

Giving information and obtaining informed consent

Protocol Code: ISRCTN15088122 V 1.0 date 30 Jan 2012

Overview

- What is valid Informed Consent
- Consent in an emergency situation
- Consent process prior to randomisation
 - Waiver of informed consent
 - Representative agreement
 - Informed consent
- Consent process after randomisation
- When is a witness required
- Completing the consent form
- Common consent form errors



- Informed consent is based on respect for the individual and in particular the individual's autonomy/capacity and right to define his or her own goals and make choices designed to achieve those goals for his/her own life.
- > This right is well established in many national laws.
- Informed consent in research means more than simply obtaining the signature of the potential research participant.
- It is a process that involves:
 - conveying accurate and relevant information about the study and its purpose;
 - disclosing known risks, benefits, alternatives and procedures;
 - answering questions;
 - enabling the potential participant to make an informed decision about whether to participate.

In order for consent to be valid it should be based on the following critical elements:

- ➤ Competence: The participant/representative must be competent to begin the informed consent process.
- Fully informed: The research team must disclose all relevant information to the potential participant. The information in this study must comply with ICH-GCP requirements. The minimum information for a valid informed consent is the approved version of the Information Sheet and Consent forms.
- Understanding: The participant or their representative must comprehend the information. The research team must evaluate the potential participant's or representative's ability to understand the proposed intervention in the study.

- Agree: The participant/representative must agree to the proposed intervention in the research study.
- ➤ **Voluntary:** The participant's/representative's agreement must be voluntary and free from coercion.
- Freedom to withdraw: Participants/representatives must be informed that even after they have made a voluntary agreement to participate in the study, they may withdraw such agreement at any time without penalty.

Consider if this can be achieved in a critical emergency when the patient has suffered a head injury



If a person is asked to sign a written consent form, then it is assumed that;

- the person has the capacity to do so;
- the doctor has disclosed all information needed for the person to understand the trial and its procedures;
- ➤ the person is able to **understand** the information given and appreciates its relevance to their individual situation;
- the person then gives their authorisation allowing the trial team to carry out the trial procedures;
- the authorisation is voluntary.

To achieve all of the above requires adequate time to be available for the person to read and absorb the information, ask questions, reflect on their decision, and complete the relevant sections of the consent form themselves (if able to read and write).

If a doctor has to complete sections of the form to speed up the process, then there is not adequate time for a valid, written, informed consent to be obtained.

Please remember that the consent process must not be viewed as only having a written consent form completed.

Capacity to consent?

- **Capable adult:** Adults have the capacity to consent when they:
 - possess sufficient mental capability to understand the information provided
 - appreciate how it is relevant to their circumstances, and
 - are able to make a reasoned decision about whether or not to participate in a particular study (bearing in mind the need for urgent treatment in the critical situation)
- Representative: A person who can give permission for participation in research for another person eg relative or professional representative



Capacity can be affected by several things including age, cognitive impairment, illness and treatments.

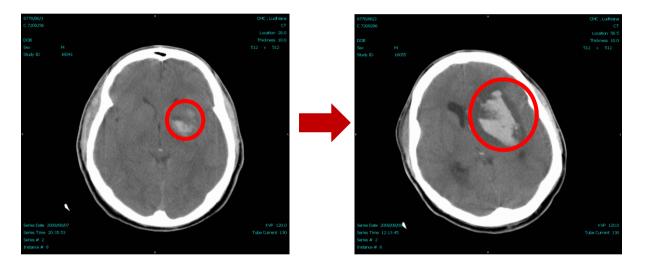
Consent in an emergency situation

- ➤ If the patient has a GCS of 12 or less are they mentally capable of giving informed consent?
 - o Patients with a GCS of 12 or less are generally not fully conscious and therefore would not be physically or mentally capable of providing consent prior to randomisation.
- If a representative is present will they be capable of providing informed consent?
 - o Bear in mind the distressing nature of the clinical situation. It may be best to provide brief information about the trial and obtain an agreement to proceed; however this is not regarded as full, valid informed consent. The representative has the option to refuse participation on the patient's behalf, and their wishes must be respected.

Once the clinical emergency is over consent should be sought for the patient to remain in the trial

Consent in an emergency situation

- If no representative is present or able to give consent, should trial treatment be delayed until one can be found?
- What is happening while you wait?



- o Traumatic brain injury is an emergency situation where treatment should be given as soon as possible.
- Evidence shows that Tranexamic Acid is more effective when given early.
- Most deaths from TBI occur soon after injury

Consent in an emergency situation

➤ Declaration of Helsinki and ICH-GCP guidelines provide guidance on consenting in emergency situations

When prior consent of the patient is not possible, and the subject's representative is not available, the study may proceed without informed consent as long as the reasons for involving subjects with a condition that renders them unable to give informed consent have been stated in the research protocol and the study has been approved by a research ethics committee. Consent to remain in the trial should be obtained as soon as possible from the subject legally authorised representative (WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DECLARATION OF HELSINKI. Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HARMONISATION OF TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REGISTRATION OF PHARMACEUTICALS FOR HUMAN USE

ICH HARMONISED TRIPARTITE GUIDELINE

GUIDELINE FOR GOOD CLINICAL PRACTICE E6(R1)

> Current Step 4 version dated 10 June 1996

(including the Post Step 4 corrections)

This Guideline has been developed by the appropriate ICH Expert Working Group and has been subject to consultation by the regulatory parties, in accordance with the ICH Process. At Step 4 of the Process the final draft is recommended for adoption to the regulatory bodies of the European Union, Japan and USA.

Consent process <u>prior</u> to randomisation

There are three possible options <u>prior</u> to Randomisation:

- 1) <u>WAIVER of prior informed consent</u> If no representative is able/present, then two clinicians (one *independent* of the trial) should review eligibility criteria and any known views of the patient, and decide whether to enrol patient in the trial. This should be clearly documented in the patient's medical records. OR
- 2) <u>Written Informed Consent</u> Representative is available and able to provide valid, fully informed consent which is documented on the Consent Form. OR
- **Agreement** Representative is available but not capable of providing full informed consent due to the distressing nature of the clinical situation or due to time constraints. If they disagree their wishes must be respected.

It is extremely important that you and all members of your trial team have a good knowledge of the approved consent procedure.

- > The processes which can be used at your hospital are as per the approved protocol
- If in any doubt, please contact the TCC

Consent from a representative

- ➤ If a Personal Representative (eg relative) is not available or is unable to give consent, an **independent** doctor or other site staff member allowed to fulfil this role may be asked to consent as a Professional Representative bearing in mind that, in the emergency situation, they will need to be immediately available and have prior information about the trial.
- Informed consent given by a representative shall represent the patient's presumed will.

Please remember that the Professional Representative cannot be the randomising doctor or anyone who is involved in any trial related activities.

Consent process <u>after</u> randomisation

Once the emergency situation is over and as soon as practicably possible, obtain valid written informed consent for the patient to remain in the trial,

- from patient (if capacity has returned)
- or representative



Consent process <u>after</u> randomisation

- The patient or representative should be given sufficient time to read through the Information Sheet and the opportunity to ask questions.
- The *original* signed consent form should be filed in the Study file section 14.
 - The Information Sheet, and a copy of the consent form should be given to the patient.
 - A copy of the consent form should also be placed in the patient's medical records.

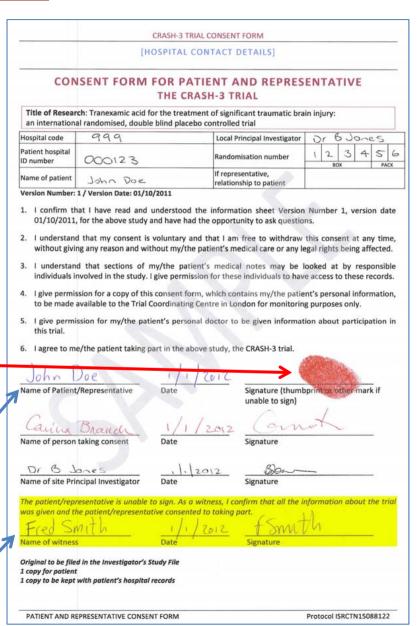
When is a witness needed?

- A witness is required if the person giving consent (patient or representative) is unable to read or write.
- The witness needs to verify that the information sheet and consent form have been read and explained to the patient or representative. The witness is <u>not</u> giving consent on behalf of the patient/representative.
- ➤ The witness must be INDEPENDENT of the trial team (must not be involved in the conduct of the trial).

The patient/representative will sign or provide a mark (eg thumbprint).

If the patient/representative is unable to write, the **witness** should write the name and date on his/her behalf.

The **witness** will also sign and date the consent form.



Completing the consent form

Person *Taking* Consent (eg Doctor) to complete the following:

- > Header information at the top of the form
- name of patient and relationship of representative may also be completed by the patient/representative

Do not complete the sections (including dates) for other people listed on the form.

- ➤ Name, date and signature
- ➤ If the person taking consent is the Principal Investigator, this section must also be completed.

CRASH-3 TRIAL CONSENT FORM							
[HOSPITAL CONTACT DETAILS]							
CONSENT FORM FOR PATIENT AND REPRESENTATIVE THE CRASH-3 TRIAL							
Title of Research: Tranexamic acid for the treatment of significant traumatic brain injury: an international randomised, double blind placebo controlled trial							
Hospital code			Local Principal Investigator				
Patient hospital ID number			Randomisation number	BOX FACX			
Name of patient			If representative, relationship to patient				
Version Number:	1 / Version Date: 01/1	0/2011	relationally to patient				
 I confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet Version Number 1, version date 01/10/2011, for the above study and have had the opportunity to ask questions. 							
 I understand that my consent is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw this consent at any time, without giving any reason and without my/the patient's medical care or any legal rights being affected. 							
 I understand that sections of my/the patient's medical notes may be looked at by responsible individuals involved in the study. I give permission for these individuals to have access to these records. 							
 I give permission for a copy of this consent form, which contains my/the patient's personal information, to be made available to the Trial Coordinating Centre in London for monitoring purposes only. 							
5. I give permission for my/the patient's personal doctor to be given information about participation in							
this trial. 6. Lagree to me/the patient taking part in the above study, the CRASH-3 trial.							
o. ragree ton	ie/trie patient taking p	art in the above	study, the CRASH-S trial.				
Name of Patient	/Representative	Date	Signature (thumbunable to sign)	pprint or other mark if			
Name of person	taking consent	Date	Signature				
Name of site Pri	incipal Investigator	Date	Signature				
The patient/representative is unable to sign. As a witness, I confirm that all the information about the trial							
was given and the patient/representative consented to taking part.							
Name of witness	<u> </u>	Date	Signature				
Original to be filed in the Investigator's Study File							
1 copy for patient 1 copy to be kept with patient's hospital records							
PATIENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CONSENT FORM Protocol ISRCTN15088122							

Completing the consent form

Person *Giving* Consent (Patient or Representative) to complete the following:

➤ Name of patient/relationship of representative

> Name, date and signature

Please refer to the slide 'When is a witness needed' if the patient or representative is unable to read/write.

CRASH-3 TRIAL CONSENT FORM [HOSPITAL CONTACT DETAILS] CONSENT FORM FOR PATIENT AND REPRESENTATIVE THE CRASH-3 TRIAL Title of Research: Tranexamic acid for the treatment of significant traumatic brain injury: an international randomised, double blind placebo controlled trial Local Principal Investigator Patient hospital Randomisation number D number Version Number: 1 / Version Date: 01/10/2011 1. I confirm that I have read and understood the information sheet Version Number 1, version date 01/10/2011, for the above study and have had the opportunity to ask questions 2. I understand that my consent is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw this consent at any time. without giving any reason and without my/the patient's medical care or any legal rights being affected. 3. I understand that sections of my/the patient's medical notes may be looked at by responsible individuals involved in the study. I give permission for these individuals to have access to these records. 4. I give permission for a copy of this consent form, which contains my/the patient's personal information, to be made available to the Trial Coordinating Centre in London for monitoring purposes only. 5. I give permission for my/the patient's personal doctor to be given information about participation in 6. I agree to me/the patient taking part in the above study, the CRASH-3 trial Name of Patient/Representative Signature (thumbprint or other mark if Name of person taking consent Signature Name of site Principal Investigator The patient/representative is unable to sign. As a witness, I confirm that all the information about the trial was given and the patient/representative consented to taking part. Name of witness Signature Original to be filed in the Investigator's Study File 1 copy for patient 1 copy to be kept with patient's hospital records PATIENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CONSENT FORM Protocol ISRCTN15088122

Completing the consent form

Principal Investigator

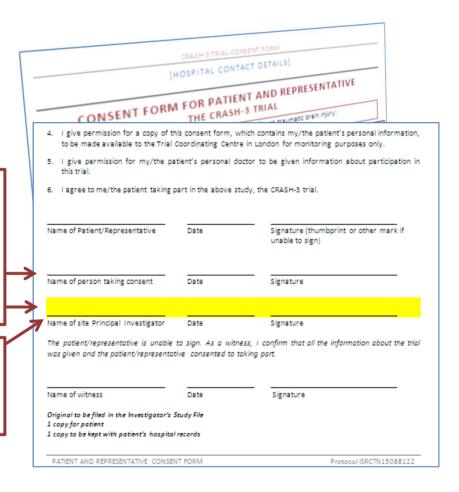
to complete the following:

If consent taken by the PI;

- ➤ Name of person taking consent, date and signature, and
- ➤ Name of Principal Investigator, date and signature

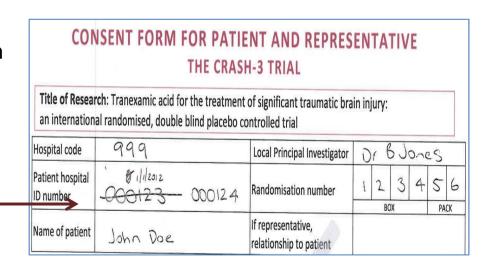
If consent NOT taken by the PI;

➤ PI to review all sections for completeness, print name and date and sign the form



Common consent form errors

- ➤ The name and/or date for Doctor, Principal Investigator and Patient have all been written by the same person:
 - o Each person must complete their own sections themselves.
- > The date of patient giving consent and doctor taking consent are different:
 - The consent form should be signed by both parties at the same time. The only person who may sign the form at a later date is the Principal Investigator if they were not the doctor taking consent in the first place.
- Header information incomplete or some data missing, or does not match information provided on the data forms;
- Mistakes have not been corrected properly:
 - To make a correction, draw a line through the error, write the correct information nearby, initial and date the correction.



Summary

- ➤ Although waiver of prior consent is allowed by most ethics committees, written consent MUST be provided for each patient, either by the patient or representative.
- ➤ Until there is a written, signed consent form, the **Informed Consent** process has not been completed.

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Name of patient			If representative,					
Version Number:	1 / Version Date: 01/1	0/2011	relationship to patient					
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I understand that my consent is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw this consent at any time, without giving any reason and without my/the patient's medical care or any legal rights being affected.								
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 I give permission for my/the patient's personal doctor to be given information about participation in this trial. 								
I agree to me/the patient taking part in the above study, the CRASH-3 trial.								
Name of Patient/	Representative	Date	Signature (thum unable to sign)	bprint or other mark if				
Name of person	taking consent	Date	Signature					
Name of site Prin	ncipal Investigator	Date	Signature					
The patient/representative is unable to sign. As a witness, I confirm that all the information about the trial was given and the patient/representative consented to taking part.								
Name of witness		Date	Signature					
Original to be filed in the Investigator's Study File 1 capy for patient 1 capy to be kept with patient's hospital records								
PATIENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CONSENT FORM Protocol ISRCTN15088122								



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