

Human Research Protections Program (HRPP)

What are Human Derived Materials?

- Medical records, electronic or hard copy
- Data storage (i.e., database, spreadsheet, or other document or electronic type)
- Data obtained from questionnaires, surveys, interviews, etc.
- Fetal material including the placenta, amniotic fluid, fetal membranes, and umbilical cord
- Placenta removed at delivery
- Amniotic fluid obtained at the time of rupture of the membrane prior to or during labor
- Pathological specimens
- Diagnostic specimens (blood, sputum, urine, hair and nail clippings) collected
- Deciduous teeth at time of exfoliation or if routine patient care indicates a need for extraction or permanent teeth if routine patient care indicates a need for extraction
- Uncannulated saliva collected either in an unstimulated fashion or stimulated by chewing gumbase or wax or by applying a dilute citric acid solution to the tongue
- Supra- and subgingival dental plaque and calculus, provided the collection procedure is not more invasive than routine prophylactic scaling of the teeth and the process is accomplished in accordance with accepted prophylactic techniques
- Mucosal and skin cells collected by buccal scraping or swab, skin swab, or mouth washings
- Sputum collected after saline mist nebulization
- Excreta and external secretions (including sweat)
- Primary cell lines (or those not generally available through commercial sources)

Note: There are also cultural or ethnic groups whose beliefs are such that they may object to the use of any samples of human tissue for research. One must be aware of these boundaries and respect them in the research design and conduct.