**What Happens To My Study?**

**SUBMISSION:**
The researcher submits the study to the IRB Administration in IRBNet.

**INTAKE:**
The submission is evaluated for completeness and necessary level of review.

**INCOMPLETE SUBMISSION:**
Intake Analyst will request revisions and/or additional documentation.

**COMPLETED SUBMISSIONS**

- **NOT RESEARCH, NOT HUMAN SUBJECTS:**
  These studies are not subject to IRB review.

- **EXEMPT:**
  These studies are human subject research, with no risk. Not subject to IRB review.

- **EXPEDITED REVIEW:**
  Initial and continuing review of minimal risk studies and evaluation of non-substantive changes.

- **FULL COMMITTEE REVIEW:**
  Initial and continuing review of greater than minimal risk and/or FDA-regulated studies. Modifications including substantive changes or new risks.

**REVIEWERS’ OR COMMITTEE DETERMINATION**

**COMMUNICATION OF DETERMINATION**

- **APPROVAL:**
  Ethical criteria are satisfied for the conduct of research. Research can begin when all other institutional approvals have been obtained.

- **APPROVAL WITH MODIFICATIONS:**
  The IRB requires modifications in order to approve the research. Research cannot commence until a final approval is received.

- **NOT HUMAN SUBJECTS RESEARCH:**
  Activities that do not meet the Institutional definition of “Human Research” are not subject to IRB oversight.

- **UC DAVIS IS NOT ENGAGED:**
  A determination that UC Davis is not engaged in such a particular non-exempt human subjects research project or activity is not subject to IRB oversight.

- **DEFERRAL:**
  The IRB cannot approve the research as submitted and describes reasons or modifications that might make the research approvable; it may request additional information or communication with the researcher.

- **DISAPPROVAL:**
  The IRB cannot approve the research as submitted and cannot describe modifications that might make the research approvable.

- **EXEMPT:**
  Certain categories of Human Research may be exempt from regulation but require IRB review; the institution, not the researcher, determines exemption.