Unanticipated Problem Analysis

Box 1

Any AE may be considered unexpected if it occurs in one or more subjects, the nature, severity, or frequency of which is not consistent with either:

- the known or foreseeable risk of AEs associated with the procedures involved in the research that are described in (a) the protocol-related documents such as the IRBapproved research protocol, any applicable investigator brochure, and the current IRB-approved informed consent document. and (b) other relevant sources of information, such as product labeling and package inserts; or
- the expected natural progression of any underlying disease, disorder, or condition of the subject(s) experiencing the adverse event and the subject's predisposing risk factor profile for the adverse event.

An adverse event occurs in

one or more subjects.

1) Is the adverse event unexpected in nature, severity, or frequency? (See Box 1)

YES

2) Is the adverse event related or possibly related to participation in the research? (See Box 2)

YES

3) Does the adverse event suggest that the research places subjects or others at a greater risk of physical or psychological harm than was previously known or recognized? NOTE: If the adverse event is serious, the answer is always "YES."

NO

participation in the research.

the following:

1)

Adverse Events may be caused by one or more of

The procedures involved in the research;

Other circumstances unrelated to either the research or any underlying disease,

An underlying disease, disorder, or condition of the subject; or

disorder, or condition of the subject.

partially caused by (1) would be considered

(2) or (3) would be considered unrelated to

In general, AEs that are determined to be at least

related to participation in the research, whereas

adverse events determined to be solely caused by

NO

NO

YES

Report the adverse event as an unanticipated problem under 45 CFR 46

The adverse event is not an unanticipated problem and need not be reported under 45 CFR 46