Organizing the Regulatory Binder

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Regulatory Binder: Objectives

- Understand the purpose of maintaining organized regulatory files
- Understand what documents should be maintained in the regulatory file
- Understand how to organize the contents of the regulatory file

Is a regulatory binder necessary?

- Not required but is good clinical practice
- Keeps documents organized and available
- Compiles all study related documentation in one place
- Quick and easy access to most current documentation
- Assists in the management of the trial
- A tool for monitoring regulations and standards set by federal departments (FDA, HHS, OHRP), your sponsor, and local regulatory bodies (IRB)

What should be included?

- ICH E6 Good Clinical Practice Guidelines
 - Chapter 8
 - Essential documents
 - Describes the purpose for each document
 - <u>http://www.fda.gov/downloads/Drugs/Guidances/ucmo73122.</u>
 <u>pdf</u>
- Files should be customized to the demands of the study

Organizing the Binder

Setting up the binder or file

- Use dividers with tabs
- Most frequently accessed documents should be in the front
- If necessary use more than one binder
- If documents maintained electronically, write a note indicating location and who maintains them. File this note in the regulatory binder

Binder cover and contents

- Cover and Binding Label
 - IRB Docket number
 - Study title
 - PI
 - Sponsor
 - Institution
 - Binder number (if multiple binders)
- Title Page
 - IRB number and study title
 - Binder number (if multiple binders)
- Table of Contents

Contents

- Protocol and Investigator Study Plan
 - All final IRB approved versions of the study protocol with most recent on top
 - Should include IRB approval letters
- Investigator Brochure (if applicable)
 - Use a separate binder for multiple, or thick brochures

- IRB Submissions/Continuing Review
 - Initial Submission
 - IRB application, Protocol, Consent, study documents, FDA applications, etc.
 - IRB Approval Letter
 - Continuing review applications
 - IRB continuing review approval letter
- IRB Correspondence
 - All informal correspondence with the IRB (emails, faxes, phone log)

Amendments

- Most recent IRB approval letters on top
- Copies of submitted documents
- Consent
 - Most current approved stamped consent on top(recommend plastic cover if using this to make copies)
 - Previous expired consents
 - HIPAA

- Adverse Events
- Protocol Deviations
- Key Study Personnel
 - Delegation and signature log
 - Notates all study personnel and their dates of involvement in the project
 - CVs of all current key study personnel (if federally regulated)
 - Documentation of trainings, formal and informal (CITI< eCRF, CLIA, protocol training)
 - 1572 (if FDA regulated)
 - Financial Disclosures (if FDA regulated)

- Laboratory
 - Certificate of accreditation
 - CV of laboratory director
 - Copy of normal ranges
- Advertising / Recruitment
 - Screening log with de-identified information
 - Enrollment log
 - Approved IRB ads or language

- Drug/Device accountability logs (if not using IDS)
 - Temperature logs
- Case Report Form (CRF)
 - A blank CRF template is filed in the binder
 - CRF Appendix
 - All questionnaires or forms the participant actually completes (Demographic, financial, etc.)

- Sponsor
 - All correspondence with the sponsor (formal and informal)
 - Monitoring log
 - Monitoring reports
 - Other sponsor related documents
- Standard Operating Procedures (if your department has them)
- Misc
 - Catch-all section for things you are not quite sure what to do with

Conclusion

- Regulatory binder is a tool that should fit the demands of the study and expectations set by regulating bodies
- Organized in a logical fashion with most frequently accessed items in the front
- Should be in a central location where all approved personnel may access the documents
- Updated on a regular basis