

IRB Member Conflicting Interests

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Outline

- What is a Conflicting Interest?
- Examples
- Management of Conflicting Interests

What is a Conflicting Interest

- A Conflicting Interest is anything that might appear to make an IRB member biased in the review of a study
- Conflicting Interests aren't necessarily bad, but they do need to be managed
- Can include:
 - Self, spouse, or child involvement in the research under review
 - Self, spouse, or child ownership interest or other relationship with
 - The study sponsor
 - The study product
 - A competitor
- Full definition available in SOP [OIA-001](#)

Examples

Conflicting Interest

- Self, spouse, or child is the PI, Co-I, or Key Personnel of the study
- Self, spouse, or child owns stock in the sponsor of a study
- Self, spouse, or child serves as an executive board member of the sponsor

Not a Conflicting Interest

- Colleague of a PI, Co-I, or Key Personnel, but not working on the study
- Self, spouse, or child contribute to a managed 401 K account which holds stock in the study sponsor
- Self, spouse, or child provides advice to a friend who works for the sponsor

Management of Conflicting Interests

- Members alert OIA staff any time they have a conflicting interest
- OIA staff review the study personnel lists before meetings to identify any conflicting interests
- Upon review assignment, members let OIA staff know if they have a conflicting interest with any assignments
- At the beginning of every meeting, chairs ask members to let it be known if there are any conflicting interests
- Members with a conflicting interest will not review or be assigned studies where there is a conflicting interest
- Members with a conflicting interest will be recused during the deliberation and vote on studies where there is a conflicting interest