

Day 1 Breakout Summary

Discussion Leads:

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General Structure

- <u>Discussion leads</u> have reviewed breakout notes they received from each group
- <u>Discussion leads</u> will summarize feedback by theme
- After each theme, we invite the audience to use the standing mics for additional discussion



Consent Modification Guidelines

Minimal Risk

Participant Welfare

Impracticability

Routinely
Collected
Data for
Minimal Risk

Debriefing

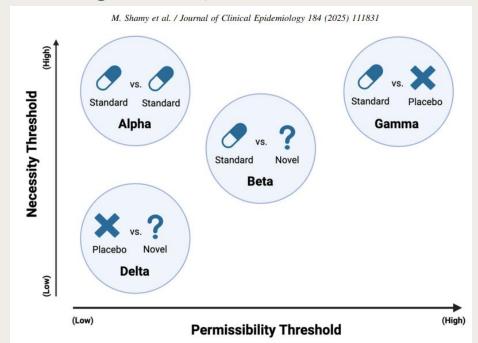


Groups 01-03

MINIMAL RISK

[3.7A] Minimal risk research is defined as: research in which the *probability and magnitude* of possible harms implied by participation in the research are *no greater than* those encountered by participants in those aspects of their *everyday life* that relate to the research.

Figure: Four Quadrants Framework





MINIMAL RISK



Groups 04-06

PARTICIPANT WELFARE

In the TCPS2, concern for welfare of participants is a core principle that requires researchers and research ethics boards to aim to protect the welfare of participants, and, in some circumstances, to promote that welfare in view of any foreseeable risks associated with the research.

[3.7A] Welfare is defined as: the quality of a person's experience of life in all its aspects. Welfare consists of the impact on individuals and/or groups of factors such as their physical, mental, and spiritual health, as well as their physical, economic, and social circumstances.



PARTICIPANT WELFARE



Groups 07-09

IMPRACTICABILITY

It is **impossible or impracticable** to carry out the research and to address the research question properly, given the research design, if the *prior consent of participants* is required.

[3.7A] Impracticable is defined as: incapable of being put into practice due to a degree of hardship or onerousness that jeopardizes the conduct of the research; it does not mean mere inconvenience.



IMPRACTICABILITY



Groups 10-12

USE OF ROUTINELY COLLECTED HEALTH DATA FOR MINIMAL RISK STUDIES

[5.5A] Researchers who have not obtained consent from participants for secondary use of identifiable information shall only use such information for these purposes if they have satisfied the REB that:

- a) identifiable information is **essential** to the research
- b) the use of identifiable information without the participants' consent is *unlikely to adversely affect the welfare* of individuals to whom the information relates
- c) the researchers will take *appropriate measures to protect the privacy* of individuals and to safeguard the identifiable information
- d) the researchers will *comply with any known preferences* previously expressed by individuals about any use of their information
- e) it is *impossible or impracticable* to seek consent from individuals to whom the information relates
- f) the researchers have **obtained any other necessary permission** for secondary use of information for research purposes.

[5.5B] Researchers shall seek REB review, but are not required to seek participant consent, for research that relies exclusively on the secondary use of non- identifiable information.

USE OF ROUTINELY COLLECTED HEALTH DATA FOR MINIMAL RISK STUDIES



Groups 13-15

DEBRIEFING

Debriefing in the Context of Alterations to Consent Requirements

- a) Debriefing must be a part of **all research** involving an alteration to consent requirements **[3.7A]** whenever it is possible, practicable and appropriate.
- b) Participants in such research must have the *opportunity to refuse* consent and request the withdrawal of their data and/or human biological materials whenever possible, practicable and appropriate [3.1]

In cases where participants were not asked for their consent prior to collection of data and/or human biological materials, researchers must explain why this exception to consent requirements was necessary. Researchers must give details about the importance of the research and the necessity of having to use alterations to consent requirements, and address any concerns raised by participants. In order to address any misconceptions that may have arisen, researchers must explain why these research procedures were necessary to obtain scientifically valid findings.



DEBRIEFING





Thank you for your participation!