Recruitment and Informed consent procedure template

How to use this document

It is not mandatory to use this template for describing recruitment arrangements (Annex I K.59) and/or informed consent procedure (Annex I. L) but where this template is not used for this purpose, all the relevant information below should be included in the protocol as a minimum, according to Annex I (D.17.z). This is notwithstanding additional appropriate information also being included in the protocol.

Sections which are not appropriate should either be deleted or marked as Not Appropriate / NA.

This template has been endorsed by the EU Clinical Trials Coordination and Advisory Group (CTAG) to comply with Regulation (EU) No. 536/2014 Clinical Trials on Medicinal Products for Human Use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EU trial number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title of clinical trial</td>
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1. All clinical trials *(This section should be completed for all trials)*

1.1 How will potential participants be identified? *(e.g. publicising the trial or via existing patient lists)*

Click or tap here to enter text.

1.2 What resources will be used for recruitment? *(Describe the format of the resources, e.g. paper or electronic and how these will be presented to potential participants e.g. via the post, in the clinic, through social media or on the radio)*

Click or tap here to enter text.

1.3 Will identification of potential participants involve access to identifiable information? If yes, describe what measures will be in place to confirm that access to this information will be lawful *(in accordance with Member State requirements)*.

Click or tap here to enter text.

1.4 Who will be approaching potential participants and who will be obtaining informed consent? *(Describe the professional role and whether there is a prior clinical relationship with potential participants)*
### 2. Clinical trials which will recruit incapacitated adults

Incapacitated adults may be recruited into clinical trials only where consent has been obtained from a legally designated representative and data of a comparable validity cannot be obtained in clinical trials involving participants who are competent to give informed consent. Where potential participants do lack capacity to consent, arrangements should be in place to involve them as much as possible in the decision to participate in the clinical trial.

#### 2.1 Provide justification for recruiting incapacitated adults

(This should include details of the nature of the condition which has caused the person to be incapacitated and the relevance of this condition to the clinical trial)

#### 2.2 Who will assess and confirm whether a potential participant has the capacity to consent?
2.3 Where capacity to consent will fluctuate or will be borderline, how will potential participants be involved in the decision to participate in the trial? *(This should include how information will be tailored to ensure participants (potential and existing) are able to understand the information and also how participants who regain capacity will be consented to continue in the trial)*

2.4 How will a legal representative be identified? *(This should include which roles could act as legal representative for this trial)*

### 3. For clinical trials which will involve minors
Minors may be recruited into clinical trials only where consent has been obtained from a legally designated representative and where the clinical trial is such that it can only be carried out on minors. The minor should take part in the informed consent procedure as much as would be appropriate based on age and mental maturity. Where it would be appropriate, please specify any different arrangements for different age ranges.

3.1 Provide justification for recruiting minors

3.2 How will potential participants be involved in the decision to participate in the trial? *(Describe arrangements for obtaining and recording assent, including who will be obtaining consent and details of their training and experience with children)*

3.3 How will a legal representative be identified? *(This should include which roles could act as legal representative for this trial)*

3.3 How will participants be consented to continue in the trial when they reach the age of legal competence?

### 4. Clinical trials where consent witnessed by an impartial witness will likely be used.
Where a participant is unable to write, consent may be given and recorded through appropriate alternative means in the presence of at least one impartial witness. The witness is required to sign and date the informed consent document.

4.1 Why is it expected that an impartial witness might be required?

4.2 How will an impartial witness be identified?
4.3 How will it be known that the potential participant gives their informed consent?

Click or tap here to enter text.

5. Clinical trials in an emergency situation
Information on the clinical trial may be given and informed consent may be obtained after the decision to include the participant in the clinical trial. This is where the decision is taken at the time of the first intervention in accordance with the protocol and, due to the urgency of the situation, the person is unable to give consent, nor can a legal representative be identified.

5.1 Describe why it would not be possible to obtain consent from potential participants or a legal representative prior to recruiting into the clinical trial.

Click or tap here to enter text.

5.2 What arrangements will be in place to obtain informed consent from the participant or from a legal representative, whichever can be obtained soonest? (Where a legal representative is expected to be required due to the participant not having capacity to consent, please also complete section 2 of this document)

Click or tap here to enter text.

5.3 How will it be ensured that a potential participant has not expressed any previous objection to participate in the clinical trial?

Click or tap here to enter text.

6. For ‘cluster’ clinical trials
Informed consent may be obtained by simplified means where this does not contradict national law, the methodology of the trial requires the randomisation of groups rather than individuals, the investigative medicinal product is being used in accordance with the terms of the marketing authorisation and there are no interventions other than standard treatment. Clear justification for simplified consent should also be included in the protocol.

6.1 Describe how simplified informed consent will be obtained?

Click or tap here to enter text.