OCREB Webinar Series



September 2025



Webinar Agenda

- Introductions
- OCREB Updates
- Ethics in the News
- REC Reminders
- Q&A



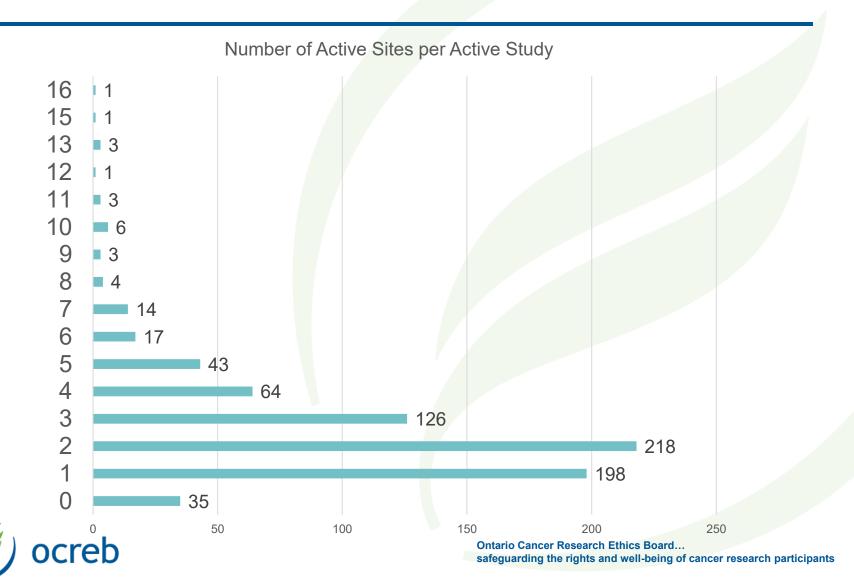
- OCREB Metrics
- Holiday closure & deadlines
- Consent form updates
- OCREB training sessions
- Guidance documents & Pre-approval
- Reminder Health Canada logos
- QC Pilot Program Overview & findings



2025 Metrics at a Glance

- 736 Active Trials
- 1949 Active Participating Sites
- Full Board: 100 CTIAs, 28 SWAMs and 290 SWCRs
- Total 6272 submissions resulting in 3957 approvals
- Timelines (Submission to Approval)
 Average 72 calendar days (Min 37, Max 140)





- Holiday closure & deadlines
- COG Consent
- REC Listing
- Meeting capacity



Consent form updates



Ontario Cancer Research Ethics Board MaRS Centre, Suite 510 | 661 University Avenue Toronto, Ontario | Canada M5G 0A3 416-673-6649 or 1-866-678-6427 ext. 6649 | www.ocreb.ca

Memo

To: Research Community

From: OCREB

Date: 7 August 2025

RE: Consent section on Participant Assistance (use of Interpreters)

OCREB has revised the Signature Section of the Consent Form for the use of Interpreters to accommodate both in-person and remote interpretation processes at the sites.

 https://ocreb.ca/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/Memo_-for-Signature-Section-Participant-Assistance-For-interpreter-use.pdf



CTO Form Updates



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CTO STREAM HELPDESK: support.ctontario.ca



- Upcoming OCREB training session:
- https://ocreb.ca/about-ocreb/whats-new/

What's New?

OCREB 101 Training Session:

Please use the below link to register for the OCREB 101 Training Session held on **Wed. September 10th** at **10AM**.

Registration Link: https://oicr-ca.zoom.us/meeting/register/eYbKS7aIRVCMUmxeIMFtaA



- Guidance documents & Pre-approval
- Remote Consent
- Recruitment (Outside the circle of care)
- &
- Health Canada Use of Sponsor Logos





- OCREB ICF Quality Control Pilot & Rollout
- **Purpose**: Ensure ICFs used in oncology clinical trials are accurate, compliant, and consistent with OCREB-approved versions, TCPS2, and Health Canada standards.
- Pilot (2025):
- Systematic QC reviews of ICFs at selected sites.
- Criteria: representative mix of study types and sites.
- Process: site notification → document submission → ICF review checklist → follow-up/feedback.
- Goal: refine workflow, templates, training, and escalation procedures.
- Full Rollout (January 2026)
- Routine ICF compliance reviews integrated into OCREB oversight
- Ongoing audits and monitoring with corrective action reporting.
- Standardized policies, checklists, and training materials for researchers.
- Supports consistency, participant protection, and regulatory compliance.



Regulatory & Ethical Updates



U.S. Department of

Health and Human Services

Enhancing the health and well-being of all Americans

Institutional Review Board Written Procedures: Guidance for Institutions and IRBs (2025)



- IRB Written Procedures OHRP/FDA Guidance
- Purpose
 - Help IRBs develop clear, harmonized SOPs for human subjects research
 - Align HHS (45 CFR 46) & FDA (21 CFR 50/56) requirements

Key Points

- "Must" = required by law; "Should" = recommended practice
- Includes Written Procedures Checklist (requirements + suggestions)
- Promotes consistency, compliance, & subject protection
- Institutions may use alternative approaches if compliant

Audience

- IRB chairs, administrators, staff, institutional officials
- Benefit
 - Streamlined oversight, reduced burden, stronger protections



Regulatory & Ethical Updates



OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Use of Participant Compensation in U.S. Clinical Research Studies



Participant Compensation in U.S. Clinical Research (ASPE, 2025)

Purpose

Assess how often studies pay participants & variation by study type

Key Findings

- **59.5%** of 7,648 trials (1994–2025) offered compensation
- Use ↑ over time: 22% (pre-2010) → 68% (2021–present)
- By intervention: Behavioral (84%), Device (58%), Drug (44%), Radiation (10%) By phase: Early Phase 1 highest; Phases 2–3 lower
- By condition: High Diabetes (83%), Neuropsychiatric (80%); Low Cancer (22%, Leukemia 4%)

Takeaway

- Compensation is common but uneven
- Patterns vary by intervention, phase, and disease
- Further research needed on amounts, equity, and impact on recruitment



Compensation in Cancer Clinical Trials (ASPE, 2025) Overall

- Only 22% of cancer (malignant neoplasm) trials offered compensation
- Among the lowest compared to other conditions (e.g., Diabetes 83%, Neuropsychiatric 80%)

By Cancer Type

- Breast cancer 41%
- Colorectal cancer 37%
- Lung cancer 36%
- Prostate cancer 20%
- Brain/CNS cancers 11%
- Lymphomas/Myeloma 7%
- Leukemia 4% (lowest observed)

Implications

- Cancer trials are least likely to compensate participants
- May reflect perceived access to direct clinical benefit
- Raises questions about equity, recruitment, and financial burden for patients

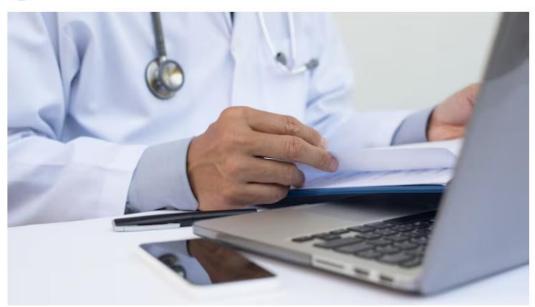


Canadians' health data at risk of being handed over to U.S. authorities, experts warn

Canadian health data stored on servers owned by U.S. companies, subject to U.S. laws



Alison Northcott · CBC News · Posted: Jul 31, 2025 4:00 AM EDT | Last Updated: July 31



Commentary in the Canadian Medical Association Journal says millions of Canadians' health data is stored on cloud servers owned by U.S. companies. (TippaPatt/Shutterstock)



Canadian Health Data Sovereignty (CMAJ & CBC, 2025)

Issue

- •Canada's health data often stored on **U.S.-owned cloud servers** (Microsoft, AWS, Google)
- •Raises risks of **foreign surveillance** under U.S. laws (e.g., CLOUD Act) and loss of control over data used for Al

Risks

- Unauthorized foreign access to sensitive health data
- Monetization/use of Canadian data outside Canada's control
- Encryption alone may be insufficient (e.g., quantum decryption threats)

Recommendations

- •Encrypt by default + adopt quantum-safe privacy technologies
- •Mandate data localization: require hosting on Canadian-controlled servers
- •Strengthen privacy laws with blocking statutes against foreign data orders
- Invest in sovereign Canadian cloud infrastructure
- •Promote safe AI innovation via de-identification, anonymization, or synthetic data

Takeaway

•Safeguarding health data is key to protecting **privacy**, **sovereignty**, **and trust**, while enabling **responsible Al development** in Canada



Links for further reading:

https://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/regulations-andpolicy/guidance/institutional-issues/institutional-review-boardwritten-procedures/index.html

https://aspe.hhs.gov/reports/compensation-clinical-research

https://www.cbc.ca/news/health/health-data-cloud-servers-canada-us-1.7597441

https://www.cmaj.ca/content/197/26/E763



Q&A

