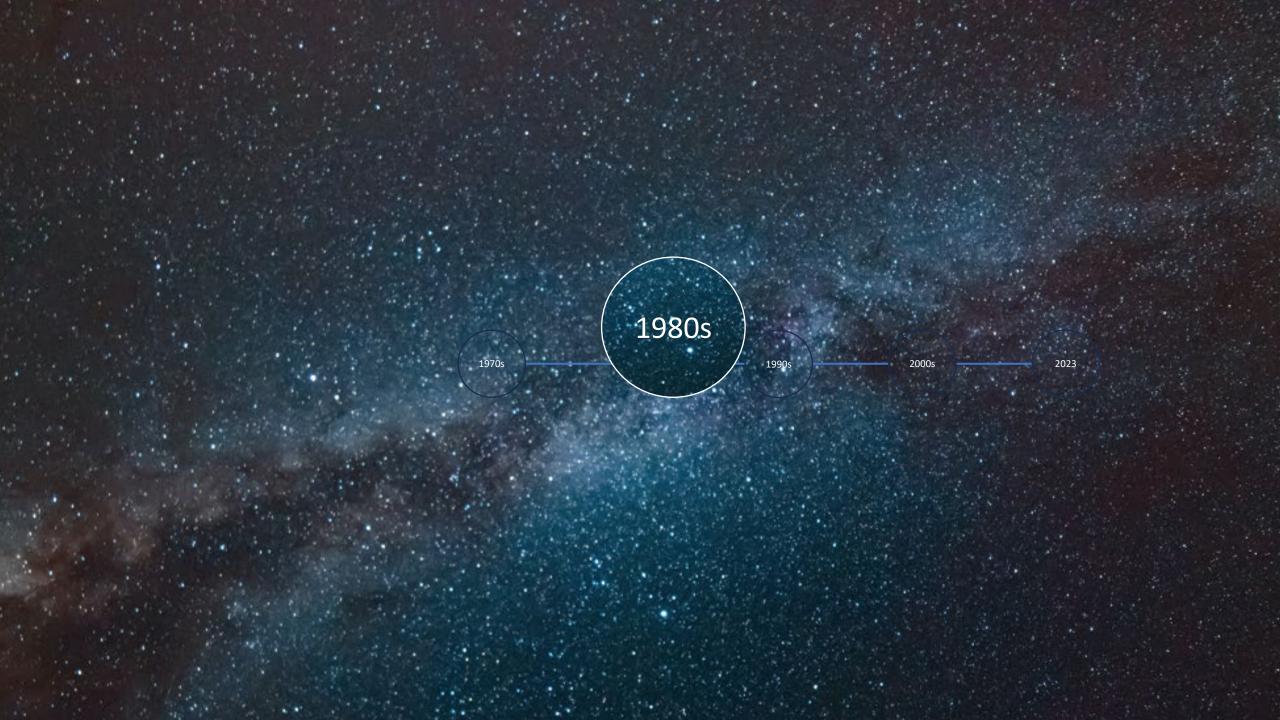
Lauren Cantamessa Assistant Director, Office of Research Compliance, IBC/IACUC Program Manager

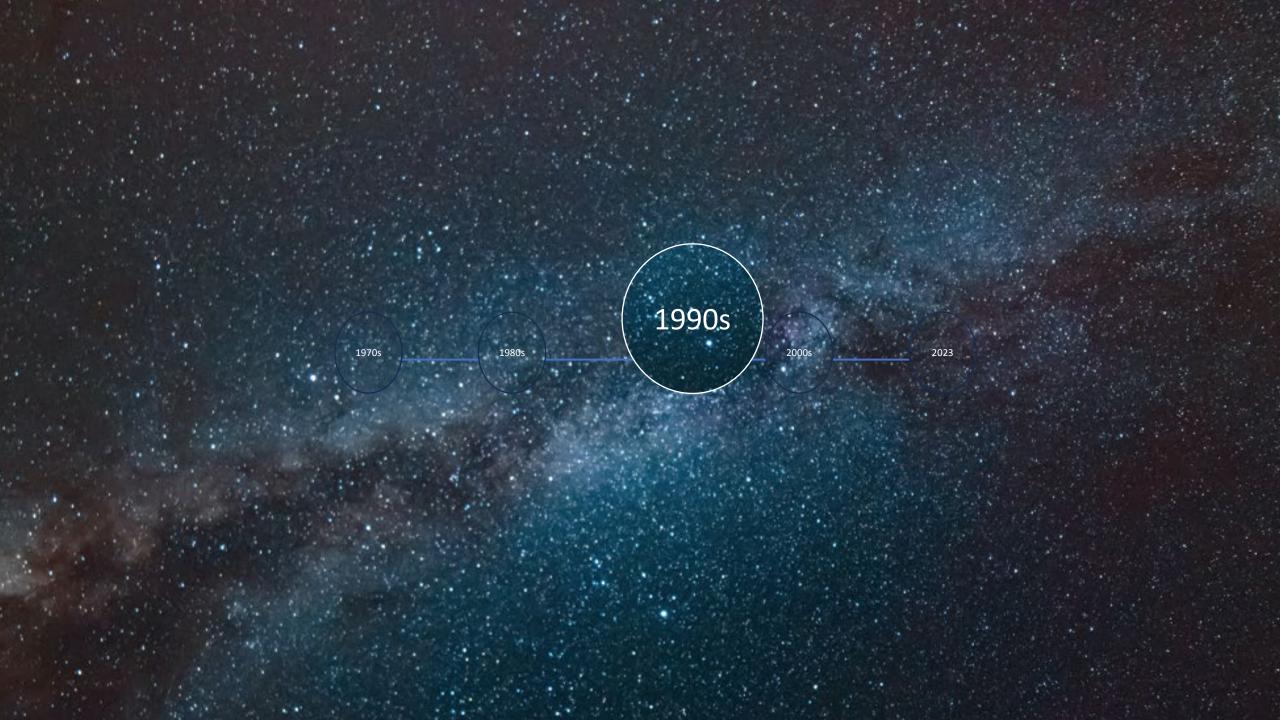
Disclaimer

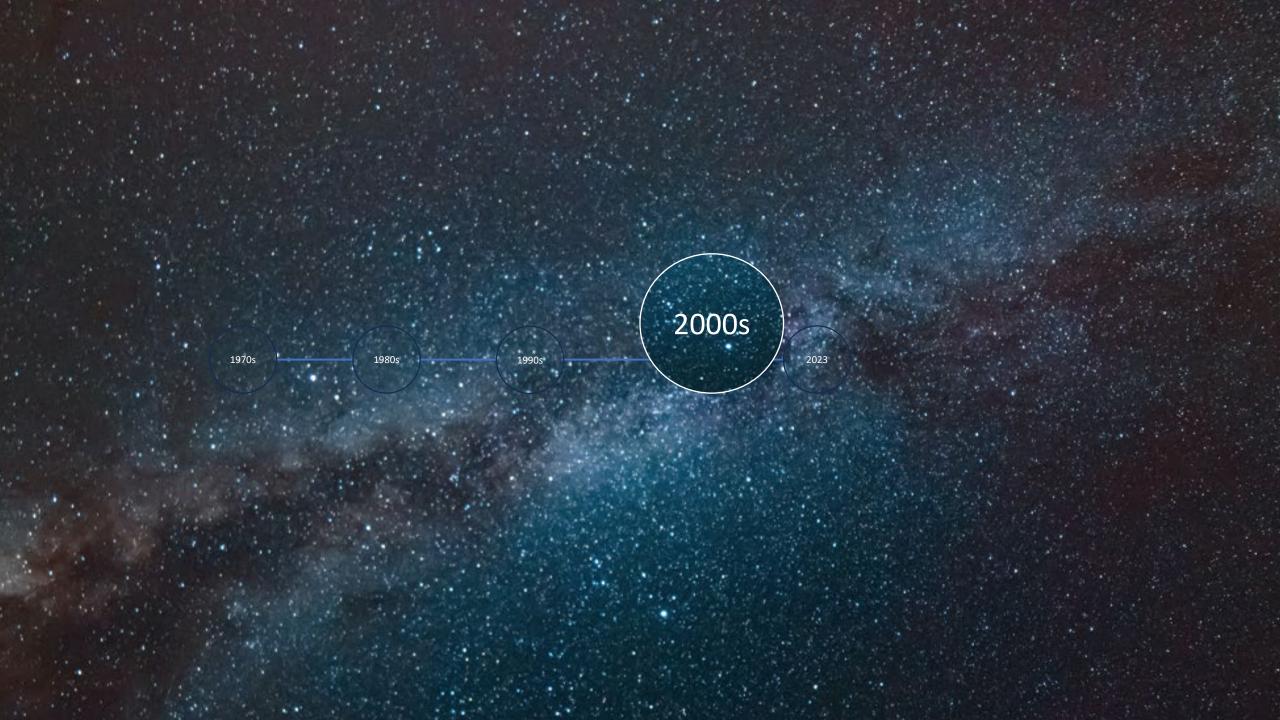
The opinions expressed are those of the presenters and may not necessarily reflect Montana State University.

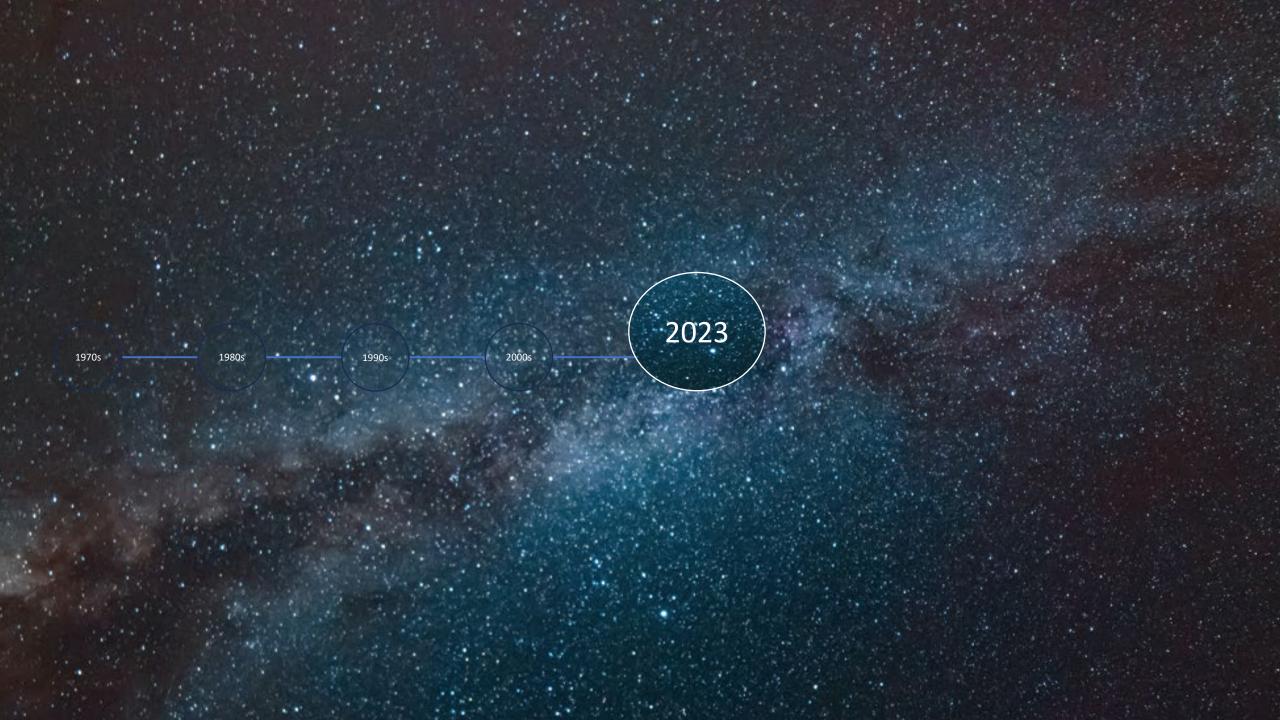




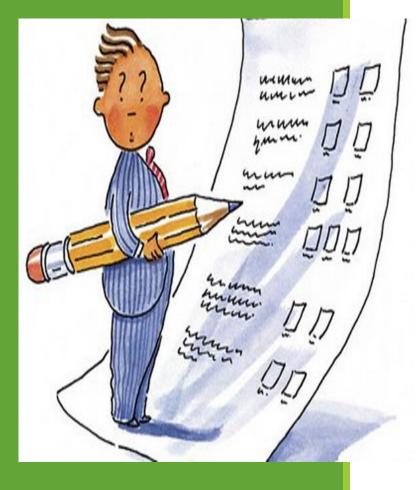








Define Post Approval Monitoring



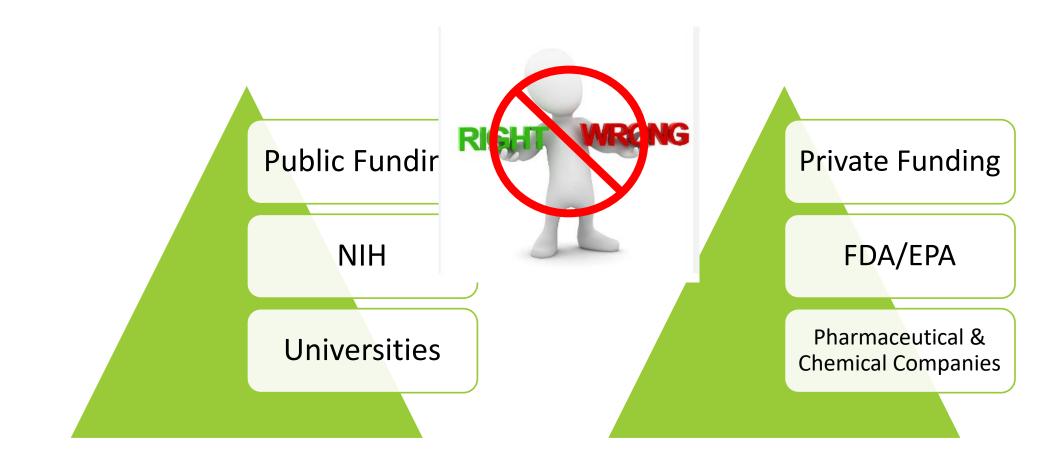
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Post approval monitoring (PAM) is a program that monitors active projects to confirm that the research is being conducted as approved, thus ensuring compliance with the federal regulations, policies and guidelines that govern the protection of study participants.

Post-approval monitoring, also known as post-marketing surveillance or post-authorization
asfety surveillance, refers to the systematic and ongoing process of collecting and
evaluating safety and effectiveness data for a product after it has been approved for
marketing or authorized for use.

IACUC post-approval monitoring refers to the ongoing monitoring and oversight activities Conducted by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) after a research protocol involving animals has been approved. The purpose of post-approval monitoring is to ensure that the approved protocol is being followed correctly, animal welfare is maintained, and compliance with regulatory requirements is upheld throughout the duration of the study.

Biomedical Research in the 1970's







- Tuskeegee Syphilis Study
- Willowbrook Hepatitis Study
- Fernald State School Trials





- Industrial Biotest Laboratories
- G.D. Searle & Company





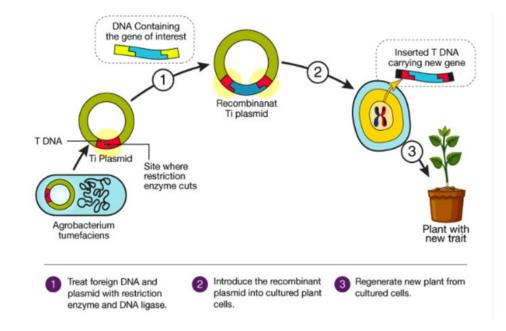






rDNA









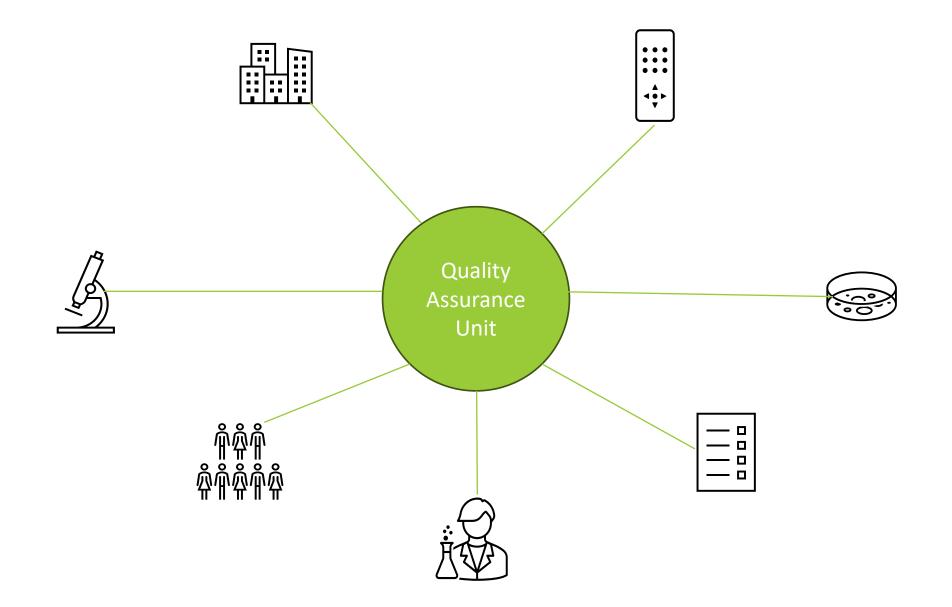




§ 58.35 Quality assurance unit.

(a) A testing facility shall have a quality assurance unit which shall be responsible for monitoring each study to assure management that the facilities, equipment, personnel, methods, practices, records, and controls are in conformance with the regulations in this part. For any given study, the quality assurance unit shall be entirely separate from and independent of the personnel engaged in the direction and conduct of that study.

Quality Assurance unit







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to experiment on, eat, wear, use for entertainment, or abuse in any other way.



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THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

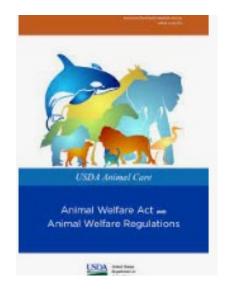
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services National Institutes of Health Offer of Informacy Autoral Welfor

Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals



1985/86

IACUC











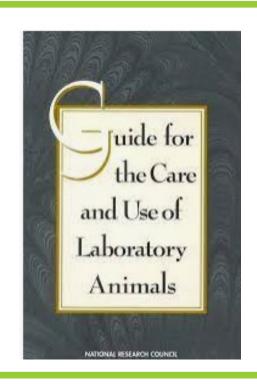
PRIMOR

PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY IN MEDICINE AND RESEARCH



Association for the Accreditation of Human Research Protection Programs, Inc.





2011

"PAM is considered here in the broadest sense, consisting of all types of protocol monitoring after the IACUC's initial protocol approval."

IBC

IACUC

Research Compliance



Next to doing the right thing, the most important thing is to let people know your're doing the right thing. J.D Rockefellar

Post Approval Monitoring:

Are we doing what we said we'd do?

Amy Robison – Interim Biosafety Officer



Disclaimer

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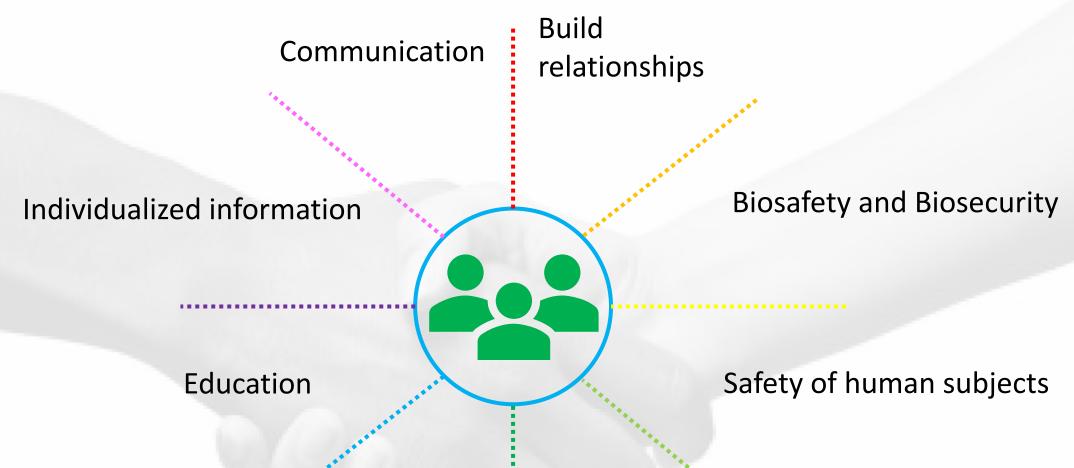


PAM Objectives

- Internal process
- Support and guidance
- Targeted researcher education
- Educational needs
- Identification of strengths
- Preparation for external audits



Benefits of PAM



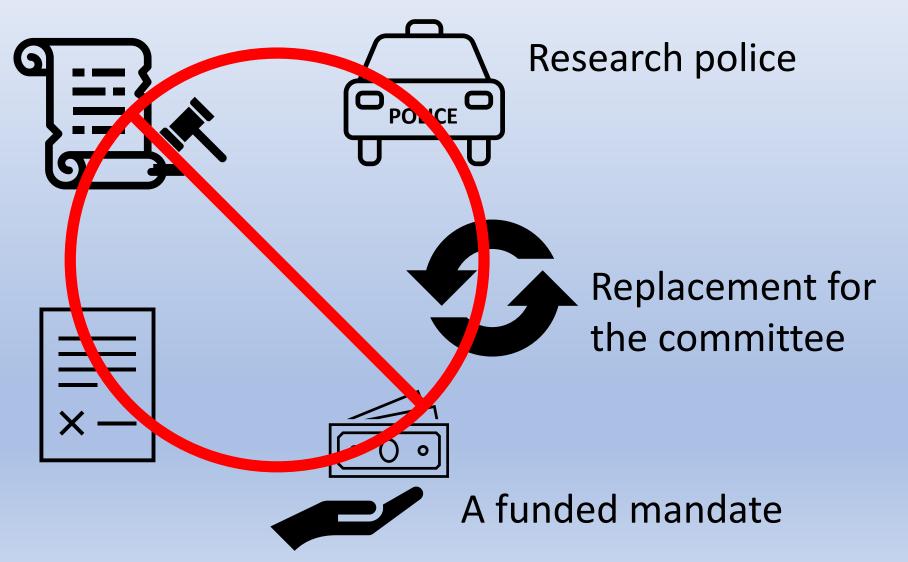
Recommendations

Animal welfare

What the PAM is not?!

New ground or a new regulation

Required by sponsors or federal agencies (USDA, PHS, CDC, APHIS, etc.)



liaison guide network **7** colleague associate ally officer cooperation monitor 3 aborator 3 collaborator em comrade partner connection

Visiting Labs



•Prepare

Engage

Show interest

•Observe

•Attitude is Everything!



Continue the loop



- POST-ASSESSMENT Follow up
- Terminology is everything!
- Culture of Compliance ≠ Compliance police

Is your PAM working?

Amendment requests Self-assessment Protocol submission quality goes UP! Analysis events Increased research comunity relationships

Select Approved Protocol Drag a column header and drop it h Protocol # 2022-97-IBC 2023-64-IBC 2022-399-IBC 2021-62-IBC 2023-468-IBC 2021-75-IBC 2022-105-IBC 2021-77-IBC 2023-466-IBC

	Protocol #	
	2022-109-IA	
	2022-215-IA	
	2022-158-IA	
	2022-202-IA	
	2023-311-IA	
	2021-176-IA	
	2022-94-IA	
	2023-238-IA	
	2023-65-IA	
	2022-190-IA	
	2022-213-IA	
•		

Select Approved Protocol







2022-106-IBC

2022-36-IBC

Total Records: 100

< 1

Identify

Mountains & Minds

Hello Dr. xxx,

Your IACUC protocol xxx has been selected to be reviewed through the IACUC's Post Approval Monitoring (PAM) process. This monitoring is simply one method whereby the IACUC, through the conduct of periodic reviews of programs and procedures, ensures that animal studies are being performed in compliance with approved protocols as dictated by the federal Animal Welfare Act and the *Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals*.

IACUC representative(s) would like to meet with you and key members of your staff to discuss your protocol, review records and monitor animal procedures associated with the protocol.

Could you please supply us with a few days and times within the next three weeks that are amenable to such meetings and/or monitoring? We would like to meet in a conference room or office initially, and then observe some animal procedures. Thank you for your cooperation and support to help strengthen MSU's animal programs.

Attached is the PAM Checklist we will use for reviewing your protocol.

Regards,





Mountains & Minds

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	S
	15	16	17	18	19	20	2
					Free		
8 AM		Tentative	Busy	Tentative		Tentative	
		Busy	Busy		Bus y		••••
9 AM		Busy	Busy		Bus y		
10 AM			Busy	Busy	_	Bus	
		Busy				y Ten	
11 AM		Busy				tati ve	
12 PM						Tentative	
1 PM							
2 PM					Busy		
3 PM			Bus				_
4 PM			y Bus	Busy			
5 PM							





Schedule

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I no blood from either protocol. IRB numbers: NJ-H041618 --- closed NJ-H020818 _ closed this summer

A growing body of research documents a relationship between our socioeconomic exposures and physical health across the lifespan. More specifically, evidence suggests that early life family environments characterized by conflict or abuse, and socioeconomic adversity increase risk for ill health in adulthood, while positive qualities in the early family environment may protect from the negative health consequences associated with these exposures (John-Henderson, Rheinschmidt, Mendoza-Denton, Francis, 2015; John-Henderson, Marsland, Kamarck, Muldoon, Manuck, 2015; John-Henderson, Kamarck, Muldoon, Manuck, 2015; Chen, Miller, Kobor, Cole, 2011). Retrospective studies indicate that early life family conflict shapes social interactions in adulthood (John-Henderson et al., 2015). However, little is known about how early life familial and socioeconomic exposures interact to inform important health behaviors, social interactions, and access to social support among college students.

In this study, we will utilize ecological momentary assessment which will allow for the measurement of the nature and frequency of stress exposure and social interactions, ambulatory blood pressure, and health behaviors (e.g., sleep, diet) as they unfold in real time on the participant's own smartphone. This design offers an important advantage compared to in-lab assessments of these measures as they avoid recollection errors or bias, and provide a dynamic picture of how these measures may change over the course of the day and from day to day, and further how differences in socioeconomic status may affect these factors in the individual's environment on a daily basis. Specifically, participants will be asked about their current mood, recent social interactions, dietary intake, and perceived stress.

In addition, we will collect salivary and dried blood spot samples to assess levels of biomarkers associated with disease risk. Specifically, we will measure systemic levels of immune system inflammatory markers (e.g., interleukin-6) in dried blood spot samples. Elevated levels of IL-6 associate with increased risk for numerous diseases including cardiovascular disease. In addition we will use salivary samples to measure circulating levels of cortisol. This research design will allow us to consider the relationship between a physiological measure over the course of the day (ambulatory blood pressure), daily social, psychological and behavioral factors with a known marker of disease risk.

We will utilize enzyme linked immunosorbent assays to measure levels of salivary cortisol and levels of inflammation from dried blood spot samples. For the blood spot samples we will follow the protocol developed by McDade (2012) for a highly sensitive immunoassay for interleukin-6 in dried blood spot samples. To summarize, we will use a HTS filter plate and elute two 5 mm hole punches from the dried blood spot samples in 100 microliters of PBS in each well. The plate will be covered with a plate cover and will incubate at 4C overnight on top of a NUNC 96 well plate. The next morning, the HTS plate will be stacked on top of an R&D HS IL-6 ELISA plate and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 2000 rpm. The plate will incubate with shaking at 500 rpm at room temperature for 2 hours. The plate will then be washed 6 times with the wash buffer provided in the ELISA kit after which 200 microliters of conjugate will be added. The plate incubates for another 2 hours and then is washed again 6 times. Then 50 microliters of substrate is added to each well and the plate incubates for 60 minutes. Then 50 microliters of amplifier solution is added to each well and the plate incubates for 30 minutes. Finally, 50 microliters of stop solution is added and the plate will be read at 450 nm within 30 minutes.

Salivary samples will be spun down in the centrifuged and then analyzed using the Salimetrics cortisol ELISA.

not listed on protocot Sample collection and handling: Dried blood spots are collected in 414 Traphagen hall using a single-use finger lancet. Each

participant will place 5 spots of blood from the finger on a protein saver card. This card is placed in a specimen ziploc bag and stored in a -20 Freezer in Leon Johnson Hall. Saliva samples are collected using the Sarstedt Collection device. Participants place the swab in their mouth for 60 seconds and then place it back in the collection device. Samples are then stored in a -80 freezer in 523 Leon Johnson Hall. Dried blood spots samples will be eluted when ready for ELISA analysis (using the procedure outlined previously) and saliva samples will be spun down in a centrifuge in 523 Leon Johnson before analysis for cortisol levels using the salimetrics ELISA.

All unused samples will be autoclaved and disposed of in accordance with BSL2 protocol for sample disposal.

treezer inventory

If collecting, need to have an active IPB

Confidentiality Statement Page 5 of 18 0 18 Yes identifiers, need IRB no identifiers, class need IRB This form is used for Post-Approval Monitoring (PAM) by the Office of Research Compliance of all laboratories that have a current IBC protocol at Montana State University. MSU has made a commitment to maintain a program in accordance with the current edition of the Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories, the NIH Guidelines, USDA/APHIS permitting requirements, OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, and all MSU biosafety policies.

Questions/Concerns/Comments: Please call MSU Biosafety Officer Ryan Bartlett Phone: 406-994-6733 Email: rvan.bartlett@montana.edu

References: Biosafety in Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories (BMBL) 6th Edition NIH Guidelines for Research Involving Recombinant or Synthetic Nucleic Acid Molecules MSU Biosafety Manual

1.0 Protocol Information

1.1 Are all personnel performing work on the protocol are listed? (If human-derived materials are used, all staff who are present during work are listed.) trainina 1.2 All IBC related records (CITI or in-person training, risk assessment, etc.) are retained in an accessible les location for study personnel. 1.3 Are all building and room numbers where work with biological agents listed on the protocol? 1.4 Is the protocol associated with any other protocols (IACUC, IRB, IBC, RAD)? VCS (4-8) butnot ccurate workon 1.4.1 Are associated protocols listed in TOPAZ? updating 1.5 If there were any changes (personnel, procedures, etc.) to the approved protocol since the last review, was an amendment submitted to the IBC? amend ment 9/2/22 - amend personnel. 1.6 Has the study been audited by a funding or other agency (NIH, NSF, CDC, USDA)? no 1.6.1 Is there documentation? NIA 1.6.2 Have any corrective actions been completed? NIA

2.0 Biological Agent Information

2.1 Are all biological agents being used listed on the protocol with accurate Genus, species, and strain? 2.2 Are the biological agents being worked with at the appropriate physical containment level (i.e., biosafety level)? Where the saliva + blood samples pipetted? of. an benchtop. 2.3 Are all relevant pathogen safety data sheets (PSDS) available for lab staff? 2.4 Are any biological toxins listed on the protocol? 2.4.1 Are the amounts possessed within limits?

2.5 Is any work with recombinant or synthetic nucleic acid molecules performed for this protocol? 2.5.1 Are all hosts, vectors, and genes of interest listed? 2.5.2 Are all relevant NIH Guidelines being followed?

3.0 Biological Material Storage Information	0.0
3.1 An accurate inventory of biological materials is available.	good, on doors of ctreetors
3.2 Containers are labeled in accordance with MSU requirements.	comple stickers
3.3 If required, biological materials are stored in a locked location.	



Prepare

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Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Office of Research Compliance P.O. Box 173085 Bozeman, MT 59717

Post Approval Monitoring Checklist

IACUC Protocol#:

Date: _____

Person/s performing PAM: _____

Other associated protocols (e.g., IBC): _____

This form is used for Post-Approval Monitoring (PAM) by IACUC members of all laboratories that conduct any animal research, research training, experimentation, biological testing, or related activities involving live vertebrate animals at Montana State University. As an OLAW-assured institution, MSU has made a commitment to maintain a program in accordance with the current edition of the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals".

Instructions: Complete this form manually while performing PAM inspection of PI's protocol. NOTE that CTI stands for "corrected at time of inspection"

Protocol and Personnel	Yes	No	NA	сті	Comments
The PI and all project personnel have access to the most recent version of the protocol					
Modifications have been submitted for any changes to the protocol, including personnel					
All personnel working on the project are listed on the protocol and have completed ARC and CITI Training					
All personnel on this protocol have reviewed the protocol with the PI or other senior personnel					
Each building and room number where animals are					
taken outside of the ARC are listed on the protocol Additional notes: General Procedures	Yes	No	NA	сті	Comments
Additional notes:	Yes	No	NA	сті	Comments
Additional notes: General Procedures Procedures used are the same as those described in the protocol Species and numbers of animals are consistent with	Yes	No	NA	сті	Comments
General Procedures Procedures used are the same as those described in the		No	NA	сті	Comments



Office of Research Compliance Institutional Review Board 123 Hamilton Hall 406-994-4706

Post Approval Monitoring Checklist

PI: _____ Date: _____

IRB#:

Project title:

Person/s performing PAM:

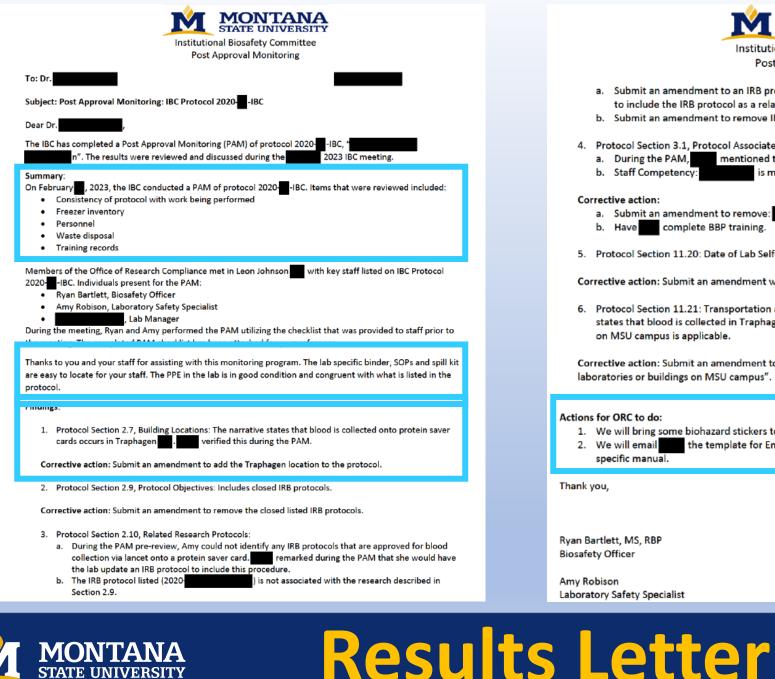
Related protocols (i.e., IBC):

Approval and Record Keeping	Yes	No	NA	сті	Comments
The project has current IRB approval.					
Are all personnel listed on the protocol?					
Have protocol personnel completed training - including a base human subjects research course, study-specific, etc.? Is there documentation?					
All IRB related records (approval letters, protocol form, consent forms, recruitment material, correspondence, etc.) are retained in an accessible location for protocol personnel.					
Are there procedures in place to retain records for 3 years after the research is complete? Show current storage for existing subject records.					
Consents	Yes	No	NA	сті	Comments
Are the enrollment numbers less than or equal to the number approved by the IRB in experimental (research) and control (normal) groups?					
Does the consent process match the latest IRB approved procedure?					
Do the subjects receive a signed copy of the consent form or at a minimum offered the opportunity to do so?					



MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY INTERVIEW/Observe

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STATE UNIVERSITY

b. Submit an amendment to remove IRB Protocol 2020-Protocol Section 3.1, Protocol Associates: a. During the PAM, mentioned that two people listed are no longer in the lab. b. Staff Competency: is missing Bloodborne Pathogens Training. Corrective action: Submit an amendment to remove: complete BBP training. b. Have 5. Protocol Section 11.20: Date of Lab Self-Inspection is out of date. Corrective action: Submit an amendment with the updated date. 6. Protocol Section 11.21: Transportation and Shipment of Biological Agents: Since the narrative Section 2.9 states that blood is collected in Traphagen and stored in Leon Johnson, transportation between buildings on MSU campus is applicable.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Institutional Biosafety Committee

Post Approval Monitoring

a. Submit an amendment to an IRB protocol. After approval, submit an amendment to the IBC protocol

Corrective action: Submit an amendment to check the box for "transporting biological agents between laboratories or buildings on MSU campus".

Actions for ORC to do:

1. We will bring some biohazard stickers to the lab to apply to new equipment.

to include the IRB protocol as a related protocol.

the template for Emergency Contacts from the Biosafety website to update the lab We will email specific manual.

Thank you,

Ryan Bartlett, MS, RBP **Biosafety Officer**

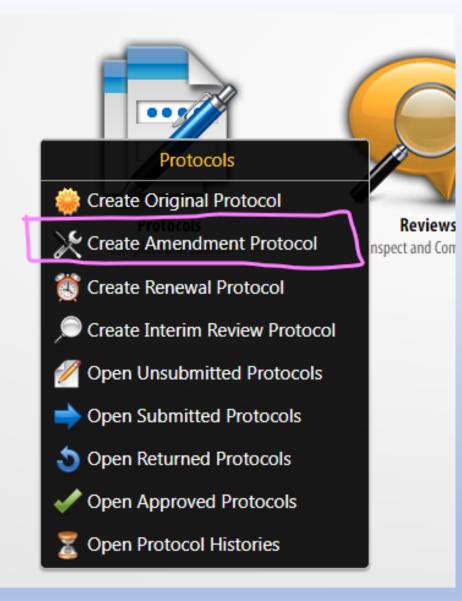
Amy Robison Laboratory Safety Specialist

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Date of PAM	Protocol	<u>PI</u>	Finding	CAP	Completion date
			1. Protocol Section 2.9, Protocol Objectives: a. Includes closed	a. Submit an amendment to remove the closed IRB protocols. B.	
			IRB protocols. B. The narrative states that blood is collected on	PI must provide written confirmation that blood spots are no	
			protein saver cards in Traphagen 414. In follow up with the	longer being collected, and clarification if blood spot cards are	
			Principal Investigator, it was stated that blood spots are no	being stored and utilized for research. Sumbit an amendment to	
2/10/2023	2020- IBC		longer being collected as part of this research project.	remove the collection of blood samples.	5/9/2023
			2. Protocol Section 2.10, Related Research Protocols: The IRB	Submit an amendment to remove IRB Protocol 2020-76-	
			protocol listed (2020-76-JC080420-FCR) in not associated with	JC080420-FCR. Ensure the accurate, approved IRB is included in	
			the research described in Section 2.9.	Related Research Protcols.	5/9/2023
			3. Protocol Section 3.1, Protocol Associates: a. During the PAM,		
			mentioned two people listed are no longer in the lab. B.		
			Staff cempetency: Complements is missing Bloodborne Pathogens	a. Submit an amendment to remove: Reter Accurd and Jee	
			Training.	tensen. B. Have complete BBP training.	5/9/2023







MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Amendments

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Completion date	Action/change	indicates completed
		7 day email notification sent
5/9/2023	checked 5/5/23: a. not done, b. not done.	5/9/23
5/0/2022	checked 5/5/23: not done	
5/9/2023	checked 5/5/25. Not done	
5/9/2023	checked 5/5/23: a. not done, b. not done.	





Mountains & Minds

Conclusion

Thank you!

Amy Robison – Interim Biosafety Officer amanda.robison@montana.edu 406-994-6733