PD233: Design of Biomedical Devices and Systems

(Lecture 4)
What is a Medical Device?

Dr. Manish Arora CPDM, IISc

Course Website:

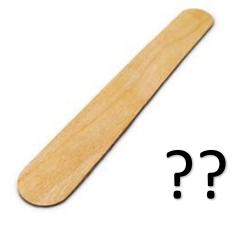
http://cpdm.iisc.ac.in/utsaah/courses/

What is a medical device?









What is a Medical Device?

Any instrument, appliance, apparatus, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including the software necessary for its proper application, intended by the manufacturer to be used for human beings for the purpose of:

- Diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease
- Diagnosis, monitoring, alleviation of or compensation for an injury or handicap
- Investigation, replacement or modification of the anatomy or of a physiological process
- Control of conception

and which does not achieve its **principal intended action** in or on the human body by pharmacological, immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its function by such means.

-Medical Device Directives (EU)

United States- Food and Drug Administration (US-FDA) definition:

Medical machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including a component part, or accessory that is:

- Recognized in the official National Formulary, or the United States Pharmacopoeia, or any supplement to them
- Intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, in man or other animals
- Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals,

and does not achieve any of its primary purpose through chemical action within or on the body of man or other animals and does not depend on metabolic action to achieve its primary purpose.

India draft regulation (2016)

Any instrument, apparatus, appliance, implant, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination, including the software, intended by its manufacturer to be used specially for human beings or animals for one or more of the specific purposes of,-

- (i) diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of any disease or disorder;
- (ii) diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation or assistance for, any injury or disability;
- (iii) investigation, replacement or modification or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process;
- (iv) supporting or sustaining life;
- (v) disinfection of medical devices;
- (vi) control of conception;

which does not achieve the primary intended action in or on the human body or animals by any pharmacological or immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its intended function by such means, and covered under sub-clause (iv) of clause (b) of section 3 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940);

Medical Device Rule 2017, Gol

Gazette notification of 31 Jan 2017

"medical device" means,-

- (A) substances used for in vitro diagnosis and surgical dressings, surgical bandages, surgical staples, surgical sutures, ligatures, blood and blood component collection bag with or without anticoagulant covered under sub-clause (i),
- (B) substances including mechanical contraceptives (condoms, intrauterine devices, tubal rings), disinfectants and insecticides notified in the Official Gazette under sub-clause (ii),
- (C) devices notified from time to time under sub-clause (iv), of clause (b) of section 3 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

Effective in India from 1st Jan 2018

Quiz?

Are these medical device:

- Tooth brushes, dental sticks, dental floss, dental chewing gums
- Baby nappies, mattress protectors
- Contact lenses intended to provide color to the eyes
- Instruments for tattooing
- Deodorants
- Air conditioner

No unless they make a medical claim – intended use

Medical Device Classification

 Due to large diversity of products and risk associated same regulation cannot be used for all the medical devices – hence the need for classification

US-FDA classification: Class 1

Nonlife sustaining

 However premarket approval, registration, device listing, GMPs, and proper record keeping are all required (in United stated)

E.g. Sethoscope, Tongue depressor

US-FDA classification: Class 2

- Also nonlife sustaining but must comply with specific performance standard
- Registration, device listing, GMPs, and proper record keeping are all required (in United stated)
- Usually exempt from the need to prove safety and efficacy

E.g. sphygmomanometers (BP apparatus), CT machine

US-FDA classification: Class 3

- Life sustaining, must comply with specific performance standard
- Need to prove safety and efficacy

 Registration, device listing, GMPs, and proper record keeping are all required (in United stated)

E.g. pacemaker, heart value, ventilator

How to classify Medical Device under US-FDA system

https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpcd/classification.cfm

https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/Overview/ClassifyYourDevice/default.htm

Classification under CE Mark (EU markets)

- Rule based classification under Medical Device Directive (MDD)
- Medical Devices are classified as:
 - Class I, Iia, IIb, III

| Risk | l | Low | → н | ligh |
|-----------------|---|-----|-----|------|
| Design controls | | Low | → н | igh |
| EU Class | I | lla | IIb | III |
| US Class | I | | П | III |

 Further directives apply to In-vitro diagnostic (IVD) devices and Active Implantable (AIMD)

Factors influencing expected risk:

Duration of use

- **Transient:** Normally intended for continuous use for less than 60 minutes.
- **Short term:** Normally intended for continuous use for not more than 30 days.
- Long term: Normally intended for continuous use for more than 30 days.

Invasiveness

- Invasive devices: A device which, in whole or in part, penetrates inside the body, either through a body orifice or through the surface of the body.
- **Body orifice**: Any natural opening in the body, as well as the external surface of the eyeball, or any permanent artificial opening, such as a stoma.
- Surgically invasive device: An invasive device which penetrates inside the body through the surface of the body, with the aid of or in the context of a surgical operation.

Reusable surgical instrument

Instrument intended for surgical use by cutting, drilling, sawing, scratching, scraping, clamping, retracting, clipping or similar procedures, without connection to any active medical device and which can be reused after appropriate procedures have been carried out (Section 1.3 of Annex IX of Directive 93/42/EEC).

Implantable device

Any device which is intended:

- to be totally introduced into the human body or,
- to replace an epithelial surface or the surface of the eye,

by surgical intervention which is intended to remain in place after the procedure.

Any device intended to be **partially introduced** into the human body through surgical intervention and intended to remain in place after the procedure for **at least 30 days is also considered an implantable device**.

Active medical devices

Any medical device operation of which depends on a source of electrical energy or any source of power other than that directly generated by the human body or gravity and which acts by converting this energy. Medical devices intended to transmit energy, substances or other elements between an active medical device and the patient, without any significant change, are not considered to be active medical devices. Stand alone software is considered to be an active medical device.

- Rule 1-18
- MDD classification en.pdf

SUBJECTS

- Non invasive devices Rules 1, 2, 3, 4
- Invasive devices Rules 5, 6, 7, 8
- Active devices Rules 9, 10, 11, 12
- Special rules Rules 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Implication of Classification:

| CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES | CLASSES | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--|--|
| ANNEXES | I | l Sterile | l measure | lla | llb | III | | |
| II (+ section 4) | | | | | | √ | | |
| II (- section 4) | | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | |
| III | | | | | √ | √ | | |
| IV | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | | |
| ٧ | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | | |
| VI | | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | |
| VII | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | | |

| Design controls | | Low | \ | High | |
|-----------------|---|-----|--------------|------|-----|
| EU Class | I | lla | | IIb | III |
| US Class | I | | II | | III |
| India | | | ? | | |

Device classification in India

Four Class Medical Devices (MD) as well as IVD

- low risk Class A;
- low moderate risk- Class B;
- moderate high risk- Class C;
- high risk- Class D.

Central Govt. Regulated

State Govt. Regulated

Assignment 2

Review the recently issued Gazette notification regulations of medical devices by GoI and list of notified devices

Copies available on course website:

<u>http://cpdm.iisc.ac.in/utsaah/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/GOI MedicalDeviceRules notificationJan2017 eng.pdf</u>

http://cpdm.iisc.ac.in/utsaah/wpcontent/uploads/2016/07/india cdsco notice 29 6 2017.pd f

Q1: Prepare a flow chart for classifying medical devices as per this regulations. Due date **30**th **Aug 2018**

For additional credit: Graphical or Interactive tool for medical device classification as per upcoming Indian regulations – deadline **15**st **Sept 2018**