

Human Tissue Act (2004) Quick Reference for HTA Training

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(Based on an original presentation by Dr Nadège Presneau)



Overview

- Human Tissue Act was implemented on 1st September 2006:
- It provides the regulatory framework for:
 - the storage & use of human organs & tissue from the living
 - the removal, storage & use of tissue & organs from the deceased
- Does not include removal, storage or use of tissue from the living for diagnosis or treatment
- The Human Tissue Authority (HTA) regulates activities that fall under the Human Tissue Act (2004).
- Information and Guidance documentation can be accessed from here:
 - https://www.hta.gov.uk/guidance-professionals









What does The Act do?

- Makes <u>consent</u> the most important principle for the lawful retention and use of human tissue.
- Under The Act, the following are illegal:
 - Removing, storing or using human tissue without consent
 - Taking and testing DNA without consent (DNA "theft")
 - Storing tissue or organs for a purpose not designated as a Scheduled Purpose
 - Organ trafficking
- Penalties range from a fine to three years imprisonment, or both.



What is relevant material under the Human Tissue Act?

This is an important element of the Act, defining what human materials need to be recorded and tracked. See the website "List of materials considered to be 'relevant material' under the Human Tissue Act 2004" for more details.

Material	'Relevant material' for the purposes of the Human Tissue Act 2004?
Antibodies	No
Bile	Yes
Blood	Yes
Bone marrow	Yes
Bones/skeletons	Yes
Brain	Yes
Breast milk	Yes
Breath condensates and exhaled gases	No
Buffy coat layer (interface layer between plasma and blood cells when blood is separated)	Yes
Cell lines	No
Cells that have divided in culture	No
CSF (cerebrospinal fluid)	Yes

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Eggs (ova)*	No
Embryonic stem cells (cells derived from an embryo)	No
Embryos (outside the body)*	No
Extracted material from cells e.g. nucleic	No
acids, cytoplasmic fractions, cell lysates,	
organelles, proteins, carbohydrates and	
lipids.	
Faeces	Yes
Fetal tissue	Yes
Fluid from cystic lesions	Yes
Gametes*	No
Hair (from deceased person)	Yes
Hair (from living person)	No
Joint aspirates	Yes
Lysed cells	No
Mucus	Yes
Nail (from deceased person)	Yes
Nail (from living person)	No
Nasal and bronchial lavage	Yes
Non-blood, derived stem cells (i.e.	Yes
derived from the body.)	
Non-fetal products of conception (i.e. the	Yes
amniotic fluid, umbilical cord, placenta	
and membranes)	
Organs	Yes
Pericardial fluid	Yes
Plasma	No
(Please note: Depending on how plasma	
is prepared and processed, it may	
contain small numbers of platelets and	
other blood cells. If any of these cells are	
present, then the plasma must be	
regarded as relevant material).	
Platelets	Yes
Pleural fluid	Yes
Primary cell cultures (whole	Yes
explant/biopsy present)	
Pus	Yes
RNA	No
Saliva	Yes
Serum	No
Skin	Yes
Sperm cells (spermatozoa)*	No
Sputum (or phlegm)	Yes
Stomach contents	Yes
Sweat	No

Teeth	Yes
Tumour tissue samples	Yes
Umbilical cord blood stem cells	Yes
Urine	Yes



HTA Codes of Practice and Standards

Our Codes of Practice and Standards provide practical guidance to professionals carrying out activities within the scope of the HTA's remit.

Code A: Guiding principles and the fundamental principle of consent, is the overarching Code and contains information that is applicable to all establishments and professionals operating under our governing legislation.

In combination, this Code and the sector-specific Codes aim to provide anyone undertaking activities relevant to each sector with a reference source which gives practical advice on the minimum steps necessary to comply with the relevant legislation and HTA policy.

Our suite of Codes were published in April 2017, which was the last major review of the documents since 2009.

We have published our Codes of Practice and associated Standards to ensure that:

- they reflect our current interpretation of the law and regulatory practice;
- the Standards are fit for purpose; and
- the Codes and Standards make our regulatory requirements clear, while minimising regulatory burden where possible.

Download and Read the Code A here



Sector specific codes

- In combination, Code A and the sector-specific Codes aim to provide anyone undertaking activities relevant to each sector with a reference source which gives practical advice on the minimum steps necessary to comply with the relevant legislation and HTA policy.
- Code E is for Research and most relevant to activities within the University
- Two documents to be downloaded and read:
 - E Research: Code of Practice and Standards
 - E Research: Standards and guidance

Code E: Research Code E: Research Standards and guidance







The Standards

- The Licensing Standards reinforce the HT Act's intention that:
 - a) consent is paramount in relation to activities involving the removal, storage and use of human tissue;
 - b) bodies of the deceased and organs and tissue removed from bodies are treated with respect;
 - c) the dignity of the person, whether living or deceased, is maintained.
- There are 18 standards under four Standard headings:
 - 1. Consent (C)
 - 2. Governance and Quality Systems (GQ)
 - 3. Traceability (T)
 - 4. Premises, facilities and equipment (PFE)



Consent (C)

136. Establishments meeting the consent Standards will be able to demonstrate that their processes for seeking and gaining consent comply with the HT Act and the HTA's Codes of Practice. The standards also cover the documentation and information used to support the establishment's consent procedures, and ensure that staff involved in seeking consent are suitably trained and equipped for the task.

Governance and quality systems (GQ)

137. Establishments meeting these standards will be able to demonstrate that they have a suitable governance framework, underpinned by clear and controlled documentation, effective audit, staff training and organised record-keeping. In addition, they will have an effective system of risk management and suitable systems to deal with adverse events.

Traceability (T)

138. Establishments meeting these Standards will be able to demonstrate full traceability for the human material for which they are responsible, from receipt to final disposal/disposition. HTA inspectors will test this through traceability audits carried out on site and we expect establishments to take a pro-active approach to assuring themselves of effective traceability throughout the lifetime of their licence. In addition, as the final traceability step, they will have established disposal arrangements which are in accordance with the HTA's Codes of Practice.



Premises, facilities and equipment (PFE)

- 139. Establishments meeting these Standards will be able to demonstrate that their premises and facilities are appropriate for their licensed activities and are safe, secure and clean. In addition, establishments will have systems for on-going monitoring to ensure all key quality specifications are maintained. These Standards also cover equipment, ensuring that it is appropriate, and suitably maintained, and that it does not present an impediment to the staff using it.
- 140. The HTA licensing Standards which will be applicable to the Research sector from April 2017 are included at Annex D and on the HTA website. The Standards are supported by comprehensive guidance notes.



The Standards

This is why you are looking at his document

Governance and quality system standards

GQ1 All aspects of the establishments work are governed by documented policies and procedures as part of the overall governance process

- a) Ratified, documented and up-to-date policies and procedures are in place, covering all licensable activities
- b) There is a document control system.
- There are change control mechanisms for the implementation of new operational procedures.
- d) Matters relating to HTA-licensed activities are discussed at regular governance meetings, involving establishment staff.
- e) There is a system for managing complaints.

GQ2 There is a documented system of audit

- a) There is a documented schedule of audits covering licensable activities
- b) Audit findings include who is responsible for follow-up actions and the timeframes for completing these

GQ3 Staff are appropriately qualified and trained in techniques relevant to their work and are continuously updating their skills

- a) Qualifications of staff and all training are recorded, records showing attendance at training.
- b) There are documented induction training programmes for new staff.
- c) Training provisions include those for visiting staff.
- d) Staff have appraisals and personal development plans.



The Standards

GQ4 There is a systematic and planned approach to the management of records

- a) There are suitable systems for the creation, review, amendment, retention and destruction of records.
- b) There are provisions for back-up / recovery in the event of loss of records.
- Systems ensure data protection, confidentiality and public disclosure (whistleblowing).

GQ5 There are systems to ensure that all adverse events are investigated promptly

- a) Staff are instructed in how to use incident reporting systems
- b) Effective corrective and preventive actions are taken where necessary and improvements in practice are made.

GQ6 Risk assessments of the establishment's practices and processes are completed regularly, recorded and monitored

- a) There are documented risk assessments for all practices and processes requiring compliance with the HT Act and the HTA's Codes of Practice.
- b) Risk assessments are reviewed regularly.
- c) Staff can access risk assessments and are made aware of risks during training.



Storage, tracking and disposal of relevant material

Traceability

T1 A coding and records system facilitates the traceability of bodies and human tissue, ensuring a robust audit trail

- a) There is an identification system which assigns a unique code to each donation and to each of the products associated with it.
- A register of donated material, and the associated products where relevant, is maintained.
- c) An audit trail is maintained, which includes details of: when and where the bodies or tissue were acquired and received; the consent obtained; all sample storage locations; the uses to which any material was put; when and where the material was transferred, and to whom.
- d) A system is in place to ensure that traceability of relevant material is maintained during transport.
- e) Records of transportation and delivery are kept.
- Records of any agreements with courier or transport companies are kept.
- g) Records of any agreements with recipients of relevant material are kept.

T2 Bodies and human tissue are disposed of in an appropriate manner

- a) Disposal is carried out in accordance with the HTA's Codes of Practice.
- b) The date, reason for disposal and the method used are documented.

Premises, facilities and equipment standards

PFE1 The premises are secure and fit for purpose

 a) An assessment of the premises has been carried out to ensure that they are appropriate for the purpose.



Disposal of human tissue samples

- Material removed from the living can be treated as clinical waste and should be disposed of by <u>incineration</u>
- Acellular components (e.g. plasma or filtered urine) may be disposed of by autoclaving
- If in doubt, consult the DI for disposal advice
- The time, place and method of disposal should be recorded on the Tracking Form

Yellow sharps bin or bags should be labelled 'Waste Human Tissue for Incineration'.







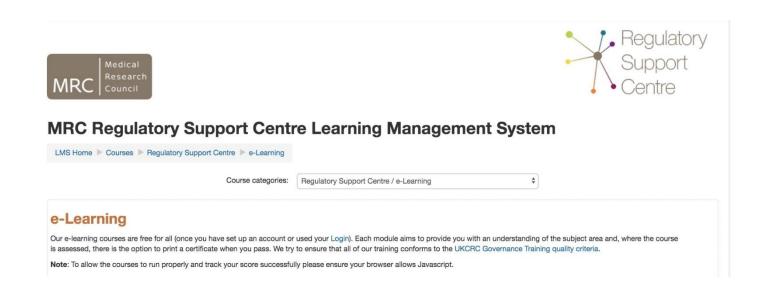
HTA eLearning

- You need to undertake training for a practical understanding of the Human Tissue Act if you
 - are intending to work with relevant material
 - need to recognise when human material might become "relevant"
- If your research involves the storage and use of relevant material (as defined under the Human Tissue Act), you must complete the MRC HTA eLearning programme
- This is required before applying to both College and University Research
 Ethics Committees for research ethics consideration if the project involves
 storage and use of relevant material.



eLearning and the HTA

https://byglearning.co.uk/mrcrsc-lms/course/index.php?categoryid=1









MRC Regulatory Support Centre Learning Management System

LMS Home ▶ Courses ▶ Regulatory Support Centre ▶ e-Learning	
Course categories:	Regulatory Support Centre / e-Learning
e-Learning	
	or used your Login). Each module aims to provide you with an understanding of the subject area and, where the course try to ensure that all of our training conforms to the UKCRC Governance Training quality criteria.
Note: To allow the courses to run properly and track your score success	fully please ensure your browser allows Javascript.
Good Research Practice (developed by	MRC Head Office)
51 M MODE 28 TH	S provides access to e-learning and guidance materials that introduce the MRC's expectations for good research practice.
© Research, GDPR and confidentiality €	Quiz E 😌
	The quiz tests your knowledge against these learning outcomes.
	You can take the quiz independently of the bite-sized modules.
	It consists of 10 randomly generated questions; the pass mark is 70%. You may repeat the quiz as many times as you wish. A certificate can be printed when you pass.
☼ Research, GDPR and confidentiality –	· what you really need to know
	A series of 10 bite-sized e-learning modules accompanied by supplementary resources.
	You will also find information on GDPR and confidentiality requirements for research on GDPR resources and Supporting research using health data.
Research and human tissue legislatio	on G- ©
	This module provides an overview of human tissue legislation in the UK; best practice and practical tips for compliance. It was developed by the MRC Regulatory Support Centre in consultation with the Human Tissue Authority, National Research Ethics Service, Scottish Government and others.

What you need to know

Test your knowledge and understanding and generate a certificate

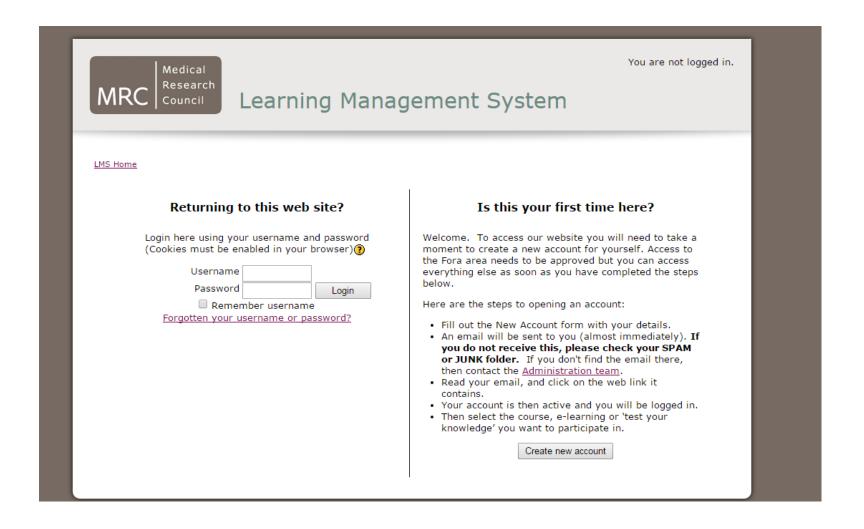
Research and human tissue legislation assessment - England, Wales & NI

[+ %)

This assessment consists of 10 randomly generated questions; the pass mark is 70%. You may repeat the assessment as many times as you wish. A certificate can be printed when you pass the assessment.



You will be asked create a new account





Generate a certificate and submit a copy to the DI using the following filename format: surname HTA Cert Year



This is to certify that

completed the following e-learning with an assessment (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) score of

80%

Research and human tissue legislation

Overview of Human Tissue Act and Human Tissue (England, Wales and Northern Ireland) Act

When the Acts apply

What constitutes best practice

Top tips to support compliance

Where to find help

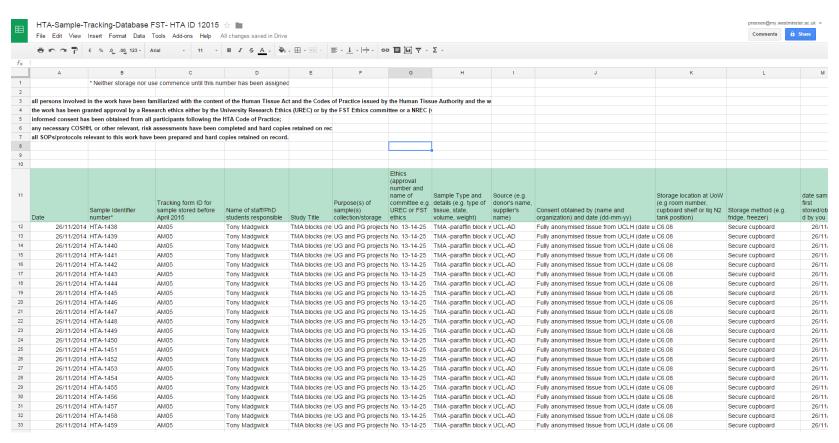
December 16, 2014

MRC Regulatory Support Centre



Sample Tracking Database

All relevant material will be tracked. BEFORE you begin collecting material, you must request a number series from the DI. You will then have access to the Sample Tracking Database where you will be responsible for recording the material's journey. Look at all of the headings and ensure that the relevant information is correct and up to date.





Risk Assessment

You are required to complete a risk assessment for the relevant material you are collecting and storing.

Name of person conducting this assessment: Dept./Faculty:	Faculty	of Science and	Title and Brief description of the human tissue related experimental procedures (i.e. DNA analysis, cortisol measurements etc.):		Assessment Number Date risk assessment		
Location:	technolo 115 Nev	ogy FSI v Cavendish Street			undertaken: Proposed end date for this work (if known):	Should be revised on a 2 year basis or when appropriate (big changes in the policies of the faculty for instance	
1. Describe the pro- for sample handl relation to:	ing in	Ways in which the integrity can be compromised in activity			Likelihood of occurrence Improbable/Remote/Possi ble/Probable/Certainty)	severity (low - medium - high)	
Sample identification	:						
Tracking samples:							
Obtaining consent an data:	d storing						
Donor confidentiality:							
Sample transport:							
Storage of relevant m	naterial						
Disposal							
Security of premises							
Review date: review the HTA risk assessment to make sure you are still improving							
 If there is a significant change, or there has been an accident, check the assessment and where necessary, amend it. 							
Signed				Date			