



**IMDRF** Training

Essential Principles of Safety and Performance of Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices

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15 pages

2008

### 2012

24 pages

#### IMDRF/GRRP WG/N47 FINAL:2018 GHTF/SG1/N68:2012 **DRF** International Medical Device Regulators Forum **FINAL DOCUMENT Final Document Global Harmonization Task Force** (revision of GHTF/SG1/N41:2005) Title: Essential Principles of Safety and Performance of Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices Title: Essential Principles of Safety and Performance of Medical Devices Authoring Group: IMDRF Good Regulatory Review Practices Group Authoring Group: Study Group 1 of the Global Harmonization Task Force Date: 31 October 2018 Fresh Dr. Kazunari Asanuma, GHTF Chair This document was produced by the Global Harmonization Task Force, a voluntary international Yuan Lin, IMDRF Chair group of representatives from medical device regulatory authorities and trade associations from Europe, the United States of America (USA), Canada, Japan and Australia. The document is intended to provide non-binding guidance to regulatory authorities for use in the regulation of medical devices, and has been subject to consultation throughout its development. This document was produced by the International Medical Device Regulators Forum. There are no restrictions on the reproduction or use of this document; however, incorporation of this There are no restrictions on the reproduction, distribution or use of this document; however, incorporation of this document, in part or in whole, into any other document, or its translation into languages other than English, does not convey or represent an endorsement of any kind by the Global document, in part or in whole, into another document, or its translation into languages other than English, does not convey or represent an endorsement of any kind by the International Medical Device Regulators Forum. Copyright © 2012 by the Global Harmonization Task Force Copyright © 2018 by the International Medical Device Regulators Forum

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### IMDRF International Medical Device Regulators Forum **Final Document** IMDRF/GRRP WG/N47 FINAL:2024 (Edition 2) **Essential Principles of Safety** and Performance of Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices AUTHORING GROUP IMDRF Good Regulatory Review Practices 26 April 2024

2024



42 pages

### Why adopt or update these essential principles?

- 1) Patient safety
- 2) Rapid technological advancements
- 3) Equitable access
- 4) Market confidence
- 5) Global harmonization
- 6) Data privacy and security
- 7) Adapting to novel risks
- 8) Clinical efficacy
- 9) Innovation and industry growth
- 10) Ethical and social considerations







26 April 2024

### Other important IMDRF document is directly linked to Safety and Performance Principles

IMDRF/GRRP WG/N52 FINAL:2024 (Edition 2) Principles of Labelling for Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices



Fundamental design and manufacturing requirements that provide assurance that a medical device or IVD is safe and performs as intended by the manufacturer

IMDRF International Medical Device Regulators Forum		IMDRE International Medical Device Regulators Forum	IMDRF International Medical Device Regulators Forum	
Final Document		Final Document	Final	Final
IMDRF/GRRP WG/N47 FINAL:2024 (Edition 2) Essential Principles of Safety and Performance of Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices	•	IMDRF/GRRP WG/N52 FINAL-2024 (Edition 2) Principles of Labeling for Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices	IMDRF/RPS WG/N9 FINAL 2024 (Edition 4) Non-In Vitro Diagnostic Device Regulatory Submission Table of Contents (nIVD ToC)	IMDRF/RPS WGIN13 FINAL 2024 (Edition 4) In Vitro Diagnostic Device Regulatory Submission Table of Contents (IVD ToC)
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26 April 2024		26 April 2024	25 June 2024	25 June 2024



### **Safety and Performance**

### General and specific risk considerations specific to medical devices, IVDs, or both Includes list of relevant standards/guidance documents

#### Examples:

Material characterization Clinical evaluation Conditions of use Diagnostic functions Software aspects General labeling principles





### Labeling

# Labeling elements and information specific to medical devices, IVDs, or both

#### Examples:

Label Instructions for use Software as a medical device Lay users Information intended for the patient





The adoption of these common principles worldwide offers benefits to:

- Manufacturers
- Users
- Patients
- Regulatory authorities

Reducing regulatory compliance costs and enabling faster access to new medical technologies





Emphasizes a balance between safeguarding public health and not burdening the industry unnecessarily

**Compliance** to Essential Principles throughout product life-cycle

- Design
- Production
- Postproduction





### Key terms used in regulatory language

*"Should"* indicates that among several possibilities, one is <u>recommended as particularly suitable</u>, without mentioning or excluding others, or that a certain course of action is <u>preferred but not</u> <u>necessarily required</u>, or that (in the negative form) a certain possibility or course of action should be <u>avoided but is not prohibited</u>.

"May" is used to indicate that a course of action is <u>permissible within the limits</u> of the standard.

"Can" is used as a statement of possibility and capability.

*"Must"* is used only to describe <u>"unavoidable" situations</u>, including those <u>mandated</u> by government regulation.



A manufacturer of a medical device or IVD medical device **is expected to design and manufacture** a product that is **safe and performs as intended** throughout its life cycle.

Essential Principles Applicable to all Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices

Essential Principles Applicable to Medical Devices other than IVD Medical Devices

**Essential Principles Applicable to IVD Medical Devices** 





### General (5.1)

- Performance and Suitability
- Risk Management System
- Risk Management Steps
- Risk Control Measures
- Informing Users
- Risk Reduction for Users
- Performance Maintenance
- Transport and Storage
- Stability
- Balancing Risks and Benefits

- Develop a risk management plan for each device
- Identify and analyze known and foreseeable hazards associated with each device
- Evaluate the risks associated with intended use and foreseeable misuse
- Control or eliminate risks based on specific requirements
- Evaluate the impact of production and postproduction information on overall risk
- Adjust control measures if necessary



Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.1	GHTF/SG3/N18:2010 Quality Management System – Medical Devices – Guidance on Corrective Action and Preventive Action and related QMS Processes	ISO 13485: Medical devices — Quality management systems — Requirements for regulatory purposes
	GHTF/SG3/N17:2008 Quality Management System – Medical Devices – Guidance on the Control of Products and Services Obtained from Suppliers	ISO 14971: Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices
	GHTF/SG3/N99-10:2004 Quality Management Systems - Process Validation Guidance GHTF/SG3/N15R8 Implementation of Risk	ISO 23640: In vitro diagnostic medical devices — Evaluation of stability of in vitro diagnostic reagents
	Management Principles and Activities within a Quality Management System	ISO 24971: In vitro diagnostic medical devices — Guidance on the application of ISO 14971
	ISO 13485:2016 Handbook	CLSI EP25: Evaluation of Precision of Quantitative Measurement Procedures

### **Clinical Evaluation (5.2)**

- This evaluation involves analyzing clinical data to confirm a positive balance between benefits and risks for the device
- This data can include reports from clinical investigations or performance evaluations, published scientific literature, and clinical experiences







Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.2	Declaration of Helsinki GHTF/SG5/N1R8:2007 Clinical Evidence – Key Definitions and Concepts	ISO 14155: Clinical investigation of medical devices for human
	GHTF/SG5/N2R8:2007 Clinical Evaluation	subjects — Good clinical practice
	GHTF/SG5/N3:2010 Clinical Investigations	
	GHTF/SG5/N6:2012 Clinical Evidence for IVD Medical Devices - Key Definitions and Concepts	
	GHTF/SG5/N7:2012 Clinical Evidence for IVD Medical Devices - Scientific Validity Determination and Performance Evaluation	
	GHTF/SG5/N8:2012 Clinical Performance Studies for In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices	

### **Chemical, Physical, and Biological Properties (5.3)**

- Material Selection
- Process Impact
- Research Validation
- Mechanical Properties
- Surface Properties
- Chemical and Physical Specifications
- Contaminants and Residues
- Substance Egress
- Unintentional Substance Ingress
- Infection Risk









Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.3		ISO 10993: Biological evaluation of medical devices IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment IEC 61010: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use





### **Sterilization and Microbial Contamination (5.4)**

- Facilitate safe cleaning, disinfection, sterilization, and re-sterilization by the user
- Maintain microbial state during transportation and storage
- Validated methods for products labeled as sterile
- Packaging should minimize contamination when devices are provided non-sterile









Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.4		ISO 11135: Sterilization of health care products — Ethylene oxide — Requirements for the development, validation, and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices ISO 11137: Sterilization of health care products — Radiation — Requirements for the development, validation, and routine control of a sterilization process for medical devices ISO 11138: Sterilization of health care products — Biological indicators ISO 11140: Sterilization of health care products — Chemical indicators ISO 1140: Sterilization of health care products — Chemical indicators ISO 11607: Packaging for terminally sterilized medical devices ISO 10993: Biological evaluation of medical devices ISO 11737: Sterilization of medical devices — Microbiological methods ISO 13408: Aseptic processing of health care products ISO 14644: Cleanrooms and controlled environments ISO 14937: Sterilization of health care products — General requirements for characterization of a sterilizing agent and the development, validation, and routine control of a sterilization process ISO 14698: Cleanrooms and controlled environments — Biocontamination control ISO 17664: Sterilization of medical devices — Information to be provided by the manufacturer for the processing of resterilizable medical devices ISO 17665: Sterilization of health care products — Moist heat

### **Considerations of Environment and Conditions of Use (5.5)**

- Devices intended for use alongside other medical devices
  - The entire combination, including connection systems, must ensure safety and not compromise the specified performance
- Consider the intended environment and usage conditions to minimize various risks
  - Risks to users or others caused by physical features, user interface design, and foreseeable external influences like magnetic fields, humidity, temperature, and pressure
- Software interactions, maintenance and calibration mechanisms, unauthorized access risks, ergonomic usability, and safe disposal/recycling







Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.5		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment
		IEC 61010: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use
		IEC 62366-1: Medical devices — Application of usability engineering to medical devices
		IEC/TR 62366-2: Medical devices — Part 2: Guidance on the application of usability engineering to medical devices
		IEC 80001: Application of risk management for IT-networks incorporating medical devices
		ISO 80369: Small-bore connectors for liquids and gases in healthcare applications
		IEC 62304: Medical device software — Software life cycle processes

### Devices that Incorporate Software or are Software as a Medical Device (5.8)

- Ensure accuracy, reliability, safety, and performance
- In case of a single fault, measures should be taken to eliminate or reduce resulting risks
- Software should be developed, manufactured, and maintained using up-to-date practices, considering development cycles, risk management, verification, and validation
- When software is intended for use with mobile platforms, the platform's characteristics and usage environment should be considered
- Cybersecurity measures are also essential







Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.8	<ul> <li>IMDRF/SaMD WG/N41FINAL:2017 Software as a Medical Device (SaMD): Clinical Evaluation</li> <li>IMDRF/SaMD WG/N23 FINAL:2015 Software as a Medical Device (SaMD): Application of Quality Management System</li> <li>IMDRF/SaMD WG/N12 FINAL:2014 "Software as a Medical</li> </ul>	IEC 62304: Medical device software — Software life cycle processes
	Device": Possible Framework for Risk Categorization and Corresponding Considerations IMDRF/SaMD WG/N10 FINAL:2013 Software as a Medical Device (SaMD): Key Definitions	



### Labeling (5.10)

- Refer to IMDRF/GRRP WG/N52
- Information needed to distinctively identify the medical device or IVD medical device and its manufacturer
- Accompanied by, or direct the user to any safety and performance information relevant to the user, or any other person, as appropriate
- Information may appear on the device itself, on the packaging or in the instructions for use, or be readily accessible through electronic means, and should be easily understood by the intended user





Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.10	IMDRF/GRRP WG/N52 Principles of Labeling for Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices	<ul> <li>ISO 15223-1: Medical devices — Symbols to be used with medical device labels, labelling, and information to be supplied — Part 1: General requirements</li> <li>ISO 18113: In vitro diagnostic medical devices — Information supplied by the manufacturer</li> <li>ISO 20417: Medical devices — Information to be supplied by the manufacturer</li> </ul>





# Protection against the Risks posed by MD and IVD MD intended by the Manufacturer for use by Lay Users (5.12)

- Appropriate Performance:
  - Devices must perform effectively considering lay users' skills and environments
  - Instructions should be clear and easy to understand
- Safety and Accuracy:
  - Ensure safe and accurate use according to instructions
  - Mitigate risks through training if necessary
  - Minimize risk of user error in handling and result interpretation
- User Verification and Warnings:
  - Include methods for users to verify device performance
  - Provide warnings if the device fails or produces invalid results







Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.12		IEC 62366-1: Medical devices — Application of usability engineering to medical devices
		IEC/TR 62366-2: Medical devices — Part 2: Guidance on the application of usability engineering to medical devices





### **Medical Devices Incorporating Materials of Biological Origin (5.13)**

- Source Controls and Origin:
  - Use non-viable or rendered non-viable tissues, cells, or derivatives of animal, plant, or bacterial origin
  - Veterinary controls should be adapted based on animal species and intended use of tissues or derivatives
  - Geographical origin of animals may need to be retained depending on jurisdictional requirements
- Safety Measures in Sourcing & Processing:
  - Sourcing, processing, preservation, testing, and handling must ensure the safety of patients, users and other individuals
  - Special focus on viral safety and preventing other transmissible agents by using validated state-of-the-art elimination or inactivation methods









Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.13		ISO 22442: Medical devices utilizing animal tissues and their derivatives



### **Other important EP's discussed in this section**

- Protection against Electrical, Mechanical, and Thermal Risks (5.6)
- Active Medical Devices and Devices Connected to Them (5.7)
- Devices with a Diagnostic or Measuring Function (5.9)
- Protection against Radiation (5.11)











Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
5.6		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment IEC 61010: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use
5.7		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment IEC 61010: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use
5.9		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment IEC 61010: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use IEC 62366-1: Medical devices — Application of usability engineering to medical devices IEC/TR 62366-2: Medical devices — Part 2: Guidance on the application of usability engineering to medical devices
5.11		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment IEC 61010: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use
- (		IMDRF International Medical Regulators Forum

## Essential Principles of Safety and Performance of Medical Devices and IVD Medical Devices

**Break – 15 minutes** 





### Additional EP's to the previously listed

- Chemical, Physical and Biological Properties
- Protection against Radiation
- Particular Requirements for Implantable Medical Devices
- Protection against the Risks Posed to the Patient or User by Medical Devices Supplying Energy or Substances
- Medical Devices Incorporating a Substance Considered to be a Medicinal Product/Drug











### **Chemical, Physical and Biological Properties (6.1)**

- Compatibility between the materials used and biological tissues, cells, and fluids
- Design to safely interact with materials, substances, and gases during their use
- Devices must minimize risks related to the release of particles into the body, particularly focusing on nanomaterials, unless they only contact intact skin









Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
6.1		ISO 10993: Biological evaluation of medical devicesIEC 60601
		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance





### **Protection against Radiation (6.2)**

- Medical devices emitting ionizing radiation intended for medical imaging should be designed and manufactured in such a way as to achieve an image and/or output quality that are appropriate to the intended medical purpose whilst minimizing radiation exposure of the patient, user, and other persons
- Medical devices emitting ionizing radiation should be designed to allow the accurate estimation (or monitoring), display, reporting, and recording of the dose from a treatment







Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
6.2		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance



### Particular Requirements for Implantable Medical Devices (6.3)

- Implantable medical devices should be designed and manufactured in such a way as to remove or appropriately reduce the risks associated with medical treatment, e.g. the use of defibrillators, high-frequency surgical equipment
- Active programmable implantable medical devices should be designed and manufactured in a manner that allows the unequivocal identification of the device without the need for a surgical operation









Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
6.3		Requirements depend on the type of implantable device



### Protection against the Risks Posed to the Patient or User by Medical Devices Supplying Energy or Substances (6.4)

- Medical devices for supplying the patient with energy or substances should be designed and manufactured in such a way that the amount to be delivered can be set and maintained accurately enough to ensure the safety of the patient, user, and others
- Medical devices should be fitted with the means of preventing and/or indicating any inadequacies in the amount of energy delivered or substances delivered which could pose a danger.
   Devices should incorporate suitable means to appropriately reduce the risk of accidental release of dangerous levels of energy or substances from an energy and/or substance source







Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
6.4		IEC 60601: Medical electrical equipment – Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance



## Medical Devices Incorporating a Substance Considered to be a Medicinal Product/Drug (6.5)

- Where a medical device incorporates, as an integral part, a substance which, if used separately may be considered to be a medicinal product/drug as defined in the relevant legislation that applies in that Regulatory Authority and which is liable to act upon the body with action ancillary to that of the medical device, the safety and performance of the medical device as a whole should be verified, as well as the identity, safety, quality and efficacy of the substance in the specific combination product
  - Note: This essential principle is not intended to provide definitions for combination products since these definitions are yet to be harmonized and how combination products are handled varies among different regulatory authorities





### Additional EP's to the previously listed

- Chemical, Physical and Biological Properties
- Performance Characteristics
  - Analytical performance
  - Clinical performance
  - Validated control procedures
- Traceability of Calibrators and Controls
- Standardized Units
- Performance Evaluation







### **Chemical, Physical and Biological Properties (7.1)**

 With regards to chemical, physical, and biological properties for IVD medical devices, attention should be paid to the possibility of impairment of analytical performance due to physical and/or chemical incompatibility between the materials used and the specimens, analyte or marker to be detected and measured (such as biological tissues, cells, body fluids and micro-organisms), taking account of the intended purpose of the device





Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
7.1		CLSI EP05 - Evaluation of Precision of Quantitative Measurement Procedures CLSI EP06 - Evaluation of Linearity of Quantitative Measurement Procedures CLSI EP07 - Interference Testing in Clinical Chemistry CLSI EP12 - User Protocol for Evaluation of Qualitative Test Performance CLSI EP17 - Evaluation of Detection Capability for Clinical Laboratory Measurement Procedures CLSI EP21 - Evaluation of Total Analytical Error for Quantitative Medical Laboratory Measurement Procedures CLSI EP25 - Evaluation of Stability of In Vitro Diagnostic Reagents CLSI EP28 - Defining, Establishing, and Verifying Reference Intervals in the Clinical Laboratory ISO 17511 - In vitro diagnostic medical devices — Requirements for establishing metrological traceability of values assigned to calibrators and control materials ISO 23640 - In vitro diagnostic medical devices — Evaluation of stability of in vitro diagnostic reagents



### **Performance Characteristics (7.2)**

- IVD Medical devices must meet both analytical and clinical performance standards as defined by the manufacturer, based on the device's intended use, patient population, user, and setting
- These performance characteristics must be validated using stateof-the-art methods
  - Analytical performance includes aspects such as traceability of calibrators, accuracy, sensitivity, specificity, and stability
  - Clinical performance covers measures like diagnostic sensitivity, specificity, predictive values, and likelihood ratios







### **Performance Characteristics (7.2) [cont'd]**

- Proper control procedures should be in place to ensure device accuracy
- If the device uses calibrators or control materials, their accuracy must be confirmed using reference methods. Measurements should be in standard units
- The device's performance should be tested for the intended user, setting, and population
- Test groups should be diverse and representative of the market, especially for infectious diseases









Essential Principle	Guidances	Relevant Standards
7.2		ISO 10993: "Biological evaluation of medical devices
		IEC 61010: "Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use"







### **Essential Principles of Safety and Performance for MD and IVD MD**

- Trust and reliability in the technologies
- Innovation with responsibility
- Maximize patient well-being while minimizing risks
- High standards
- Contribute to the advancement of medical science









