EU Medical Device Requirements (current & proposed)

Comparison to US Medical Device Regulation

EU Unannounced Visits

FDA News
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Healthcare Solutions
BSI Healthcare Mission

To ensure patient safety while supporting timely access to medical device technology globally.

To provide our customers thorough, responsive, predictable conformity assessments, evaluations and certifications that are recognized and accepted worldwide.
Europe & CE Marking

• Medical device directives (AIMDD, MDD, IVDD)
  • Single common framework
  • Individual sovereign nations (Member States)
  • Transposed into national regulations
• Manufacturers regulatory staff must understand and interpret the directives
• Reimbursement varies by Member State
• Additional registration requirements in some Member States
Europe & CE Marking

- European Commission (EC)
  - Proposes and issues EU Regulations, Directives and Recommendations
  - Coordinates EU Member State Competent Authority cooperation
  - Designates Notified Bodies
  - Issues guidance documents (MEDDEV’s)
  - Ensures the effective operation of the single market
Europe & CE Marking

• Competent Authority (CA)
  • Acts for each EU Member State – Regulator
  • Responsible for enforcement of regulations
  • Provides designation of Notified Bodies to the EC
  • Provide guidance and interpretation
  • Approves clinical investigations
  • Receives vigilance incidence reports and investigates
  • Responsible for safeguarding public safety
  • Conducts market surveillance
Europe & CE Marking

• Notified Body (NB)
  • Third party expert, competent certification / conformity assessment body
  • Designated by EU Member State Competent Authority
  • Conducts conformity assessment to verify manufacturers claims of compliance
    • Medical device technical documentation reviews
    • Quality systems assessments (ISO 13485)
      o Many devices can be covered under the QMS
  • Ongoing surveillance of manufacturers (annual)
  • Design dossiers examination for higher risk devices
  • Five year renewal (revisit CE Marking decisions)
EU Definitions

- Manufacturer
- Medical Device
  - AIMD, Medical Device, In Vitro Diagnostic
  - Medical purpose
- Accessory
- Placing on the Market
- Need for CE Marking
  - Custom made devices
  - Device for Clinical Investigation
- Combination Devices
  - Devices that incorporate medical substances and/or animal derived materials and/or human blood products
Europe & CE Marking

• EU Directives require
  • Classification - risk/rules based
  • Compliance with Essential Requirements
  • Harmonized standards presumption
  • Clinical evaluation
  • Technical Documentation
  • Conformity assessment based on risk (quality and/or product evaluation)
  • Post marketing activities (reactive and pro-active)
  • Declaration of conformity
Quality Assurance System Requirements

• The QS application
• Name and address of the manufacturer and any additional manufacturing site(s) covered by the quality system.
• Quality system must ensure that the products conform to the provisions of this Directive which apply to them at every stage, from design to final inspection.
• Technical documentation must include adequate description of organization of business and in particular:
  • Design, manufacture and/or final inspection and testing of the products
  • Processes carried out by a third party
  • Methods of monitoring the efficient operation of the quality system (including third party)
Quality Assurance System Requirements

• The notified body must audit the quality system to determine whether it meets the requirements referred to the Directive. It must presume that quality systems which implement the relevant harmonized standards conform to these requirements.

• EN ISO 13485:2012 provides a presumption of conformity

• The assessment team must include at least one member with past experience of assessments of the technology concerned.

• The assessment procedure must include an inspection on the manufacturer's premises and, in duly substantiated cases, on the premises of the manufacturer's suppliers and/or subcontractors to inspect the manufacturing processes.
Classification

- Risk based system
- Medical Devices Directive
  - Class I to III Rules based
- Active Implantable Medical Devices Directive
  - One class (equivalent to MDD class III)
- In Vitro Diagnostics Directive
  - List based (currently)
  - Self use
Notified Body Involvement (Under MDD)

The higher the risk of the device, the more the Notified Body has to be involved

- **Class I**: ISO 13485
- **Class IIa**
- **Class IIb**
- **Class III**

- **QMS Assessor**
- **Technical Auditor**
- **Technical Reviewer**

**Manufacturing and design control**
- **Manufacturing Control**
- **No Involvement**
- **Risk**

**Design Dossiers**
- **Technical Files**
Technical Documentation

• The requirements for the technical documentation are laid down in conformity assessment annexes of the directives

• As a general rule, the documentation should cover the design, manufacture and intended use of the product and evidence for safety and performance

• Demonstrates compliance with Essential Requirements

• Available to EU Member States

• For lay-out: GHTF doc. STED -  [www.ghtf.org](http://www.ghtf.org)
Technical Documentation - Content

The technical documentation must allow assessment of the conformity of the product with the requirements of the Directive. **It must include in particular:**

- general description of the product and intended use(s),
- design drawings, methods of manufacture, diagrams of components,
- explanations necessary to understand the operations of the product,
- results of the risk analysis,
- list of harmonised standards, applied in full or in part,
- descriptions of the solutions adopted to meet the ERs,
- in the case sterile products validation report,
Technical Documentation - Content

• results of the design calculations and inspections carried out,
• if the device is to be connected to other device(s), proof must be provided that it conforms to the ERs,
• solutions adopted as referred to in Annex I,
• pre-clinical evaluation,
• clinical evaluation in accordance with Annex X,
• label and instructions for use.
Technical Documentation Review

• Class I (Plus Most IVD)
  • Manufacture self-declare no Notified Body involvement

• Class IIa & Class IIb (Medium Risk IVD)
  • Manufacturer applies for a certification scope
  • Devices are divided ‘device subcategory’ and ‘generic device group’
  • Notified body is required to sample technical documentation
  • Up to 5 year certification recommendation for the scope of devices
  • Plan to sample all ‘device subcategory’ and ‘generic device group’ over 5 year certification plan
  • Technical documentation sampled pre and post market
Class III (AIMD & High Risk IVD) Design Dossier Examination

- Full technical documentation submitted to notified body as a design dossier
- Same technical documentation elements as class IIa/IIb
- Design dossier examined by the notified body
- Dossier should include Post Market Surveillance Plans (PMS) – including if appropriate Post Market Clinical Follow-up (PMCF)
- Five year EC Design Examination Certificate
Essential Requirements (ER)

1. Safe - benefits outweigh risk
2. State of the art - inform of residual risks
3. Perform as intended
4. Lifetime defined
5. Packaging suitable for transport and storage
6. Side effects acceptable
   a) Clinical data evaluation

7 – 12. Specific

13. Labelling
   • Additional:
     • applicability of the Machinery Directive (Article 3) & PPE (Article 1, clause 6)
Clinical Evaluation

• The manufacturer must have clinical data for the device for its intended use.
  • From existing equivalent data or a specific clinical investigation.
  • Clinical investigations must be conducted according to the Directive (Standards, Guidance)
• A clinical evaluation of the clinical data is required to support CE Marking.
• Post market clinical follow-up required unless otherwise justified.
MEDDEV 2.7.1 – “Equivalent Devices”

Section 5.1 – Scope of CER:

- Devices should have the same intended use and will need to be compared with respect to their technical and biological characteristics.
- **Intended use** relates to the clinical condition being treated, the severity and stage of disease, the site of application to/in the body and the patient population.
- **Technical characteristics** relate to the design, specifications, physiochemical properties including energy intensity, deployment methods, critical performance requirements, principles of operation and conditions of use.
- **Biological characteristics** relate to biocompatibility of materials in contact with the same body fluids/tissues.
- Characteristics should be similar to extent that there would be no clinically significant difference in the performance and safety of the device.
MEDDEV 2.7.1 – “Equivalent Devices”

Appx. F, Sec. 3.2.3 (Footnote) – Meaning of Equivalence

- **Clinical:**
  - C1 - same clinical condition or purpose
  - C2 - same site in the body
  - C3 - similar population (including age, anatomy, physiology)
  - C4 - similar relevant critical performance for specific intended use

- **Technical:**
  - T1 - similar conditions of use
  - T2 - similar specifications and properties
  - T3 - similar design
  - T4 - similar principles of operation

- **Biological:**
  - S1 - same materials in contact with the same tissues or body fluids
Post Market Surveillance

Manufacturers:

• must have documented an appropriate system for gaining and reviewing experience in the post-production phase from the range of devices manufactured
• should evaluate actual device experience on a more proactive basis, rather than relying on purely reactive activity (i.e. don’t just rely on customer complaints and devices problem issues)

ISO 13485: 8.2.1
ISO 14971: 9
QMS

PMS

Reactive PMS

Vigilance

Proactive PMS

Post-market Clinical Follow-up
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United States Regulatory System</th>
<th>European Union Regulatory System</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QSR - 21 CFR Part 820 Inspection by FDA</td>
<td>ISO 13485 QS Assessment by Notified Body (depending on classification)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMA or 510(k) Reviewed by FDA</td>
<td>Technical Documentation Sampled by Notified Body (depending on classification) – Class III Design Dossier (PMA) Essential Requirements Risk Assessment Clinical Evaluation Post Market Surveillance Plans</td>
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<tr>
<td>FDA US Market Clearance</td>
<td>Manufacturers Declaration of Conformity</td>
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<tr>
<td>MDR</td>
<td>Manufacturers Post Market Surveillance (including complaints and vigilance)</td>
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<td>FDA Inspections (24 months)</td>
<td>Notified Body QMS Audits (Annually) Sampling of Technical Documentation</td>
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<td>Notified Body Recertification Every Five Years</td>
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Europe & CE Marking: Sources of Information

- European Commission
- European Guidance
- European Notified Body Association - Team NB
  - http://www.team-nb.org
- European Association of Authorized Representatives - EAAR
  - http://www.eaarmed.org/
- BSI
Proposed EU Medical Device Regulation (MDR) & IVD Regulation (IVDR)
Caution

• The new EU regulations are not finalized and subject to change

European Commission Proposal September 2012

• After public consultation
• Build on strengths
• Balance between pre- and post-market control
• Flexible – Supportive of innovation
• High safety levels
• Raid access to market – Cost-effective and SME friendly
• ...but adapt and improve
European Commission Expectation

• Towards increased patient safety:
  • Scope of legislation
  • Governance of system and transparency
  • Criteria for designation, monitoring and obligations of notified bodies
  • Risk classification of devices and the safety and performance requirements
  • Obligations of economic operators, including reprocessing of single use devices
  • Clinical evaluation, traceability and reprocessing of single-use devices
European Commission – Response to PIP

• Lesson learned from PIP scandal
• Amendments from ‘stress test’
  • Reinforced control of high-risk devices through a scrutiny mechanism
• Obligation for manufacturers to provide an implant card
• Qualified person responsible for regulatory compliance
• Notified bodies to conduct unannounced visits, carry-out physical or laboratory tests and rotate auditors
• Member States to encourage incident reporting by healthcare professionals and patients
Three Directives become Two Regulations

- Impact of becoming a Regulation
- Direct entry into force
  - Three year transition period for MDR (MDD/AIMD)
  - Three or five year transition period for IVDR (IVDD)
- Regulation should result in more consistent application
- Appropriate legal instrument that imposes clear & detailed rules which become applicable in a uniform manner and at the same time throughout the EU
- Same structure and format for MDR and IVDR
Timelines

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Q3</td>
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<td>1</td>
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European Parliament 1ST Reading – October 2013

Agreement between EC, Council and Parliament Q2 2015??

- Designation of Notified Bodies
- 3 Year Transition
- 3 or 5 Year Transition

Regulation covering MD & AIMD

Regulation covering IVD
MDR Proposals – Key Issues 1

- Strengthened Designation Criteria
- Joint Audits: Three Member States and Commission (FVO)
- Unannounced Inspections

- Less Equivalence, More Data for High Risk Devices
- Publish Safety and Performance Data
- Post Market Clinical Follow-up

- Scrutiny for High Risk Devices
- Common Technical Specifications
- Qualified Person for Manufacturers and Authorised Representatives
MDR Proposals – Key Issues 2

Post-Market Surveillance and Vigilance
- Central Database and Co-ordination
- Trend Reporting
- Enforcement Activities

Transparency and Traceability
- Devices and Economic Operators Registered Centrally
- Unique Device Identification (UDI)
- Implant Cards

Governance and Oversight
- Central Committees: Scientific Advice, Harmonised Implementation
- Expert Panels
- JRC, Reference Laboratories
MDR Proposal: Other Issues and Member State Divergence

• Other Issues
  • Invasive devices without a medical purpose
  • Classification rules – implants, surgical instruments

• Member State Divergence
  • Reprocessing or recycling of single-use devices
  • Ingested and absorbed devices
  • The scrutiny mechanism
  • The coordination group
  • The role of the experts panel
  • Reference laboratories

Great political will to find solutions

Increased Control of the Supply Chain

Manufacturer

Crucial Suppliers
OEM’s
Sub contractors

Distributers
Importers
Authorised
Representatives
Eudamed: European Electronic Database

- UDI
- Registration of devices and economic operators
- Information of certificates
- Clinical investigations
- Vigilance
- Market surveillance
- Public access
  - Allow comparison of devices, economic operators, clinical investigations, vigilance
Quantum Leap for IVD’s

IVD Directive

Require a Notified Body

Do not require a Notified Body
80-90%

IVD Regulation

Require a Notified Body
80-90%

Do not require a Notified Body
Safety and Clinical Performance Report

- For all class III and implantable device
- Based on data collected during the clinical investigation
- Submitted to Special Notified Body for review
- Special Notified Body will validate
- Must be understandable by users in the relevant local MS language
- The summary will be made available to the public through Eudamed
- Safety and clinical performance report shall be updated annually with clinical evaluation reports
Implant Card and Information about Implantable Devices

• Manufacturers of implantable devices shall provide implant card for particular patients
  • Implant card shall also be made available in an electronic format
  • Identifies device implanted including UDI
• Warning, precautions, measures to be taken with reciprocal interference with external influences (e.g. compatibility with diagnostic devices)
• Potential adverse effects
• Information on expected life cycle and follow-up
• Principal characteristics of device including materials
• Exempted implants: sutures, staples, dental implants, screws, plates
EU Unannounced Visits
RECOMMENDATIONS

COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION

of 24 September 2013

on the audits and assessments performed by notified bodies in the field of medical devices

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2013/473/EU)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

legal obligations, notified bodies should perform unannounced audits in addition to product assessments and quality system assessments.
How often?

Per the Commission Recommendation & NB Code of Conduct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum frequency in number of years for an unannounced visit</th>
<th>Classification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I</td>
<td>IIa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal conditions</td>
<td>3 yrs</td>
<td>3 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devices that are often non-compliant</td>
<td>2 yr</td>
<td>2 yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific reasons for suspicion</td>
<td>2 yr</td>
<td>2 yr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As frequently as needed
Where will we visit?

Legal
Manufacturer?
YES if all or some manufacturing, design or test activities performed onsite for all or some products

Significant Subcontractor or Crucial Supplier?
YES, for virtual manufacturers
Where will we visit?

"...if this is likely to ensure more efficient control... in particular if the main part of the design development, manufacturing, testing or another crucial process is located with the subcontractor or supplier."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Subcontractor</th>
<th>Crucial Supplier</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g. Manufacturer of significant components, regulatory responsibility and / or activities essential for ensuring compliance with legal requirements. Design or software development, sterilisation, sterile packaging.</td>
<td>E.g. Manufacturer of finished devices, key sub-assembly. Critical raw materials such as silicone gel component for an implant, animal tissue for use in heart valve.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
For how long?

- **Most Manufacturers**
  - Including small & medium sized facilities
  - One day by two auditors

- **Very Large Manufacturers**
  - Several hundred employees +
  - Four man-days (or more in extreme cases). Likely two assessors for two days
  - Or an increase in frequency of visits
What happens on the day?

BSI Assessors arrive onsite and present identification (letter and weblink)
Request to speak to allocated contact or the most senior person on site
Explanation of visit within brief opening meeting

Audit team progress swiftly to manufacturing area
Assessment team work together to audit all elements specified in the Commission Recommendation and identify areas / processes for further audit as part of the visit

Brief closing meeting, with details of findings where possible
Report will be provided within approximately one week
Follow up of any non-conformities through normal audit processes
What happens on the day for a CS/CS?

BSI Assessors arrive onsite and present identification (letter and weblink)
Request to speak to allocated contact or the most senior person on site
Explanation of visit within brief opening meeting

Advise the CS/CS to contact their customer (the legal manufacturer)

Audit team progress swiftly to manufacturing area
Assessment of agreement / procedures / specifications between legal manufacturer & CS/CS

Brief closing meeting, with permission / phone attendance of Legal Manufacturer & details of findings where possible
Report provided to Legal Manufacturer within approx one week
Follow up of any non-conformities via normal audit processes (at any location)
BSI Resources


- Commission Recommendation
- e-Updates
- Webinar Details & Recordings
- Frequently Asked Questions

How BSI can support you with unannounced audits

CE Marking Medical Devices - European Commission Recommendation of 24 September 2013 (2013/473/EU)

European medical device regulations are undergoing many significant changes that will impact manufacturers, suppliers, and notified bodies. One major and immediate change is the EU Commission requirement for notified bodies to conduct unannounced audits on manufacturers of CE marked products.

FAQs for unannounced audits

Download our FAQ document to understand why unannounced audits were introduced and how you can meet these new requirements.

- Download the unannounced audit FAQ (2014)
Any Questions

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