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Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Medical Device Marketing Clearance

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Outline

Sources of Information Statutory Basis Routes to Market (Clearance) **Processes**) Investigational Use Submission Fees

Contacts

- Web site: WWW.FDA.GOV/CDRHDivision of Small Manufacturers
 - Assistance: 1-800-638-2041
- Program Operations Staff; IDE, 510(k), PMA: (301) 594-1190
- Radiology Branch: (301) 594-1212
- For Post-market reporting: MedWatch: 1-800-FDA-1088







U.S. Food and Drug Administration



CENTER FOR DEVICES AND RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH

FDA Home Page | CDRH Home Page | Search | CDRH A-Z Index | Contact CDRH

Standards Program

Recent Items...

How to use this program

- <u>Modification to the</u>
 <u>List of Recognized</u>
 <u>Standards</u>
- <u>Recognition and Use of Consensus Standards</u>
- FDA Recognized Consensus Standards Database
- <u>Recommending Standards for CDRH Recognition</u>

Guidance

- Frequently Asked Questions on the Recognition of Consensus Standards
- <u>Recognition and Use of Consensus Standards</u>
- <u>Use of Standards in Substantial Equivalence</u>
 <u>Determinations</u>
- <u>CDRH Standard Operating Procedures for the</u> <u>Identification and Evaluation of Candidate</u> <u>Consensus Standards for Recognition</u>

Other Resources

- Federal Register documents
- Standards Organizations
- International issues
- International Center Liaison Representative Roster (PDF) or (Word)



Please note: as of October 1, 2002, FDA charges fees for review of <u>Premarket Notification 510(k)s</u> and <u>Premarket</u> <u>Approvals</u>

Getting To Market With A Medical Device

- Introduction
- Three Steps to Obtaining Marketing Clearance from CDRH
- · Classify Your Device
- Selecting the Appropriate Marketing Application
- Other Requirements Besides Marketing Clearance
- In Vitro Diagnostic Devices

Introduction

One of the most difficult aspects of getting a medical device to market is KNOWING WHERE TO BEGIN i.e., what are the steps for marketing and in what order they are to be taken. Essentially, medical devices are subject to the general controls of the

Medical Device Amendments

May 28, 1976

Role of FDA

Establish <u>reasonable</u> assurance of the safety and effectiveness of medical devices marketed in the U.S.

<u>Statutory Basis:</u> Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

As amended by:

- Medical Device Amendments-1976
 - Devices Classified
- Safe Medical Device Act (SMDA)-1990
 - Expanded role
 - More detail
- FDA Modernization Act-1997
 - Redefined (more circumscribed) role
 - More interactive with sponsors
 - Expanded/earlier access of new technologies to patients

<u>Statutory Basis:</u> Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (2)

Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act (MDUFMA) of 2002

- User fees
- Review time goals

Medical Device

An instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including any component, part, or accessory, which is: 1) intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man, or 2) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man, and which does not achieve its primary intended purposes through chemical action within or on the body of man and which is not dependent upon being metabolized for the achievement of its primary intended purposes.

Section 201, Food Drug and Cosmetic Act

Medical Device Approval Process

- Most devices on market prior to May 28, 1976 were "grandfathered"
- Marketing clearance for these devices through 510(k) clearance process--Substantially Equivalent
- 510(k)d devices are <u>not</u> approved
- Most radiological products on market using this process

Routes to Market

Premarket Submission –501(k)

Premarket Approval Application –PMA

Grandfathered Devices

Pre 1976 devices placed into three classes

Class I- General controls
Class II- Special controls
Class III- PMA

Class I

Low risk devices
 Safety and effectiveness assured by

 Good Manufacturing Practices
 Post-marketing surveillance
 Registration and listing

Class II

Class I controls plus
 "Special controls"
 Voluntary standards
 Mandatory standards
 Guidance

Manufacturing inspection

Class III

Premarket approval application that establishes Safety and Effectiveness

510(k)

- Substantially Equivalent New device is compared to a similar device that is on the market.
- Device need be only as good (or bad) as what was on market in 1976
- 510(k) clearance <u>does not</u> assure effectiveness
- Many devices are exempt from 510(k) submission
- Review time about 90 days

Medical Device Approval Process

Devices that sustain life, implants, in class III, or can not be shown substantially equivalent are approved by PMA process In a PMA the sponsor must demonstrate that the device is safe and effective for intended use

PMA'd Devices

Less than 2% of submissions approved via PMA (similar to NDA) -Magnetic Resonance -Bone Sonometry -Diagnostic ultrasound as an aid in determining breast malignancy -CAD devices

PMA Content

Indications for use Device description Laboratory testing Preclinical studies Clinical studies Labeling Manufacturing (GMP)

PMA Process

- Multi discipline review
- May be reviewed by FDA advisory panel
- FDA review time = 180 days
- Data is proprietary

Routes to Market

Premarket Submission

501(k)
"Me Too" process

Premarket Approval Application

PMA

 Determination of Safety and Effectiveness

Investigational Use

Safety and effectiveness studies on devices that are not market cleared

- Needs IRB approval
- Needs informed consent
- FDA involvement depends on "significant risk" vs. "non-significant risk"

If significant risk = FDA IDE approval needed.

If not significant risk = Only IRB approval needed

Investigational Use

Investigational studies can be multi-phase

- Studies should be well presented
 - Intended indications for use
 - Literature review
 - Scientific basis
 - Safety issues well understood
 - Protocol scientifically sound
 - Reasonable study endpoints

Pre-investigational Contacts

FDA/CDRH will meet with you.
Meetings early in the development/testing stage are desirable
Meetings are not depended on "significant risk" status
We work on a "least burdensome" basis

Summary

- Extensive sources of information are available
- There are multiple pathways to market clearance
- FDA decisions are driven by risk and effectiveness issues
- Contact the appropriate FDA/CDRH component early in the process

FY2004 Submission Fees

	Fee Rates	
PMA	Full	Sm. Bus.
Full Fees	\$206,811	\$78,588
180-Day Supps	\$ 44,464	\$16,896
Real-Time Supps.	\$ 14,890	\$5,658
510(k)'s	\$ 3,480	\$2,784

Fee Exemptions and Waivers

- First time PMA application from a small business – waiver
- Any device intended to be used solely for pediatric use – exempt from fees
- State or Federal government applications – exempt from fees (ex for comm. dist.)

Small Business = Ann gross revenue ≤ \$30M

What the "Critical Path" Is

A serious attempt to bring attention & focus to the need for more scientific effort and publicly-available information on evaluative tools

Evaluative tools: The techniques & methodologies needed to evaluate the safety, efficacy & quality of medical devices as they move down the path

Contact

Web Address: <u>http://www.fda.gov/oc/initiatives/criticalpath/</u>

Open Docket: <u>http://www.fda.gov/dockets/ecomments</u> Docket # 2004N-0181

CDRH webpage (under news and events) provides links to the critical path white paper and docket:

http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/