

Multisite Research Ethics Review: Problems and Potential Solutions

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Résumé

Les essais cliniques multicentriques à grande échelle ont augmenté en fréquence. À l'heure actuelle, un projet de recherche réalisé dans plusieurs institutions nécessite une évaluation éthique pour chaque établissement. Bien que l'évaluation (institutionnelle) locale peut être nécessaire dans certains cas, les évaluations répétitives peuvent nécessiter des changements inutiles et ne servent pas à protéger davantage les participants. Il a été démontré que le fait d'avoir plusieurs évaluations éthiques d'une seule étude retarde la recherche et exige, dans certains cas, des ressources importantes afin de satisfaire aux demandes des différents comités d'éthique. Cette revue de la littérature aborde les questions conceptuelles et présente les recherches empiriques entourant l'évaluation éthique multicentrique de différentes juridictions. Elle aborde également les méthodes alternatives pour rationaliser le processus d'évaluation éthique, y compris l'évaluation réciproque et l'évaluation centralisée, ainsi qu'une proposition de modification du processus d'évaluation centralisé.

Mots clés

recherche multicentrique, recherche sur des sujets humains, comité d'éthique de la recherche, comité d'évaluation institutionnel, évaluation réciproque, évaluation centralisée, avis éthique multicentrique

Abstract

Large scale, multisite clinical research trials have been increasing in frequency. As it stands currently, a research project performed at multiple institutions requires ethics review at each institution. While local (institutional) review may be necessary in some instances, repetitive reviews may require unnecessary changes and not serve to further protect participants. Multiple ethics reviews of a single study have been shown to delay research and require, in some cases, significant resources in order to fulfill the requests of individual ethics boards. This literature review discusses the conceptual issues and outlines empirical research surrounding multisite ethics review from different jurisdictions, as well as alternative methods to streamline the ethics review process including reciprocal review, centralized review, and a proposed modification to the centralized review process.

Keywords

multisite research, human subject research, research ethics board, institutional review board, reciprocal review, centralized review, multisite ethics review

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Introduction

In many countries, ethics review of research involving humans is performed locally by ethics boards within institutions (e.g., hospitals, research centres, universities and colleges). Local review is considered important because institutional boards are knowledgeable about the type of research being conducted at their institution and the community's traditions, education, risk factors, and prevalence of certain health conditions [1,2]. Because of the close nature of the relationship between institutions and their population, local review can also serve to enhance trust in researchers and the institution. As more research involves large multicentre collaborations spanning states and countries, especially in the context of public health research, ethics review has become increasingly complex because individual ethics boards are required to independently review the same research protocol performed at their institution. Several studies have shown that local ethics review of multi-institutional or multisite research causes delays in the execution of research [3-8], drives-up research and administrative costs [7-9], decreases participant enrolment [10], delays or deters the recruitment of researchers and trainees on projects [11-12], and requires unnecessary changes including playing on the wording of consent documents making them longer and more difficult to understand and requiring minor word changes or formatting in specific documents none of which seem to further protect participants [13-14]. Several conceptual and empirical studies have begun to surface and strategies to streamline multisite review have been developed and are being implemented [13,15].

In this paper, we review the academic literature, with a focus on the United States and Canada, regarding the ethical and practical considerations of multisite ethics review and discuss the implementation of alternative review processes: reciprocal and centralized review. We report that processes to consolidate review have several advantages while recognizing that in some cases, individual review is still necessary. We conclude that both reciprocal and centralized review processes have advantages and disadvantages for different reasons and that further research measuring the effectiveness of multisite review is needed. With more knowledge on the efficacy of multisite ethics review processes, government and non-government organizations can give more explicit directions on how individual research ethics boards can participate in multisite processes.

The Status Quo: Research Ethics Review by Local Boards

The ethical review of publicly funded research involving humans is performed within nations, usually through a mixture of federal and state/provincial policies. In both the U.S. and Canada, ethical review of research is governed federally. In the U.S., ethics review of human research is governed through federal regulations known as the Common Rule, which list provisions for board membership, informed consent, and compliance by participating institutions [16]. Research ethics in Canada is governed by

federal guidelines from the three federal funding agencies: Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, and the Canadian Institutes of Health Research in a policy known as the Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct of Research Involving Humans, 2nd edition (TCPS2) [17]. In these countries and others, ethics review is performed by local boards or committees: Institutional Review Boards (IRBs) in the U.S., Research Ethics Boards (REBs) in Canada, and Research Ethics Committees (RECs) in the United Kingdom, for instance. The main purpose of ethics review is to ensure that research is performed according to certain ethical norms and standards in order to protect research participants [4-5,18]. While a thorough review of the norms and practices governing research ethics is beyond the scope of this paper, ethics boards generally assess several scientific and ethical aspects of research including scientific value and validity, subject recruitment, risk-benefit analysis, informed consent, participant withdrawal, privacy, adverse events monitoring and reporting, reporting of results and/or incidental findings to participants, management of conflicts of interest, and adherence to international, federal and state/provincial policies [19-22]. Ethics boards review a range of research including drug trials, psychiatric studies, social science and psychology research, drug-based research, and surgical studies among others [23-24]. Depending on the magnitude and type of research conducted within the organization, institutions may have a general ethics board that reviews all research involving humans or may have specialized boards that focus on particular areas of research (e.g., behavioural versus clinical research).

Multisite research has become an increasingly common way to conduct research, as seen by an 8 to 9-fold increase between 1985 and 1999 in large cohort epidemiology studies [25]. Multisite studies tend to recruit large numbers of heterogeneous or specific populations from different geographical areas [2,6,8,10,13,26-28]. In particular, phase 3 and 4 clinical trials may require the recruitment of hundreds of participants and often cover a large geographic area to increase generalizability. Such studies require the concerted effort of many investigators at multiple institutions to recruit participants, administer procedures, and collect data.

Several studies have examined the conduct of ethics review at multiple institutions using a range of methods, including the review of ethics boards' outcomes and perceptions of board members [1,6,11,29-30] and researchers [4,31], examination of documents/records [32], and descriptive review/analysis of individual board review and approval processes [12,33]. These studies have outlined a range of issues in local ethics review of multisite research including variation in informed consent [5-6,12,26], risk-benefit analysis [5,8,30,32,34], differences in board members' understanding of legislative and regulatory requirements [3,12,34], difficulty or confusion regarding privacy compliance [4,26,32], differences in when to exempt research [5,13,32], delays in the commencement and/or dissemination of research [1,3-6,8], and delays in the recruitment of participants [10]. Researchers also report frustration with many aspects of multisite ethics review, including delays, the increased time, effort and cost to address changes, lack of cooperation between ethics boards, and the lack of standardization in ethics review [4,31,35]. Unfortunately, the research community is experiencing major issues with the way ethics boards respond to multisite research protocols that may negatively impact researchers, potential and current research participants, and the public [2,8,36-38]. We need to be mindful, however, that inconsistencies in research ethics review across local boards does not always imply a reduction in the quality of review. In some cases, repetition in review might lead to greater scrutiny of the protocol and increase the quality of reviews. At the same time, inconsistencies in ethics review can be administratively burdensome, not only for the ethics boards, but also for researchers and it could lead to potential harms to research participants.

Inconsistencies in Ethics Review and Potential Harms to Participants

While inconsistencies in multisite review by local boards may not continually undermine the thoroughness or quality of reviews, in some instances it could undercut certain protections offered to participants. This can be seen with boards having varying expectations of the language used in

informed consent documents, and how boards consider issues of risk, privacy, and equitable participant selection.

Due to the emphasis that ethics board members place on informed consent, it is not surprising that there are significant variations among them on this issue. For example, in the U.S., IRB-approved protocols may include variation in consent requirements, and requested changes have been shown to reduce the understanding of informed consent documents [39]. Silverman and colleagues [40] analyzed informed consent documents of 16 IRBs participating in a multicentre trial and found that IRBs varied in their requirements regarding the description of risks, benefits, alternate treatment options, maintaining confidentiality, and informing patients that they are participating in research and their participation is voluntary. Interestingly, 6 of 16 consent forms approved by IRBs failed to contain any of the above elements and 9 provided incomplete information to participants about the alternatives to participation. Another study showed that local review boards of 25 different sites made a median of 46.5 changes to the consent form causing errors in two thirds of the forms and creating forms that were longer and more difficult to read [2].

Beyond the variations in informed consent described above, equitable participant selection, protection of vulnerable populations, and privacy and confidentiality measures may also change from one ethics board to another. One study found that IRBs failed to adequately compare risks and benefits 21% of the time, equitable subject selection 60% of the time, and privacy and confidentiality 12% of the time [23]. Some ethics boards might approve a study as minimal risk with waiver of consent while others outright rejected the application, requiring more information [12]. In one instance, an IRB requested that copies of consent forms be kept in an administrative office of the participants' employer, instead of the researcher's office, which may have impinged on participant privacy and negatively affected their employment [12].

Multiple studies point out that variation in research protocol, informed consent, administration, privacy protections, and determining appropriate levels of risk can create, at a minimum, uneven human protections that undermine the Common Rule [5,8-9,25,41-44]. Researchers warn that when the "public hears about problems," people could determine that "research might be unsafe and existing protections ineffective," thereby reducing the public's trust and participation in research [41].

Despite the aforementioned studies showing variation among research ethics review, there are cases where independent board reviews are necessary. For example, medical research conducted in rural towns or communities may have participant populations with a reading level lower than the national standard of about a grade 8 level. Here, an ethics board may require that informed consent be brought down to a reading level suitable for the community to be best informed about a study prior to their enrollment. There might also be cases where a large, culturally unique population resides and has different values and views on informed consent. This is well recognized of many aboriginal communities where there may be a different approach to performing research and obtaining consent. Canada has drafted specific provisions, initially as separate guidelines and now part of the TCPS2, for research involving aboriginal peoples [17]. Along with cases where local ethics review is required, it is important to recognize that inconsistencies in the review of research protocols by local boards does not necessarily equate, in all cases, with direct or indirect harm to participants.

Delays in Conducting and Disseminating Research During Local Ethics Review of Multisite Studies

In addition to inconsistent reviews, another major concern reported in the academic literature regarding multisite ethics review are delays in conducting and disseminating research due to additional requests by boards for minor and likely unnecessary changes [14,32,35]. Several studies show that submission-to-approval times range from as few as 5 days and up to 252 days [14,32]. Sarson-Lawrence [14] noted that 30% of changes requested by local boards were nothing more than

“minor errors” such as word changes. In one example, researchers submitted 105,888 pages of application materials to 125 ethics boards with an estimated cost of \$10,286.83 for paper, photocopying and postage for a single study, demonstrating staggering administrative costs [8]. Not surprisingly, researchers involved in multisite studies report the process frustrating and unnecessarily burdensome [15,31]. Delays in ethics board decisions may postpone recruitment [45] and will likely lead to concomitant delays in the public reporting of research, ultimately postponing the transition of medicines and diagnostics to the marketplace [36].

While regulations, guidelines, and accreditation offer guidance in research ethics review, they are not overly prescriptive regarding consensus in the interpretation of research ethics practices. As differences in individual board members’ interpretation of specific research protections exist, the variation seen internally among board members and between different boards seems inescapable. To reduce variation, several alternate models to ethics review of multisite research have been proposed and implemented. In the examples below, we illustrate two common features that aim to reduce the variation in the interpretation and implementation of research ethics review practices. The first aims to reduce the number of separate reviews and the second involves agreeing on common practices and procedures.

Alternate Models of Ethics Review of Multisite Studies

While local review has several advantages (e.g., knowing the study population), in some cases, it is unclear whether local review is the most effective method for large, multicentre trials. Alternate methods of multisite review might offer an opportunity to save time, energy, and resources, as well as increase participant protections. To circumvent the issues outlined above, two common alternative models for multicentre research ethics review have been suggested and implemented: *reciprocal review* and *centralized review* (see Table 1).

Table 1: Institutions Implementing Reciprocal and Centralized Review Processes

Example	Description	Reference
Reciprocal Review		
Harvard Catalyst Institutions	Consists of 9 institutions in the Boston area engaged in a reciprocal common IRB reliance agreement allowing a participating site to agree to use one IRB's review for new submissions or amendments to the protocol for all participating institutions on a case-by-case basis. Winkler, Witte, & Bierer [47] noted that the Harvard Catalyst system of reciprocal review may reduce burden and inconsistencies inherent to single site review which may result in increased cooperation, trust and communication among institutions. Located in the U.S. with multi-clinical focus. https://catalyst.harvard.edu/	46,47
Cancer Trials Australia	Studied the use of a model of mutual acceptance where several National Health and Medical Research Councils agreed to accept the reviews of a primary Human Research Ethics Committee. Concluded that this model resulted in a 27% reduction in approval time and stakeholders professed a high level of approval in the system, although each site needed to complete a separate legal review following the ethical review by the primary ethics committee, which could delay the commencement of research. Cancer Trials Australia is a clinical trial network for oncology trials of single and multisite research projects that currently has 19 member institutions. Located in Australia, with a focus on cancer research. https://www.cancertrialsaustralia.com/	48
Centralized Review		
Ontario Cancer Research Ethics Board (OCREB)	In 2003-2004, OCREB began reviewing multicentre oncology trials in Ontario and currently serves as the board of record for 26 of 27 hospital centres. The board is composed of medical/scientific experts, ethicists, researchers, healthcare providers, legal experts and community members. In a 2014 annual report, it was noted that the board reviewed approximately 70 new studies a year with an average approval taking only 56 days. The study also noted that 94% and 77% of stakeholders rated the review services by this board as good or excellent, respectively. Located in Ontario, Canada, with a focus on cancer research. http://oicr.on.ca/oicr-programs-and-platforms/ontario-cancer-research-ethics-board	49-51
National Cancer Institute Central IRB	This central IRB has 265 adult and 128 pediatric institutions that participate in a centralized review process where one review is completed by a central IRB for each proposal, as well as a facilitated review by the independent IRBs to address local issues. The central board is composed of scientific and non-scientific oncology experts, such as nurses, providers, patient representatives and statisticians. A study found the benefits of this review process to be more predictable, faster and cost-effective on the initial review, but the savings accrued did not exceed the cost of running the centralized IRB (\$55,000 a month). Located in the U.S, with a focus on cancer research. https://ncicirb.org/cirb/default.action	50,52
Multi-Centre Research Ethics Committee (MREC)	Until 2004, some research institutions in the United Kingdom used a national review board, made up of several regional multi-centre research ethics committees, known as the MREC. After review by the MREC, the same study protocol would be reviewed by the local REC in an attempt to expedite the review process for multicenter research. Unfortunately, the consolidated review process was met with considerable criticism from the research community who felt that centralization increased rather than decreased the inefficiencies in the review process. Located in the United Kingdom.	51
University of Alberta/Capital Health Region/Caritas Hospitals Group	The Health Research Ethics Board is contractually the review board of record for clinical research conducted within the University of Alberta, Capital Health Region and Caritas Hospitals Group. Located in the province of Alberta, Canada.	51
McGill University's Faculty of Medicine	McGill University's Faculty of Medicine uses affiliation agreements with other participating institutions to facilitate a centralized review process within their participating sites. It was noted that these partnerships provided not only enhanced protections for participants, but work on the basis of trust between the institutions, negating the need for local review of proposals. This review board reviews clinical research. Located in the province of Quebec, Canada.	51
Harmonization of Multi-centre Ethical Review	In 2006, the Australian Health Ministry Advisory Council sought to implement a national system of centralized review entitled Harmonization of Multi-centre Ethical Review (HoMER), although local approval must still be gained following the centralized review approval.	53

Reciprocal Review

Reciprocal review entails an arrangement between two or more ethics boards at different institutions who agree to accept the ethics review conducted by another board [15]. Establishing a reciprocal arrangement usually requires participating boards to develop a trusting relationship, a common means of assessing protocols, a common set of forms and templates provided to researchers, and may include having similar standard operating procedures. To operationalize reciprocal review, individual ethics boards need to reach a common agreement on concerns about liability, timeliness of reporting adverse events, approaches to review, and the considerations of taking corrective actions on protocols when in violation of research ethics policy. These challenges are not to be taken lightly as the process of setting up reciprocal arrangements takes a significant amount of time of the boards' chairs, members and administrative staff, and other university staff (e.g., Vice-President Research, legal services). The process of establishing reciprocal agreements is likely to be a costly endeavor due to the initial time and resource investment, which might deter boards from initiating reciprocal agreements as they simply do not have the time and resources.

Several institutions have implemented reciprocal review processes with some indication of success (Table 1). Cancer Trials Australia resulted in reduced review time, but the arrangement required an initial investment by institutions, researchers and review boards [48]. Some boards may be reluctant to defer their review power to another authority, and may experience trepidation due to a misunderstanding of the process. Reciprocal review can be a viable option for local boards to consider, but additional research is needed regarding their establishment and efficiency.

Centralized Review

Centralized review is when several research institutions enter into an agreement to allow one board to conduct ethics reviews on behalf of all the participating sites; the board reviewing the protocol becomes an official board of record. Centralized review boards may consist of individuals with specific expertise in a particular subject area, such as cancer research, and this may serve for a more thorough ethics review, enhance participant protection, and better distribute workload [10,15,18,28,51,54]. In some circumstances, centralized review does not completely eliminate individual boards from conducting an administrative review to determine whether to accept the board of record's review.

Boards in many states/provinces and countries have in place, or are in the process of establishing, centralized review systems (Table 1). Centralized review can reduce costs by ensuring less duplication of paperwork, reduced variability, and fewer delays in participant enrolment and the commencement of research [27], as well as ensure that unexpected and adverse events are quickly identified and reported so corrective action can be taken [18]. Centralized review can reduce the burden on investigators, increase consistency in the protection of research participants, and ensure quick dissemination of any change in protocol to participating institutions [11,18,55-57]. One novel suggestion from the U.S. is to conduct centralized review virtually; overseen by U.S. Office of Human Research Protections, this would allow reviewers to remain at their institutions but provide "unprecedented" expert review specific to the research at hand, as well as real time information regarding adverse events and monitoring [43,58]. Other authors suggest something similar, using a "web-based cooperative IRB review" that would enable reviewers from other geographic areas to interact [59]. Another suggestion, by Mann and Shamoo [57], is the establishment of a system of centralized regional ethics organizations that could promote the involvement of the research ethics community as a way to improve oversight for industry sponsored research.

However, concerns have been raised about centralized review: 1) legal concerns of one board accepting the review of another; 2) centralized boards might not understand the culture of participating ethics boards/institutions and the needs of the local population; and 3) centralized boards might not be able to communicate effectively with local investigators [15,29,48,55,58]. Autonomy and

independence of boards continues to be touted as desirable in order to understand community-specific needs resulting in a preference towards local control [1]. Due to uneasiness over accepting another ethics boards' decision, and confusion over how ethics and human protections issues are handled through an outside board, researchers and research institutions have concerns that local boards may not have the motivation and lack experience in participating in a centralized review process [60]. In spite of these concerns, several organizations – including the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Health and Human Services – have demonstrated support for using a centralized approach [60]. Centralized review, while having some drawbacks, does seem to provide a reduction in workload, faster review times, and better distribution of changes to the protocol.

While both reciprocal and centralized review has their place, in some cases, multisite review mechanisms might be less appropriate and local review would be necessary. One example would be the need for a catholic hospital to review all protocols to ensure that research on abortion or using aborted fetuses would not be permitted. A second example that may limit multisite review mechanisms from being established is based on differences in jurisdictional policies. For example, privacy policies from different provinces in Canada may differ in the safeguards that need to be in place. The heterogeneity in national and state/provincial policies might limit such multisite ethics review processes from being practiced in geographically dispersed areas.

Current Guidance to Ethics Boards on Multisite Ethics Review

As research expands from single site into multisite research, governing bodies have had to address the ethical conduct of research in these new settings. In Canada, the TCPS2 [17] now has a specific chapter devoted to multi-jurisdictional research in an effort to ensure that the same ethical considerations and procedures used in reviewing single site research are not overlooked in multisite review. The TCPS2 places the responsibility of ensuring ethical conduct of research and the decision of whether to use traditional or alternate review processes on institutional REBs, and offers little in terms of guidance on how alternate review practices could be implemented [17]. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services regulations provide a statement allowing IRBs to enter into a “joint review arrangement” [61]. Similarly, the Common Rule explains that multisite studies may benefit from minimizing burden and increasing effectiveness, but provides little guidance on how to establish such practices [62]. In 2011, the Department of Health and Human Services issued an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) [61] soliciting comments for updating several regulations, including the streamlining of IRB review for multiple sites through the designation of one IRB of record. The ANPRM points out that the Common Rule requires researchers to obtain IRB approval, but does not require that this approval come from each local board participating in the research project.

In September 2015, a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) [63] was released, following the ANPRM in 2011, for comment on proposed changes to the Common Rule, including a recommendation for a centralized review process to be used in multisite research. Proposed changes included a mandate for institutions to use an IRB of record for multisite research instead of reliance on individual review by local review boards. The NPRM also recommends that the review board of record be given the ability to enforce compliance on unaffiliated/non-conforming review boards and be held liable for flawed review instead of local review boards. The expectation is that the proposed changes will dispel unease with individual review boards ceding control to another board, promote collaboration between review boards, and remove arduous review processes [63]. However, the proposed changes do not address how to hold unaffiliated review boards accountable nor how individual review boards can go about selecting a review board of record considering that the latter will be responsible for any liability. Because these recommendations are not fully explained, it may be difficult to convince individual review boards to use a centralized review process based on these proposed changes. While it appears that many major national policies are starting to recognize the need for multisite review through the introduction of some guidance in policy statements, review boards may continue to be reluctant to institute alternate review strategies without increased support and guidance.

Limitations

While this literature review considers international studies of multisite research ethics review (though primarily from the U.S. and Canada), it is important to note the context under which these studies were conducted, such as jurisdiction of review, national, state/provincial policies, and the type of study (behavioural vs. clinical). The literature review also focuses on publicly funded research using academic review boards; privately/sponsored research and private boards may have different experiences.

Conclusion

Our analysis of the literature on multisite ethics review suggests that local review boards can offer advantages of improved understanding of local community needs and traditions. This may, however, result in inconsistency in review requiring unnecessary changes that can drive-up costs and delay research. While alternate review processes may better control inconsistencies in the review process, they will not necessarily lead to a better quality of review in all cases. Some local review boards have shown resistance to reforming the review process for multisite studies, but this resistance may be due to unsubstantiated perceptions of legal liability and accountability, and the desire to understand local needs. Because adoption of multisite review practices take a substantial amount of time, energy, knowledge and financial resources, local boards may be reluctant to begin changing practices.

Centralized and reciprocal review processes have several advantages. Centralized review boards have been shown to better address ethics reviews in a specialized area of research, e.g., cancer research, whereas boards engaged in reciprocal review may be more efficient at uniting individual boards in a certain geographical area. One issue that might prevent reciprocal arrangements or boards engaging in centralized review processes is that of trust. Having a committee of experts in cancer research with ethics board members concentrating only in a specialized area may result in enhancing trust in the centralized board and the review process. Similarly, boards in a certain geographical area, which know their patient population, might also begin undertaking the development of common forms and templates and gradually build trust in the process of developing a reciprocal agreement. Both centralized and reciprocal review thus have their place in ensuring robust ethics review while striving for greater efficiency in the process.

We propose a modification of centralized ethics review that aims to streamline the ethics review process by having a single board of record, but by also having non-voting representatives of individual boards. This might help address concerns of trust and ensure that due diligence by the central board meets the standards of individual boards. Concerns can be voiced and brought up, but individual board representatives cannot vote in order to ensure timely ethics review. Having a venue for local boards to express concerns present in their local community is likely a feature they would deem important and offer them the satisfaction that their voices can be heard. If representatives believe that the reviews being conducted are not up to their standards, they can relay this back to their board chairs and members and make a decision on whether to continue participating. By having a representative on the central board, representatives can witness the integrity and quality of the review process, communicate concerns, and relay issues back to their individual board. Individual representatives may participate by attending meetings or attend meetings via video or teleconference when their protocol is being reviewed. While this modification may reduce localized issues, one limitation is that there can only be a limited number of individual board representatives who can attend. The centralized board can develop procedures to have board representatives periodically attend meetings, initially when the individual board joins the centralized process, and when there is a particularly contentious or problematic research project being reviewed. A second limitation to this process is that overall, the process may take slightly more time due to the need to call in individual board representatives when protocols are being reviewed and a greater degree of organization would

be needed by the centralized board of record to manage protocols by different boards and to consolidate review.

Although greater guidance on multisite ethics review is given, most notably in the NPRM in the U.S., there remains little detailed direction on several of the salient issues that individual boards need to address prior to any reform, e.g., time, financial resources, trust, and perceptions of accountability and liability. We argue that greater policy direction is needed as independent boards are likely aware of these issues, but may not have the means and knowledge to undertake reforms. Collaboration between national and local levels in policy/regulation development might provide more ease with implementation, while national agencies overseeing ethics review, or other non-government bodies or groups interested in research ethics, could make efforts to educate Chairs, leaders and members of independent boards. This could be done through education efforts such as specialized workshops or conferences where legal, policy and logistic issues are discussed in greater detail to help independent boards gain the necessary knowledge to begin the process of joining or creating a multisite ethics review process. While this may not circumvent resource issues, universities, colleges and hospitals/research centres must invest further in their independent boards in order to actualize a process of multisite ethics review.

As a more reciprocal and centralized review strategies are implemented, further research is also needed on these initiatives, not only in terms of how efficiently multisite review is performed, but also the steps and hurdles that local boards encounter during the development of uniform review policies and practices. While there are certainly instances where local review may be necessary, in many cases stakeholders in research practice and governance may benefit from more streamlined and collaborative processes.

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