

# Dispositif de Diagnostic In Vitro -Paysage réglementaire en Europe

Journee Scientifique  
Association des Responsables de Laboratoire  
de Suisse Romande

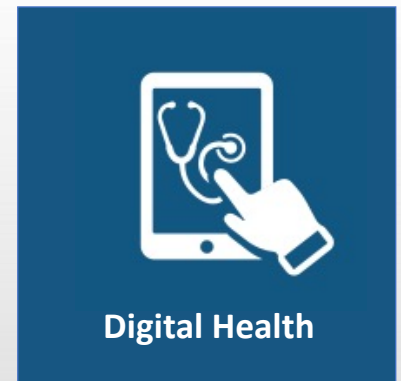
le 12 octobre 2021

Silvia Anghel, PhD– Senior Associate, IVD Head, Medidee  
Services



## Medical Devices and IVD Experts

Since 2013 Medidee offers consultancy services in Quality Assurance, Regulatory & Clinical Affairs and Digital Health supporting MedTech companies of all sizes, from idea to market



## Certification ISO 13485 – TÜV Sud

正証書 ◆ CERTIFICATE ◆ CERTIFICADO ◆ CERTIFICAT



### CERTIFICATE

Nr. 50 100 15028

This is to certify that / Si attesta che

THE QUALITY SYSTEM OF  
IL SISTEMA QUALITÀ DI

**Medídee Services SA**

REGISTERED OFFICE AND OPERATIONAL SITE:  
SEDE LEGALE E OPERATIVA:

**CHEMIN DE ROVÉRÉAZ 5  
CH-1012 LAUSANNE**

HAS BEEN FOUND TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF  
E CONFORME AI REQUISITI DELLA NORMA

**UNI CEI EN ISO 13485:2016**

QUALITY SYSTEMS – MEDICAL DEVICES  
SISTEMI QUALITÀ – DISPOSITIVI MEDICALI

THIS CERTIFICATE IS VALID FOR THE FOLLOWING SCOPE  
QUESTO CERTIFICATO È VALIDO PER IL SEGUENTE CAMPO DI APPLICAZIONE

**Consulting and training services on regulatory affairs, quality management and clinical affairs for medical devices and in-vitro diagnostics manufacturers**

**Erogazione di servizi di formazione e consulenza relativamente ad affari regolatori, gestione qualità e affari clinici per fabbricanti di dispositivi medici e di dispositivi per la diagnostica in-vitro**



For the Certification Body  
Per l'Organismo di Certificazione  
**TÜV Italia S.r.l.**

SGQ N° 049A

Member of the Accord of Mutual Recognition  
SA, ISO 9001, IAF and ILAC Mutual  
Recognition Agreements

Validity / Validità

From / Dal: 2019-03-15

To / AL: 2022-03-14

Issuing Date / Data emissione  
2019-03-15

*Andrea Coscia*  
Director Division Business Assurance

THE VALIDITY OF THE PRESENT CERTIFICATE DEPENDS ON THE ANNUAL SURVEILLANCE EVERY 12 MONTHS AND ON THE COMPLETE REVIEW OF COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AFTER THREE-YEARS  
"LA VALIDITÀ DEL PRESENTE CERTIFICATO È SOTTOPONIBILE A SORVEGLIANZA PERIODICA A 12 MESI E AL RIESAME COMPLETO DEL SISTEMA DI GESTIONE AZIENDALE CON PERIODICITÀ TRIENNALE"

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I APPLICAZIONE

y affairs, quality  
vices and in-vitro

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## Consultancy Services

### Quality Assurance

- Implementation of Quality Management Systems (QMS) ISO13485, ISO15189 and ISO17025
- Coaching in Design & Industrialization
- Risk Management Activities
- Manufacturing Process Validation
- Software Validation
- Supplier Controls & Audits
- Internal audits
- Training

### Regulatory Affairs

- Regulatory Pathway Development
- Preparation of Technical Documentation for CE Submission
- Preparation of 510(k), De Novo & PMA Submissions
- Presub Meeting with FDA
- National Registrations
- Management of Interactions with Notified Bodies & Competent Authorities

### Clinical Affairs

- Clinical Pathway Development
- Writing CER /PER Evaluation Reports
- Risk / Benefit Assessment
- IVD Performance Studies
- Preparation and Submission of Clinical Investigations (Competent Authority, IRB, Ethical Committee)
- Clinical Investigation Monitoring and Audit
- Post Market Surveillance Support

### Digital Health

- Support for the development of Software as a Medical Device
- Classification of software
- Cybersecurity assessment / ISO 27001 - IEC62443
- Support for compliance with Data Protection (GDPR – HIPAA)
- Support for compliance with Learning Machine, Artificial Intelligence
- Software Validation



## Medidee – Global Presence & Growing Organization

Team of **50+** scientists and engineers (50% PhD)

**14** spoken and written languages

Switzerland

**Lausanne (HQ), Olten**

Germany

**Munich, Lübeck, Stuttgart**

Denmark

**Copenhagen, Aarhus**

Belgium

**Charleroi**

USA

**Horsham PA**

APAC

**Philippines**



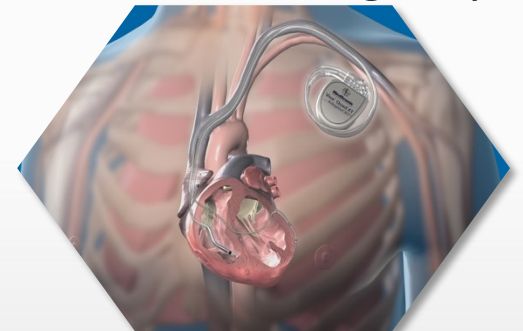
## Topics

- Comprendre le paysage réglementaire actuel
- Comprendre la procédure d'évaluation de la conformité
- Aperçu des changements majeurs dans le paysage réglementaire européen
- Impact de cette transition réglementaire sur la disponibilité des dispositifs de diagnostic in vitro (IVD)
- Impact de cette transition réglementaire sur l'activité des laboratoires d'analyse médicale



## Medical Technologies – Main Categories

- **Medical Devices (MDs)** are products, services or solutions that prevent, diagnose, monitor, treat and care for human beings by physical means.



- **In Vitro Diagnostics (IVDs)** are non-invasive tests used on biological samples (for example blood, urine or tissues) to determine the status of one's health.



## EU Legislation



EUR-Lex

## EU Legislation – Historic Regulatory Framework

### AIMDD

Active Implantable  
Medical Device  
Directive

EC 90/385



### MDD

Medical Device  
Directive

EC 93/42



### IVDD

In Vitro Diagnostics  
Device Directive

EC 98/79



## Directive vs Regulation in EU

### EU - Directive

A "directive" is a legislative act that sets out a **goal** that all EU countries must achieve.

However, it is up to the individual member state **to decide how** by **transposition in national law**.

### EU - Regulation

## EU Legislation – Medical Device & IVD Regulations

- **Inconsistencies** between national transposition of the directives
- Free trade **not any more guaranteed** within EU due to national «special cases»
- **Technology advancement** not properly covered
- **Political correctness** between member states prevailed over patient safety
- Notified Bodies had scopes **without having competences** required
- Notified Bodies did / were **not capable** to do their job
- Competent Authorities did not do their job, **no communication**

⇒ **Public awareness and pressure triggered by PIP scandal**



## EU Legislation – Historic Regulatory Framework

### AIMDD

Active Implantable  
Medical Device  
Directive  
EC 90/385

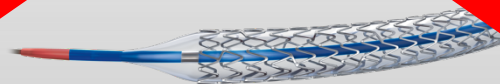
### MDD

Medical Device  
Directive

### IVDD

In Vitro Diagnostics  
Device Directive  
EC 98/79

**Replaced by  
“Medical Device Regulation”  
MDR – EU 2017/745  
and  
“IVD Regulation”  
IVDR – EU 2017/746**



## Directive vs Regulation in EU

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### EU - Regulation

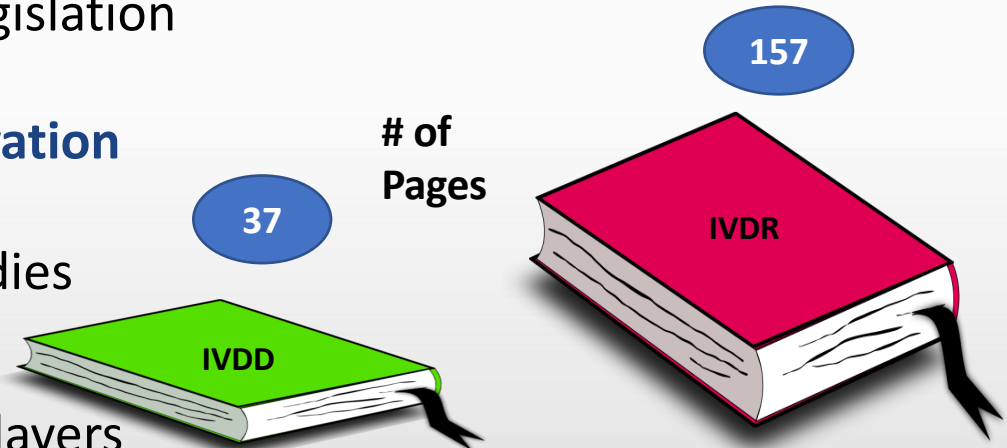
A "regulation" is a **binding** legislative act.

It must be **applied entirely across the EU**.

A regulation **replaces national law**.

## EU Legislation – Medical Device & IVD Regulations

- **One single text** applicable over all member states – no national interpretations or “special cases”
- **Eliminate** grey zones in current legislation
- Catch up with **technological innovation**
- Enhance **control** over Notified Bodies
- **Ensure competence** of different players
- Improve **transparency** and **information exchange** between stakeholders

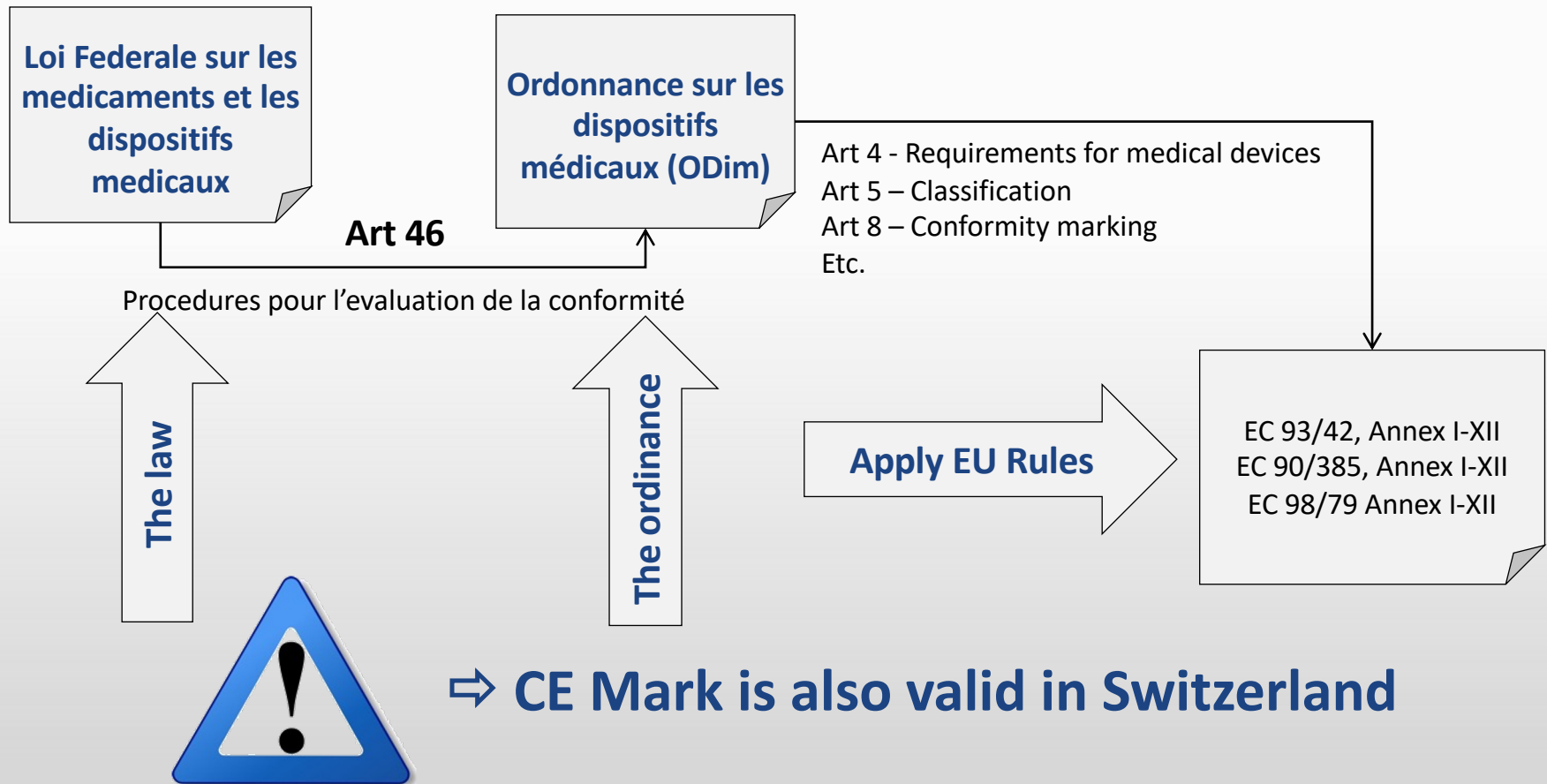
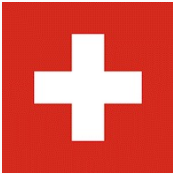


⇒ **All for promoting the objective of safety**

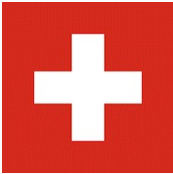
## EU Legislation – Single Market

- The **single European Market** comprises 27 Member States of the European Union, the European Economic Area – EEA (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) and through bilateral treaties, Switzerland
- **Free movement of goods** is one of the cornerstones of the single European Market
- To enable this concept of free movement, **three** conditions must be met:
  - 1) **General Safety and Performance Requirements (GSPRs)** for the products involved must be defined
  - 2) **Methods** must be established to describe how **product compliance** with the GSPRs is addressed
  - 3) **Mechanisms** to **supervise** and **control** the actions of all Economic Operators and others involved in the manufacturing and distribution of the products must be created

## EU Legislation – Accord de Reconnaissance Mutuelle avec CH



# EU Legislation – Transposition into Swiss Law



2017/745  
(MDR)



Harmonization  
of the CH  
legislation  
(ODim)

**INSTA – Institutional Agreement**



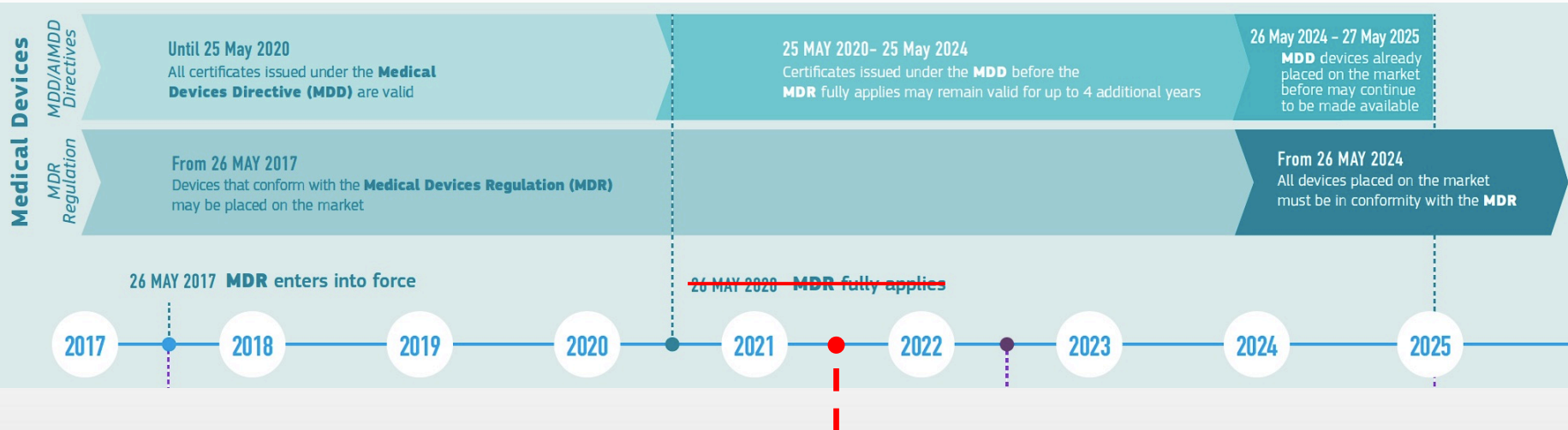
ODim: Ordonance sur les  
dispositifs médicaux

MRA: Accord de  
Reconnaissance Mutuelle



- **MD\_Swixit – Third Country as of 26.05.2021 !**
- **Status for IVD**
  - under IVDD Mutual Recognition Agreement is valid
  - under IVDR it will depend on the future negotiations

# MDR Implementation –Timeline



Date of Application MDR postponed to 26 May 2021

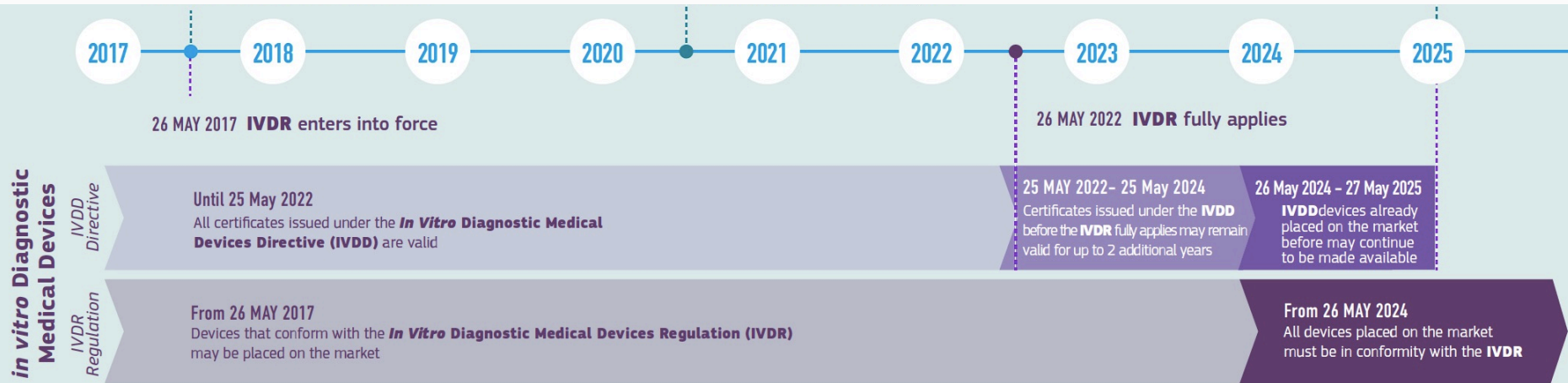


**MDR is already applicable**

[https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L\\_.2020.130.01.0018.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2020:130:TOC](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2020.130.01.0018.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2020:130:TOC)



## IVDR Implementation – Timelines



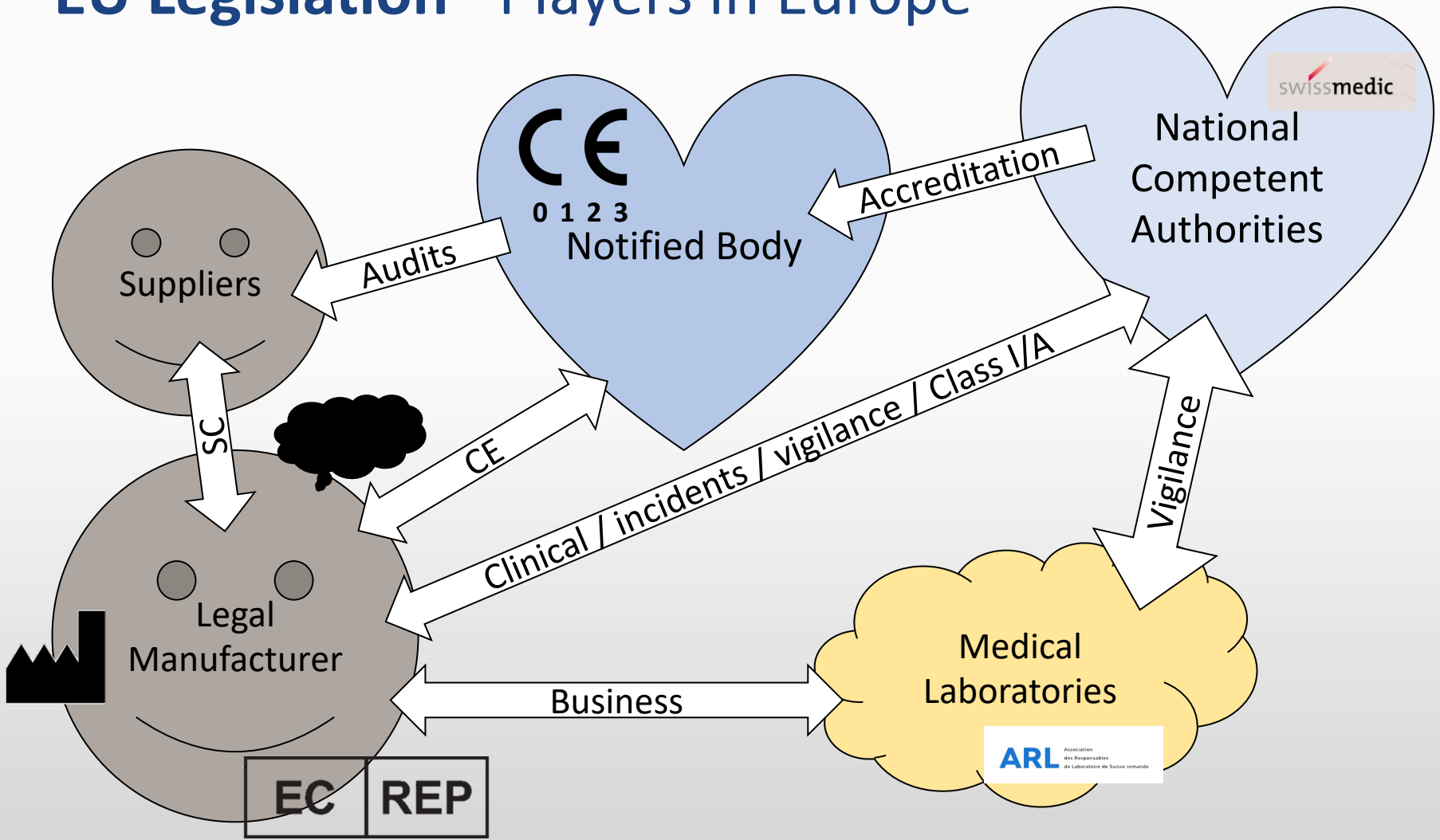
Source: <https://ec.europa.eu>



### Date of Application 26 May 2022

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## EU Legislation– Players in Europe



## EU Legislation – CE Marking and Conformity Assessment



- **Conformity assessment** means the process demonstrating whether the requirements of the Regulation relating to a device have been fulfilled;
- **The Conformity Assessment is the Review of Tech Doc AND QMS (ISO 13485)** to check that the product meet the applicable EU requirements:
  - safe and performs as **intended** by the manufacturer
  - **conforms to the GSPR (ERs under IVDD)**
- **Notification vs Certification**



## Conformity Assessment – Notified Body

- In the EU, the Notified Body is an organization that has been accredited by a Member State to assess whether a product meets defined requirements, conformity with with the **general safety and performance requirements**.
- **Assessment can include inspection and examination of a product, its design and manufacturing process, as well as Technical Documentation and Quality Management System.**
- Check of the quality and relevance of **clinical data** (including demonstration of a **favourable risk/benefit ratio** for the patient)
- Formal **regulatory aspects**:
  - Labelling
  - List of Applicable Standards
  - Declaration of Conformity



## EU Legislation – CE Marking and Conformity Assessment



- **Manufacturers** are responsible to carry out the **conformity assessment**, set up the **technical file**, issue the **EU declaration of conformity**, and **affix the CE marking** to a product
- Only then can a product be **traded on the EU market**



## Declaration of Conformity– Conformity Assessment



### Declaration of Conformity



EU Technical Documentation  
assessment certificate



EU Quality Management  
system certificate



**CE 0123**

## Dir. 98/79 EC (IVDD) Annex II

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## IVDD Classification, examples

### Other

low risk

Instruments

Specimen receptacles

**All tests not covered by list  
A, B and Self Test (including  
device intended for  
diagnosis of cancer)**

### Self test

low to moderate risk

Pregnancy self-test

Cholesterol self-test

### List B

moderate risk

reagent products for  
determining blood group  
per anti-Duffy

reagent products for  
detection of toxoplasmosis

reagent products for  
determining PSA tumoral  
marker

blood glucose self-test

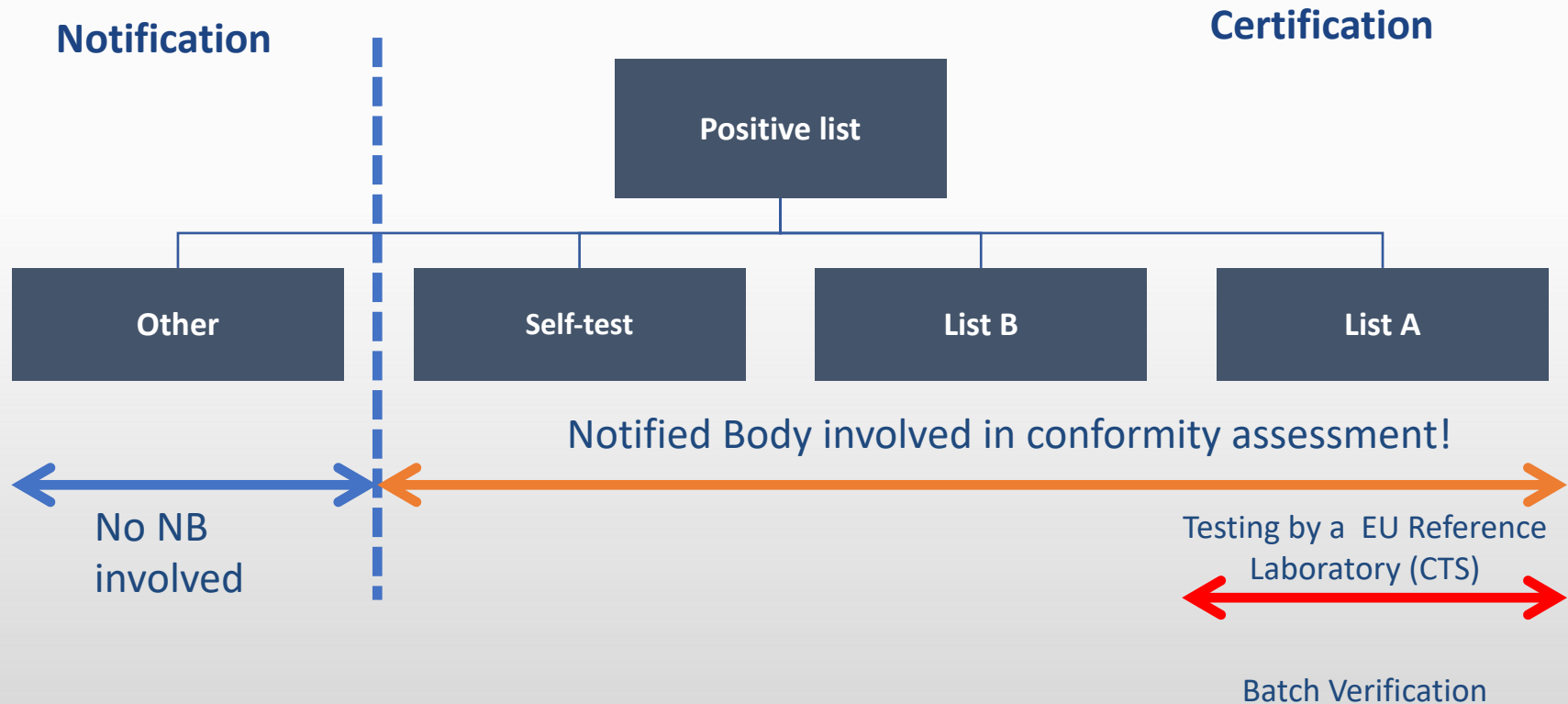
### List A

high risk

reagent products for  
determining blood group  
per ABO system

reagent products for  
detection of HIV, Hepatitis  
B, C and D

## In Vitro Diagnostic Device –Placement on the market under IVDD



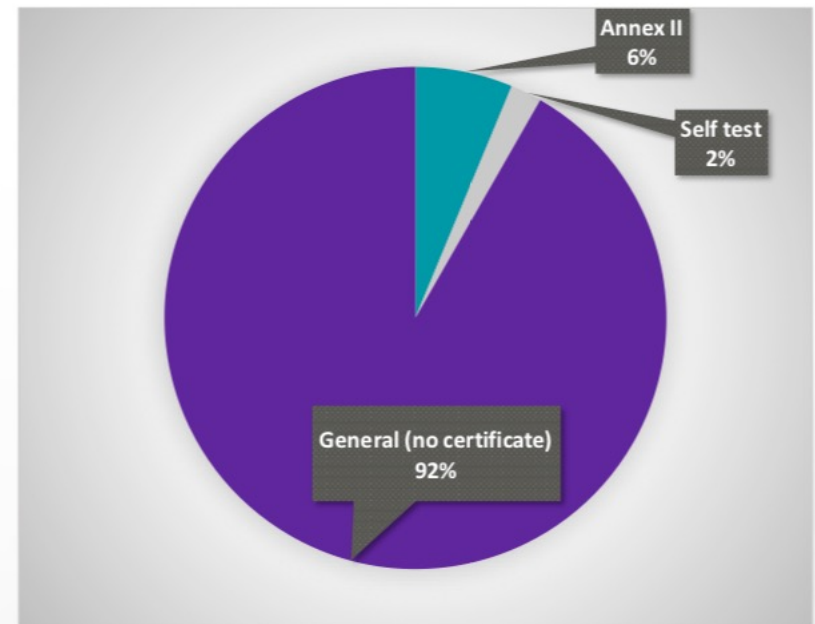
## IVDR Implementation – Timelines

The number of devices which have a Notified Body certificate issued by category (IVDD)

	Number of devices
Annex II certificate	2.501
Self-test certificate	801
General (no certificate)	36.542
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.844</b>

92% of all IVDs currently do not need to have a Notified Body certificate under IVDD

Only 8% of all IVDs currently have a Notified Body certificate under IVDD and could potentially make use of the 'grace period'\* until May 2024



*\*transitional provisions under IVDR Art 110(3)*

## Placement of a product on the market – IVDR

### Concept

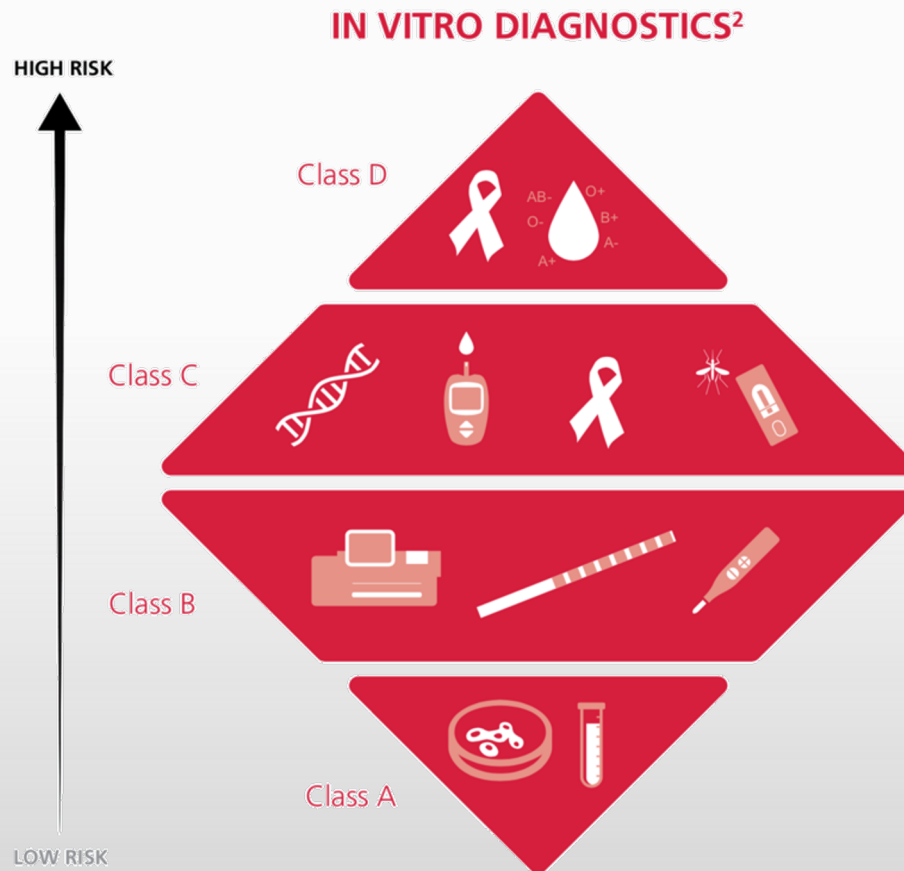
Review of Tech Doc AND QMS to check that:

- IVD : safe and performs as intended by the manufacturer
- conforms to the *General Safety and Performance Requirements*

primarily responsibility of manufacturer



# IVDR– New Risk Based Classification



Source: Eucomed

## Medical Device & IVD – Intended Purpose

‘**intended purpose**’ means the use for which a device is intended according to the ...

- label
- instructions for use; and
- promotional or sales materials / statements

and

- as **specified** by the manufacturer in the **clinical evaluation/performance evaluation**
- based on the **claims** made for the device (**claims need to be substantiated throughout the clinical evidence**)

## In Vitro Diagnostic Device (IVD) – Intended User & Environment

- Of particular importance for Self-tests and Point of Care Test (POCT)

The characteristics and performances of the device shall be specifically checked in the event that they may be affected when the device **is used for the intended use under normal conditions**:

- **clinical clinical evidence related to user and environment**  
**(GSPR 9.4)**



## IVDR Product Classification – Classification

- **Classification will depend upon intended use** i.e., screening claims and the level of risk to the patient and the public (taking into account the likelihood of harm and the severity of that harm)
- The notion of **Point of Care, Companion Diagnostic** and **Software** were also introduced in the IVDR
- **Identical devices may be classified differently if they are to be used for different diagnostic purposes.**



## **IVDR Product Classification – Example of the link between the Intended Purpose and Classification**

- The company “STM” developed and market in Europe a blood test intended for diagnosis of syphilis. The test is intended for use in a medical setting and be performed by a health professional.

### **Class C**

- The company decided to extend the intended purpose of the test to the screening of blood donors.

### **Class D**



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## IVDR Classification, examples

### Class A

low risk

Instruments  
General Reagents  
Specimen receptacles

### Class B

low to moderate risk

Measurement of  
electrolytes /homeostasis  
Helicobacter pylori  
Autoantibodies

### Class C

moderate risk

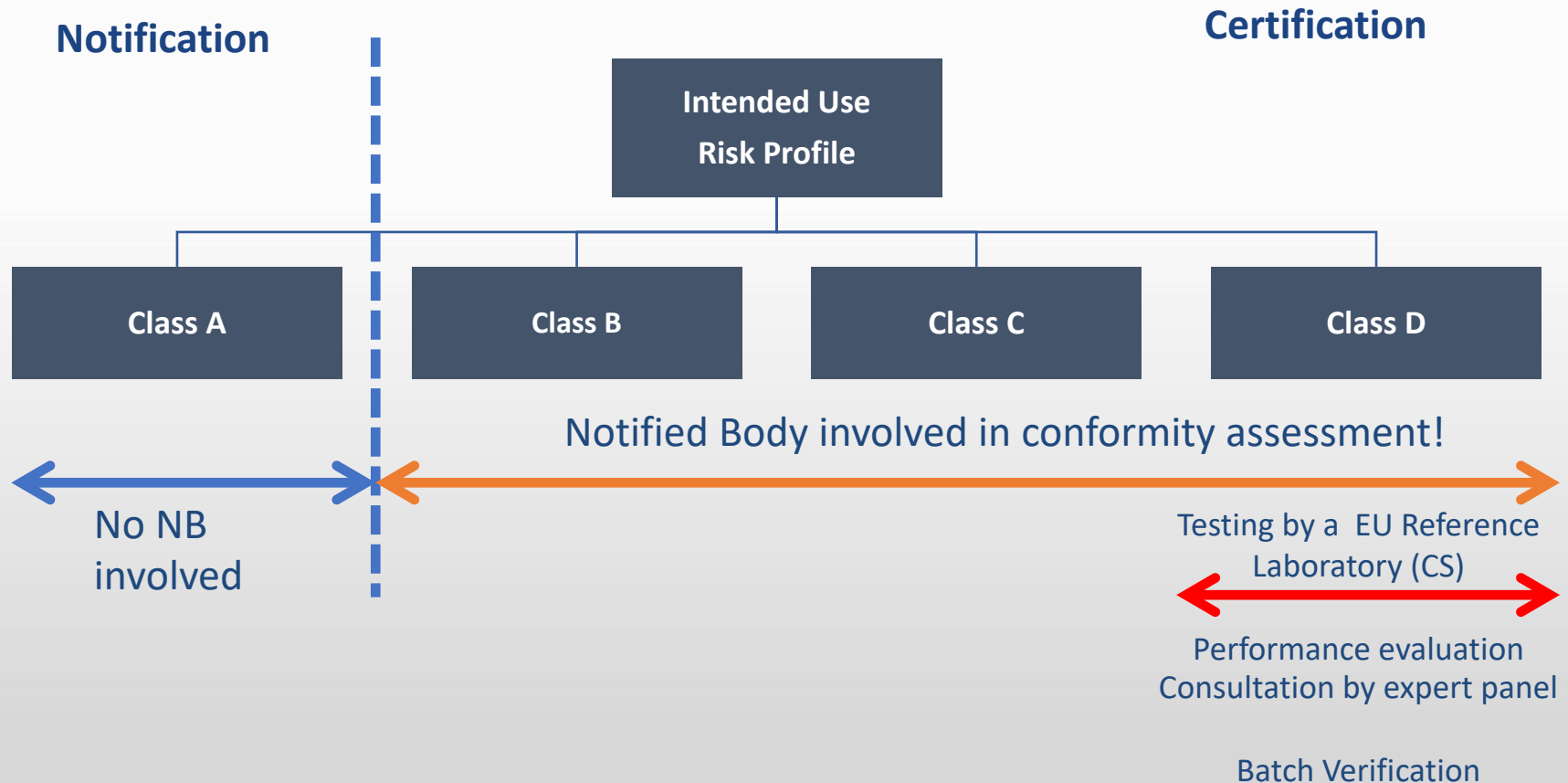
Cancer  
Companion diagnostics  
Genetic testing  
Self-tests (except an  
exemption list Class B)

### Class D

high risk

reagent products for  
determining blood group  
per ABO system  
reagent products for  
detection of HIV, Hepatitis  
B, C and D  
  
Diagnosis of Covid infection

## In Vitro Diagnostic Device –Conformity Assessment under IVDR

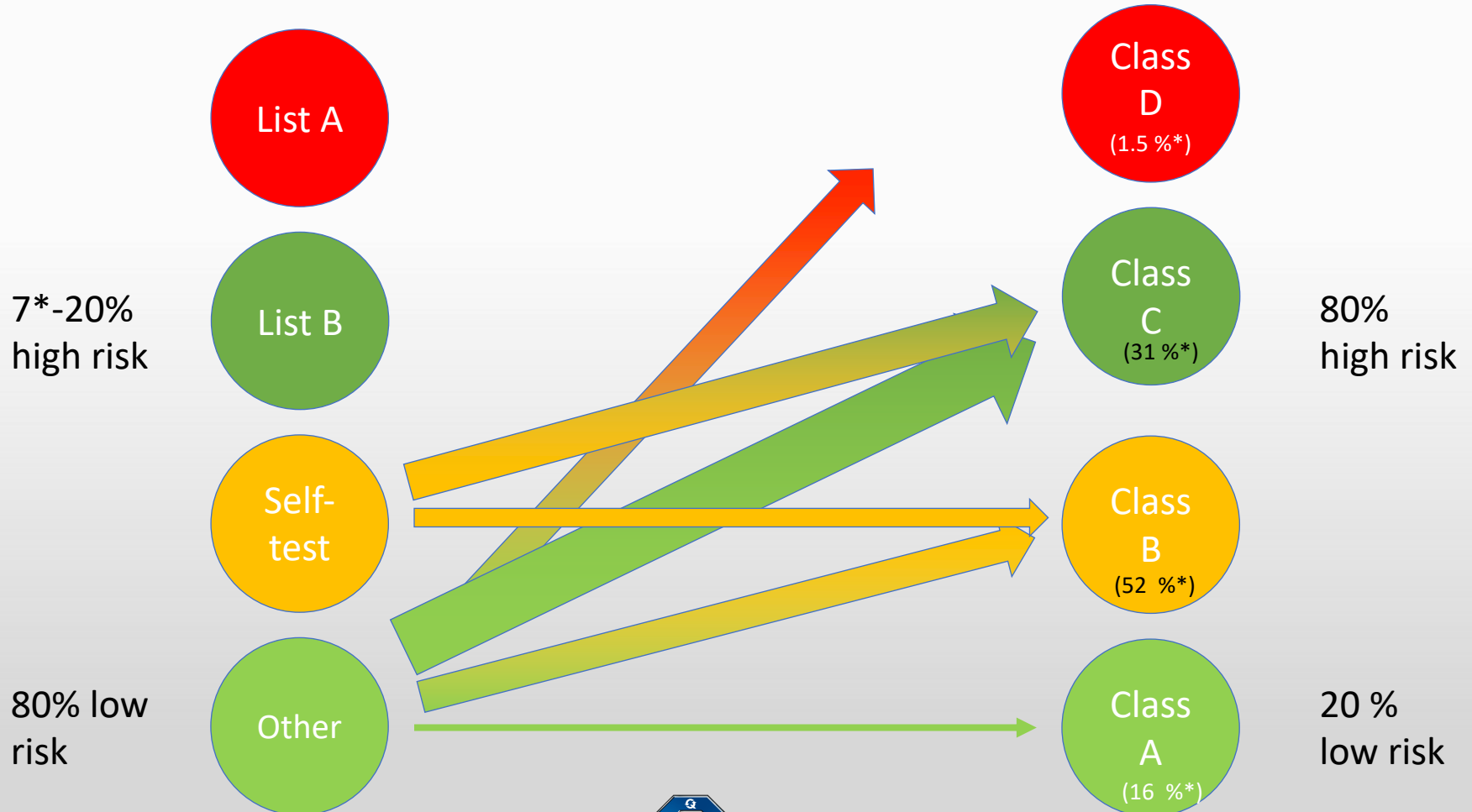


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## IVD– Major Changes introduced by the new Regulations

98/79 EC

Reg.EU 2017/746



## Device classification under IVDR

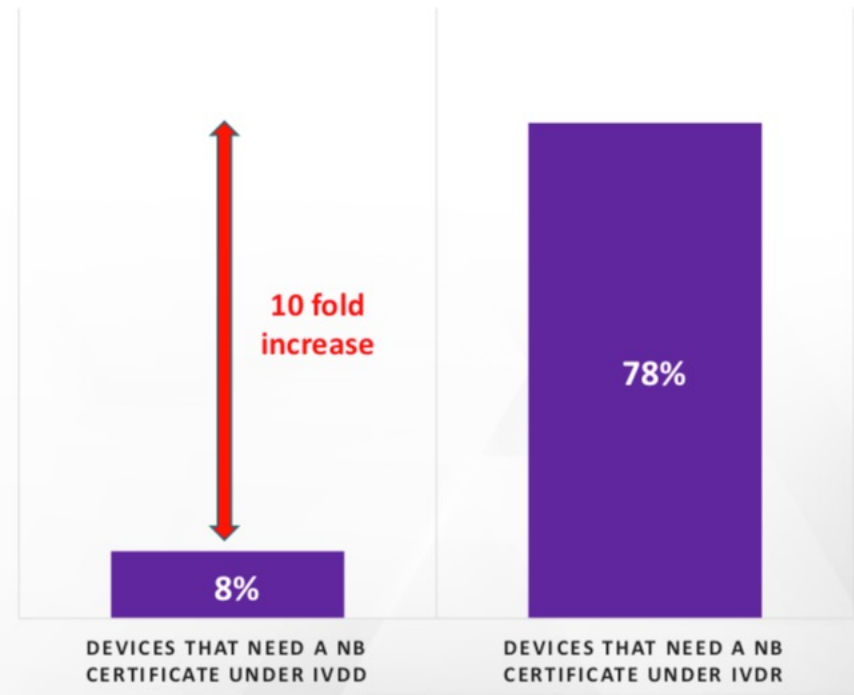
### The number of devices that need a Notified Body certificate

	Number of devices that need a certificate
IVDD	3.302 (8%)
IVDR	24.346 (78%)

The percentage of devices requiring a NB certificate climbed from 8% to almost 80% of the total devices from IVDD to IVDR.

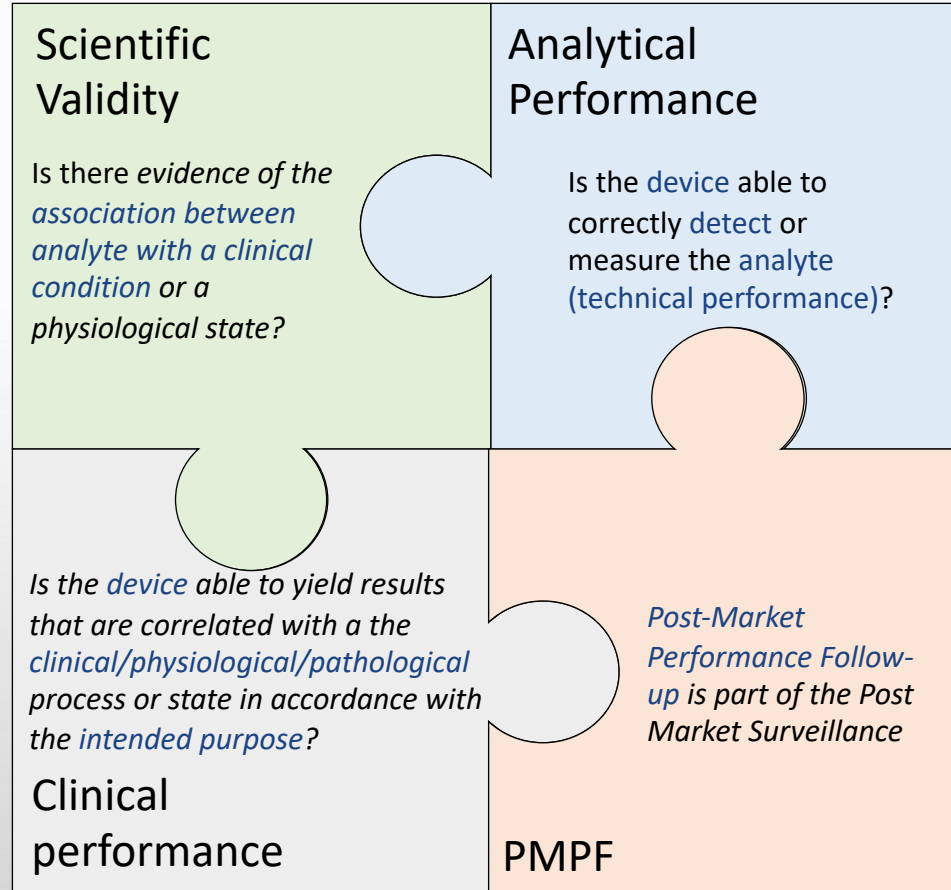
This can be read as ~10-fold or 736% increase in the number of IVDs needing at least 1 Notified Body certificate\* from IVDD to IVDR

\* All IVDs in class D, C, B and A (sterile) need to be covered by a QMS certificate. In addition, individual devices in Class D, for near patient testing, for self-testing and which are companion diagnostics need in addition technical documentation assessment certificate *see slide 9*  
Only Class A (non-sterile) do not need to be covered by a Notified Body certificate.



➤ 80 / of the IVD devices will requier a NB certificate

## Data expectation - Clinical Evidence and Performance Evaluation Report (PER)



+ Usability (POCT)  
& Risk Management

Useful guidance: MDCG 2020-1 Guidance on Clinical Evaluation/Performance Evaluation of MD Software



## Data expectation - How should I address the Clinical Evidence?

	Establish & Standardized Tests	Establish & Non-Standardized Tests	New Tests
Example	NaCl; blood gases; biochemical identification of microorganisms	cardiac markers; tumor markers (CEA), cell markers (CD4)	new cancer maker
Scientific Validity	yes	yes	yes
Analytical Performance	yes	yes	yes
Clinical Performance	No	yes/no	yes

## IVDR Implementation – NB Bottleneck

Body type ▲	Name ▲	Country ▲
‣ NB 2797	<a href="#">BSI Group The Netherlands B.V.</a>	Netherlands
‣ NB 0344	<a href="#">DEKRA Certification B.V.</a>	Netherlands
‣ NB 0124	<a href="#">DEKRA Certification GmbH</a>	Germany
‣ NB 0459	<a href="#">GMED SAS</a>	France
‣ NB 0197	<a href="#">TÜV Rheinland LGA Products GmbH</a>	Germany
‣ NB 0123	<a href="#">TÜV SÜD Product Service GmbH Zertifizierstellen</a>	Germany

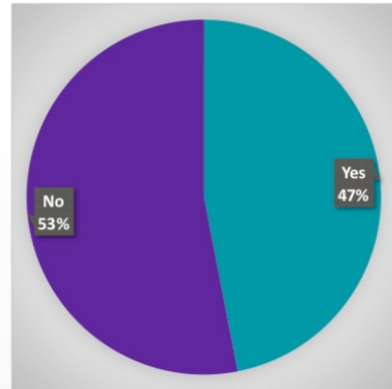
[https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/nando/index.cfm?fuseaction=directive.notifiedbody&dir\\_id=35](https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/nando/index.cfm?fuseaction=directive.notifiedbody&dir_id=35)



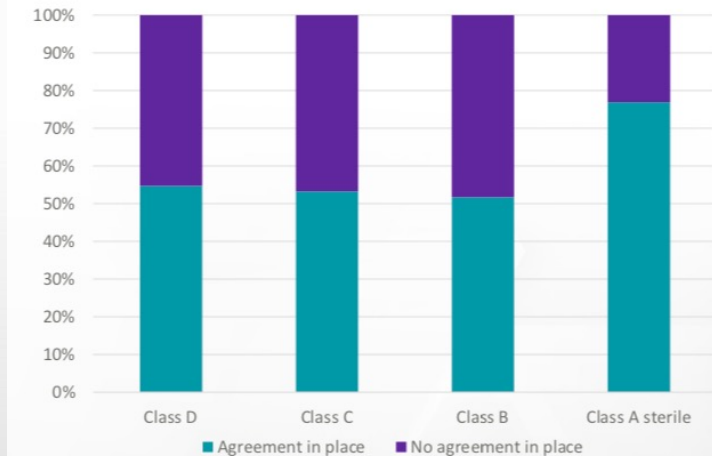
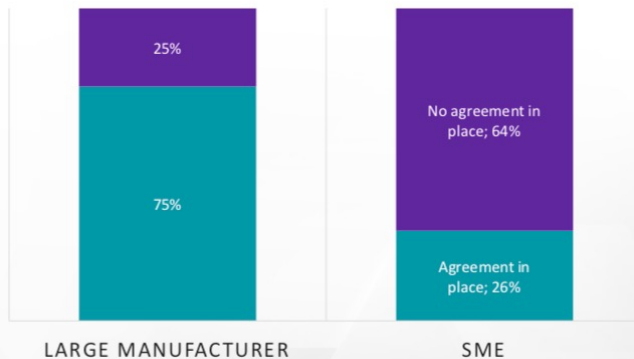
Regulatory Act	Actual Number
IVDD 98/79/EC	22
<b>IVDR 2017/746</b>	<b>6</b>

## IVDR application – NB Bottleneck: current status

### Companies with NB agreements in place

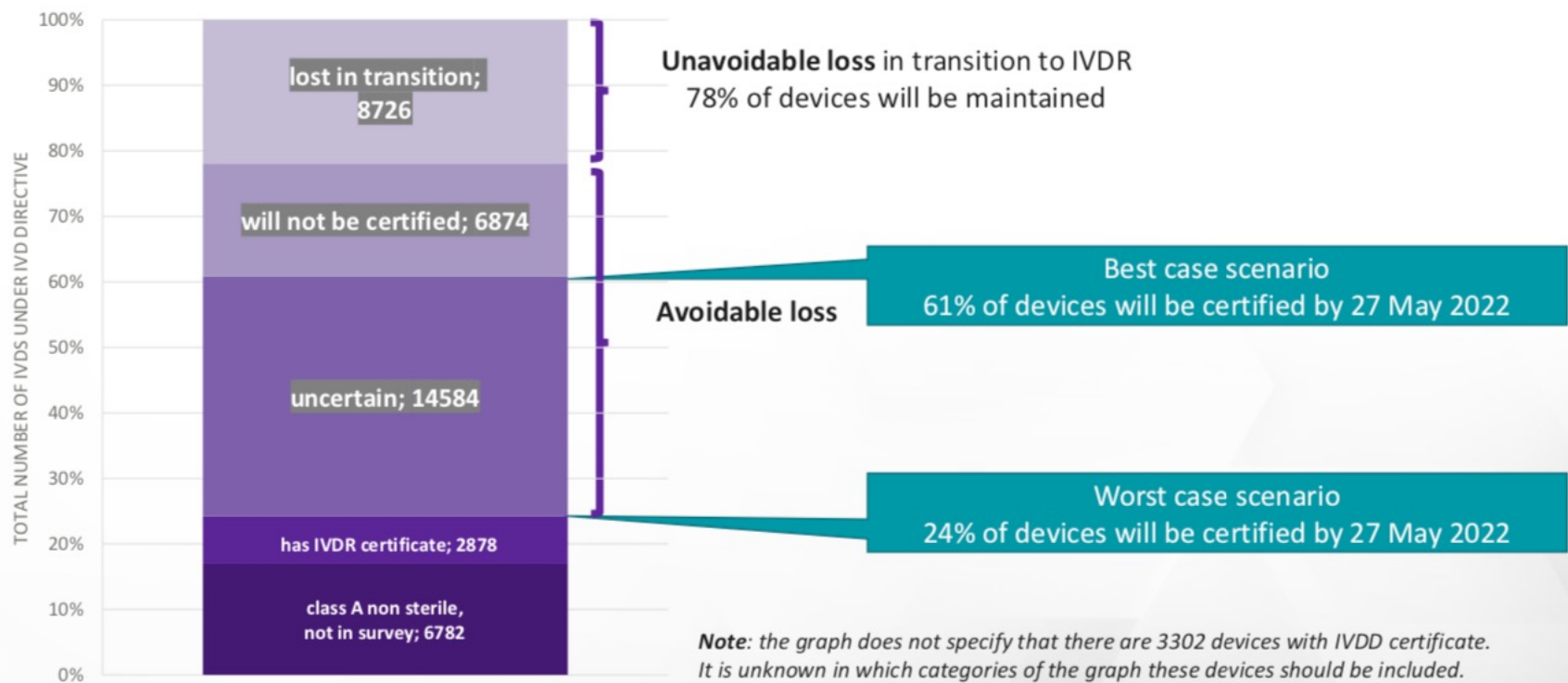


### NB AGREEMENT



## IVDR application – Consequence on the availabilities of products by May 27, 2022

### Forecast: % of IVDs expected to be certified under IVDR by 27 May 2022



## IVDR application – Consequence on the availabilities of products from May 27, 2022

- **Short term**

- shortage on available IVDs (play smart and increase stocks)

- **Long term**

- Increase financial burden to place and keep on the market IVD devices, could be transferred on the users
- Large pharma companies will win the game/small companies (niche market) may not survive
- Niche products may be stopped
- May slowdown the R&D

## IVDR application – Increase safety and information: EUDAMED



- **EUDAMED** stands for “**European Database for Medical Devices**” is operated by the European Commission and serves to centralize all relevant information on medical devices on the EU market and to ensure traceability and transparency
- Public Access to the following information:
  - Information about the device registered
  - The related certificates of conformity, their scope and validity period
  - Clinical investigations related to the device (partial access)
  - Summary of Safety and Performance (SSP)
  - Manufacturer incident reports and field notice for vigilance activities (partial access)
  - Results of the Post Market Surveillance assessment (partial access)

## IVDR Implementation – Postponement of the IVDR?

- MedTech Europe called for a pause on the IVDR transition  
09.07.2020
- The European Association for Medical Devices of Notified Bodies (Team-NB) issued a position paper, 25.11.2020



- Current situation is **not optimal** for the application of the IVDR



### Alternate Options

- Longer grace period to include moderate/ low risk devices (class B) and low risk devices (A sterile) as for class I devices MDR
- Postponement of DoA of the IVDR to 2023 ?
- The European Commission (EC) unveiled on June 2021 its new joint implementation and preparedness plan for the European Union's In Vitro Diagnostic Regulation (IVDR) and acknowledge the situation

## In house devices\_The Article 5.5

IVDs **manufactured and used in-house** :

- a device that is manufactured only **within a health institution established in the EU** (health institutions outside EU cannot use the in-house exemption)
- **is used within the same institution**
- **address, on a non- industrial scale, the specific needs** of target patient groups which **cannot be met** at the appropriate level of performance **by an equivalent CE marked device available on the market.**



## In house devices\_The Article 5.5

**Health institution** includes:

- hospitals
- laboratories and
- public health institutions

The health institution does not cover establishments such as gyms, spas, wellness and fitness centres.

## In house devices\_The Article 5.5

### When this article apply?

- Manufacturing a device from raw material (eg: antibodies)/parts/components
- Combination of products with a medical purpose where the products
  - are not CE-marked
  - The combination is not in line with the intended use as claimed by the manufacturer
- Significant modification of a medical device (IVD) (eg: extended/change of the intended use, design change...MDCG 2020-3)

### Examples:

- A PCR master mix allowing detection of a new merging disease (all raw material is ordered but are not IVD products)
- An in-house developed software that qualifies as IVD (or MD) and is used in house

## In house devices\_The Article 5.5

- The demonstration to GSPR remains mandatory
- Multiple conditions apply, in particular an accreditation with EN ISO 15189 and implementation of a QMS that allows traceability of the manufacturing and Post Market Surveillance (similar devices)
- **Country specific restrictions may exist, need to consult the competent authority or national legislation!**
- **Notification to National Competent Authority is expected**

## Take Home Message

- The new IVD Regulation (IVDR) is applicable starting on **May 26, 2022**
- The classification under the new Regulation will **upgrade 80% of the IVDs to a conformity assessment process that requires the involvement of a Notify Body**
- **Starting on May 26, 2022, all the IVDs that are currently classified as “General” need to obtain a valid certificate under IVDR** – need to verify the availability of IVD used in each laboratory after May 2020
- At short term, due to the lack of available Notify Body, we may face a shortage of IVD on the market
- At long term, it may increase the costs related to R&D and may slow down the development of devices that target niche markets
- Health institutions are allowed to develop their in-house devices, however multiple conditions apply, and normally the notification to the Competent Authority is expected (Article 5.5 IVDR)

## Thank You for Your Attention



Switzerland | Germany | Denmark | Belgium | USA

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