Category: Study conduct
Title: Dealing with protocol deviations and violations in any clinical study
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1. **Purpose:**

   This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the responsibilities of the research team towards procedures to be followed in the event of protocol deviations and violations in investigator initiated or pharma sponsored studies.

2. **Scope**

   This SOP is limited to describing procedures while dealing with protocol deviations and violations in any clinical study.

3. **Responsibilities:**

   Principal investigator, Co-investigator, Study Coordinator or any other appropriately qualified staff in the team, as delegated by the Principal Investigator, will be responsible for proper documentation and reporting of all study related protocol deviations and violations.

4. **Applicable rules, regulations and guidelines**

   - The New Drugs and Clinical Trial rules 2019.
   - Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research involving Human Participants, ICMR 2017
   - ICH E6 (R2) Integrated Addendum to ICH E6 (R1), Current Step 4 version dated 9th November, 2016

5. **Reference to other applicable SOPs**

   SOP No: 03/03: Responsibilities of the study team
   SOP No: 05/03: Administering and documenting informed consent
   SOP No. 17/03: Continued communication with Ethics Committee
   SOP No 21/03: Contact and communication with sponsor
6. **Detailed instructions**

1. During the conduct of the research, there may be either planned or unplanned changes made to the approved research protocol. Amendments are changes to the approved research protocol. As a rule any planned change(s) in the protocol must be reviewed and approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee prior to implementation (Refer SOP No. 17/03: Continued communication with Ethics Committee), except when necessary to eliminate apparent immediate hazards to the participant.

2. If a planned change is made to eliminate apparent immediate harm to the participant, then this type of change can be initiated without prior Institutional Ethics Committee approval. However, the Institutional Ethics Committee must be notified in writing within 24 hours giving specific justification for such an occurrence (SOP No. 17/03 Continued communication with Ethics Committee).

3. A protocol deviation is any change or alteration from the procedures stated in the study protocol, consent document, recruitment process, or study materials (such as questionnaires) originally approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee. Deviation is a general term and includes protocol exceptions, changes made to avoid immediate harm to subjects, and protocol violations.

4. A protocol exception is any temporary protocol change that is approved by the Institutional Ethics Committees prior to its initiation (See Appendix I for example). A protocol exception is made for a single subject or a small group of subjects, but is not a permanent revision to the research protocol.

5. Similar to an amendment, a protocol exception must be approved by the Institutional Ethics Committees prior to its implementation.
6. If the study is a sponsored study, prior approval of the sponsor is also required for a protocol exception except in an emergency situation to eliminate immediate harm (SOP No 21/03: Contact and communication with sponsor).

7. Protocol violations are charges in the conduct of the research that are implemented without prospective IEC review and approval prior to implementing the change. These could have resulted through human error or from willful or voluntary misconduct on the part of a Principal Investigator or a member of the research team.

8. The study team should attempt to minimize these occurrences. Protocol violations may be:
   - **Major violations**: An act that may impact the participant’s safety or posed a significant risk/harm to a research participant and/or compromised the scientific integrity of the data collected or confounded the scientific analysis of the study results which can affect the participant’s willingness to participate in the study.

9. The Principal Investigator/Co-investigator Study coordinator/medical officer should accurately document the protocol violation as well as actions taken as a result of the violation in the source documents and case report forms (CRFs) or any other documents stipulated in the protocol.

10. Details of the violation along with explanation as well as the corrective actions should be informed to the
    - Sponsor immediately (within 24 hours)
    - Institutional Ethics Committee within 7 working days.

11. The Principal Investigator should take note of the Institutional Ethics Committee’s view on the adequacy of the corrective measures including their decision to accept or reject the action taken.

12. If the protocol violation introduces new information that may affect a participant’s willingness to continue in the study, the Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC) must be informed. If the Institutional Ethics Committee so desires, a revised consent form
may be drafted and approval obtained. If applicable, participants may be asked to renew their consent in writing.

13. If eligibility criteria are regularly overridden (protocol violation), the protocol will have to be reviewed and if necessary amended. Amendments should take into account the statistical consequences of protocol violation as well as blinding methodology (if appropriate).

14. In case of minor protocol violations, the Principal Investigator should document all minor protocol violations occurring since the previous institutional ethics committee review and submit the information to Institutional Ethics Committee in a summary document at the time of continuing review.

15. While writing the protocol, the Statistical Analysis Section should indicate how protocol deviations will be analyzed.

16. The final study report should state the frequency and type of protocol deviations and explain their impact on the results.

17. All documentation related to non-compliance with the protocol should be available for inspection by the institutional ethics committee, regulatory authorities and the sponsor.

18. Repeated violations or a single major violation seriously impacting patient’s safety can lead to termination of study staff and/or the study coordinator without any notice.
5. Enrolling a subject who does not meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria
6. Performing study procedures that have not been approved by the IEC
7. Failure to perform a required laboratory test or procedure that could impact upon the safety of the subject
8. Continuing research activities after IEC approval has expired
9. Use of recruitment procedures that have not been approved by the IEC
10. Enrolling significantly more subjects than was proposed to and approved by the IEC
11. Enrollment of a subject from a vulnerable population (i.e. children, pregnant women, prisoners) without prior IEC approval for that vulnerable population

**Minor:**

Minor protocol violations usually occur as an error on the part of the subject, investigator, or study staff and not due to conscience non-compliance with regulations or policies and procedures. Often deviations or violations result from a lack of attention to detail, inadequate staffing, or lack of supervision and training.

**Examples**

1. Sample collections at different time points than specified in the protocol
2. Use of unapproved slightly altered recruitment procedures or materials
3. Inappropriate consent process documentation (dated by someone other than the subject, missing signature of person obtaining consent, incorrect date on consent)
4. Study visits outside the protocol-prescribed visit window (for example, if the subject was on vacation or was ill and was 1 week late for a visit)
5. Failure of the subject to return study medication or diary card
6. Enrollment numbers that exceed specifications