

Annet Visscher | NVFG 18-APR-2023

AE REPORTING UNDER THE MDR

Topics



- MDR background
 - Adverse Event reporting clinical studies essential part
- Clinical study regulatory bodies
 Competent Authorities & Ethics Committee
- Guidance documents
 - MDCG 2020-10, ISO 14155
- Different study types
 Art's 62, 74.2, 74.1, 82
- Conclusion



Medical Devices: a diverse sector



Over 500.000 products (10.000 generic groups) + IVDs !

Clinical trials with medical devices D. Bouchez

18 april 2023

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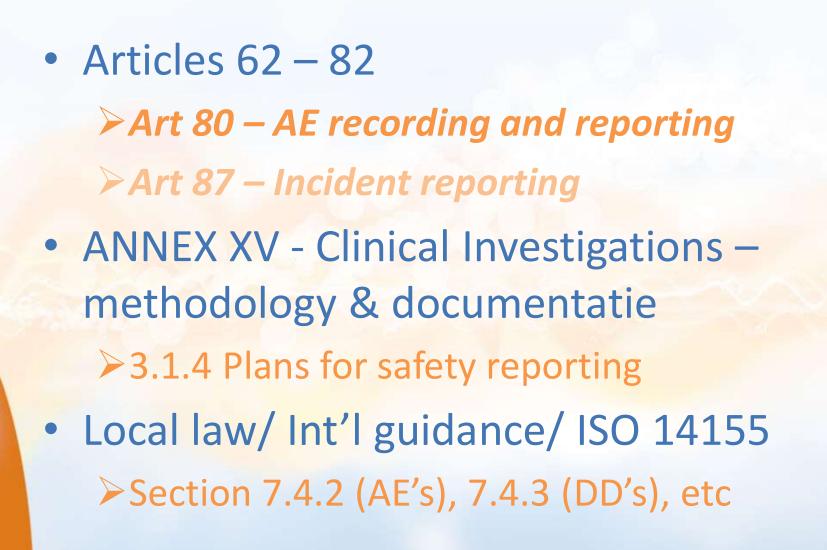
MDR – Enhance safety



• MDR:

 ensure the quality and safety of medical devices on the European market throughout their entire life cycle
 simplify/ unify safety reporting
 not a clinical trial regulation

MDR – Clinical study safety reporting



MDR – AE reporting applicability



• Art 120 – transition period

Clinical investigations which have started to be conducted in accordance with Article 10 of Directive 90/385/EEC or Article 15 of Directive 93/42/EEC prior to 26 May 2020 may continue to be conducted. As of 26 May 2020, however, the *reporting of serious adverse events and device deficiencies shall be carried out in accordance with this Regulation*.

Definitions - Clinical Studies



- Clinical Investigation (MDR)
 - Any systematic investigation involving one or more human subjects, undertaken to assess the safety or performance of a device
- Post-market Clinical Follow-Up (PMCF) Investigation (MDR)

Clinical investigation to further assess, within the scope of its intended purpose, a device which already bears the CE marking

Pre-market clinical investigation (MDCG 2020-10)

Clinical investigation with non-CE marked devices, or with CEmarked devices used outside the intended use(s) covered by the CE-marking

Definitions - SAE



'serious adverse event' (SAE) means *any adverse event* that led to

- a) death,
- b) serious deterioration in the health of the subject, that resulted in any of the following (i) life-threatening illness or injury, (ii) permanent impairment of a body structure or a body function, (iii) hospitalisation or prolongation of patient hospitalisation, (iv) medical or surgical intervention to prevent life-threatening illness or injury or permanent impairment to a body structure or a body function, (v) chronic disease,
- c) foetal distress, foetal death or a congenital physical or mental impairment or birth defect;

Definitions - AE



'adverse event' means any untoward medical occurrence, unintended disease or injury or any untoward clinical signs, including an *abnormal laboratory finding*, in subjects, *users or other persons*, in the context of a clinical investigation, whether or not related to the investigational device



Definitions - DD



'device deficiency' (DD) means any inadequacy in the identity, quality, durability, reliability, safety or performance of an *investigational device*, including malfunction, *use errors* or *inadequacy in information supplied* by the manufacturer;



Definitions - Incident



'incident' means any malfunction or deterioration in the characteristics or performance of a *device made available on the market*, including *use-error* due to ergonomic features, as well as any *inadequacy in the information* supplied by the manufacturer and any undesirable *side-effect*;

Definitions – Serious Incident



'serious incident' means any incident that directly or indirectly led, might have led or might lead to any of the following: (a) the death of a patient, user or other person, (b) the temporary or permanent serious deterioration of a patient's, user's or other person's state of health, (c) a serious public health threat;

MDR – Clinical trial types & reporting reqs



- Art 62/74.2 (Conformity studies with device or application without CE mark)
 - Art 80; MDCG 2020-10
- Art 74.1 (PMCF Inter
 - > In principle, Artic
 - Art 80 shall app adverse event a been established
- Art 82 (other studie
 - Clinical investigations, no purposes listed in Article 62
 - Articles 87 to 90 (vigilance)
 - Local requirements

MDCG 2020-10: other postmarket clinical investigations may be subject to safety reporting requirements in line with this guidance due to national requirements following MDR Article 82, but there is no such general requirement.

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MDR – AE recording/ reporting



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- The *sponsor* shall *record*
 - > any AE identified in the *CIP* as being critical
 - any SAE, and
 - any DD that might have led to a SAE
- The sponsor shall *report*, without delay to all Member States in which the clinical investigation is being conducted
 - (a) any serious adverse event that has a causal relationship with the investigational device, the comparator or the investigation procedure
 - (b) any DD that might have led to a serious adverse event;
 - (c) any new findings in relation to any event referred to in (a) and (b).

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MDR – vigilance reporting



Manufacturers shall

establish a post-market surveillance system to actively and systematically gathering, *recording* and analysing data on the quality, performance and safety of *a device* throughout its entire lifetime

report any serious incident involving devices made available on the Union market, except expected side-effects which are clearly documented in the product information and quantified in the technical documentation.

MDR – AE reporting CA/ EC



- The sponsor shall report, without delay to all Member States...
- Reporting to the *Ethics Committee* referenced in guidance docs though

MDCG 2020-10 -> Member States may also require separate reporting to the Ethics Committee(s)

ISO 14155 -> The sponsor ... shall ... c) report or ensure the reporting, to the EC by the PI (s), of all SAE's and device deficiencies that could have led to a serious adverse device effect, if required by the CIP or by the EC

MDR EUDAMED



• Art 73

The Commission shall, in collaboration with the Member States, set up, manage and maintain *an electronic system*: ... (e) for reporting on serious adverse events and device deficiencies and related updates referred to in *Article 80*.

• MDCG 2021-1

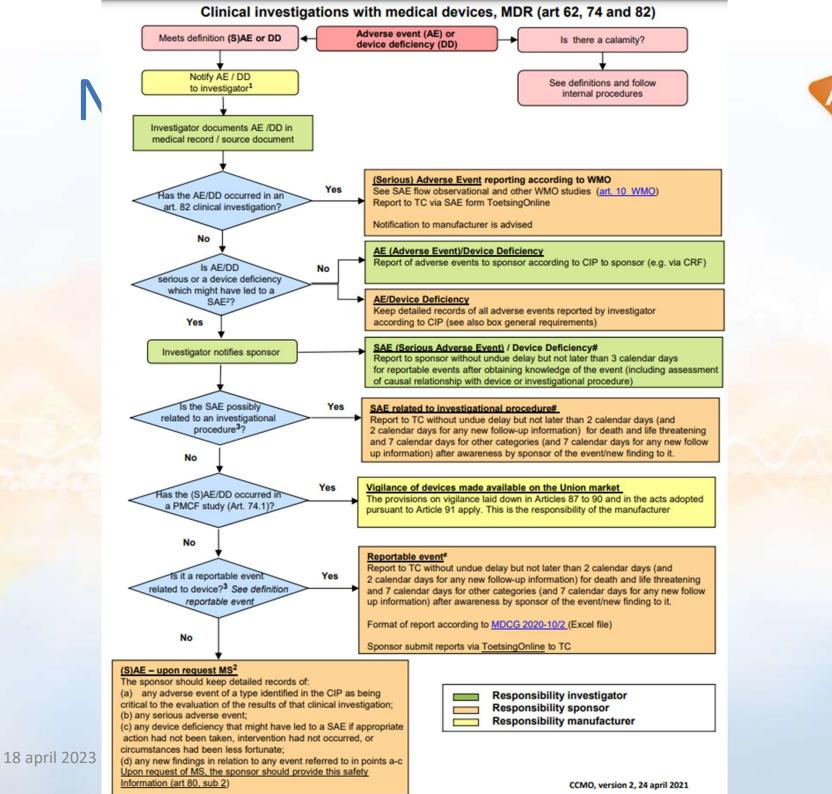
SAE and DD reporting should take place via the respective *national procedures* applicable to clinical investigations and as described in the MDCG Guidance on safety reporting in clinical investigations.

Netherlands – AE Flowchart



https://www.ccmo.nl/onderzoekers/klinisch-onderzoek-naar-medischehulpmiddelen/tijdens-en-na-onderzoek-naar-medische-hulpmiddelen/veiligheidsrapportage

https://www.ccmo.nl/onderzoekers/publicaties/publicaties/2021/05/08/flowchartongewenste-voorvallen-onderzoek-met-medische-hulpmiddelen



Netherlands – AE reporting



- Upload in ToetsingOnline until Eudamed is available
 - Clinical investigations art's 62 and 74 (WMO): MDCG 2020-10/2 table (all reportable events)
 - 62 & 74.2 SADE's and DD's that might have led to a SAE, and
 - 74.1 SAE related to investigational procedure
 - Other clinical investigations art 82 (WMO): SAE form ToetsingOnline (SAE's except those exempt per CIP)
- Non-WMO -> <u>devices@ccmo.nl</u> and EC
- Int'l studies
 - Include reportable AE's from 3rd country
 - Inform all other CA's involved at the same time!

In conclusion



- Straight forward MDR to CA
 Art's 62 & 74.2 -> reportable events;
 Other studies -> serious incidents except documented (known) side-effects.
- Unclarities/ grey area's
 EC requirements may create (local) nuances;
 PMCF studies;
 EUDAMED local regs

Questions?





info@appliedclinicalservices.com



https://appliedclinicalservices.com/ https://medicaldevicesclinical.wordpress.com/

Applied Clinical Services BV | EU Medical Device Clinical Research Consulting





Clinical Evidence Strategies | Clinical Project Managment | Monitoring | Clinical Audits

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