



# MDR and IVDR – The countdown has started

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- + Dierks+Company focuses on providing legal advice to healthcare and life sciences
- + We pursue a common goal with our clients – to improve lives!
- + We help companies to overcome barriers, to develop innovative solutions to complex legal challenges in Europe, and to position their products and services in the appropriate regulatory environment

# MDR and IVDR – The countdown has started

Introducing the  
New Provisions

MDR

IVDR

Impact of MDR & IVDR

- + Key changes
- + Transitional provisions

- + Key changes
- + Transitional provisions

- + New challenges
- + New documents
- + New everything

# MDR and IVDR – The countdown has started

MDR

100

05

08

45

00

IVDR

205

00

08

45

00

WEEKS

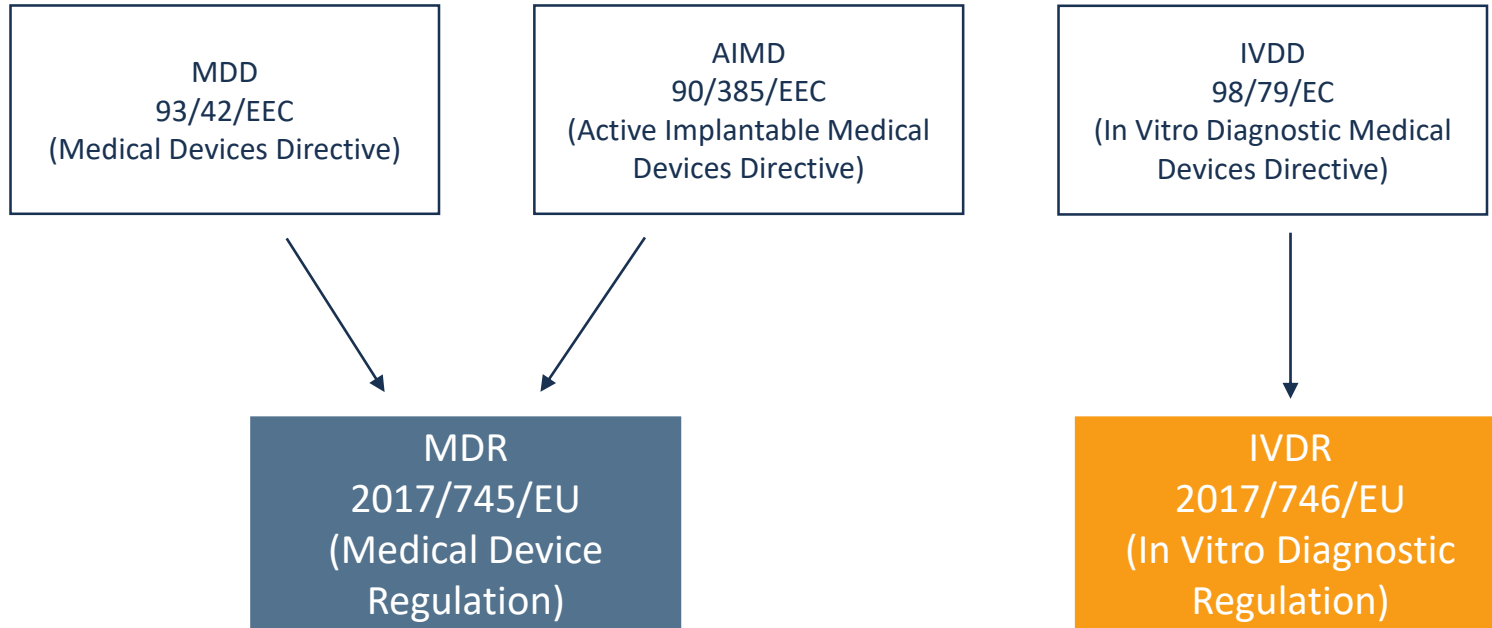
DAYS

HOURS

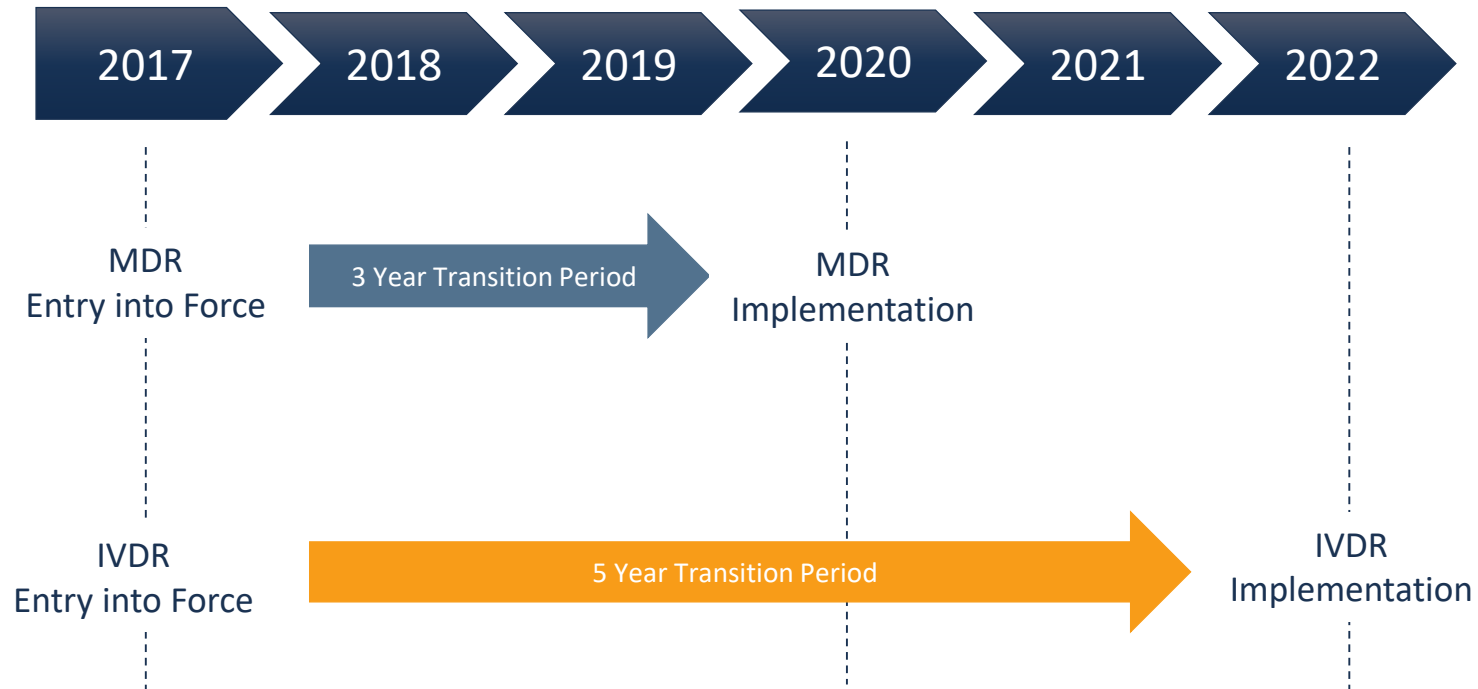
MINUTES

SECONDS

# The New Provisions



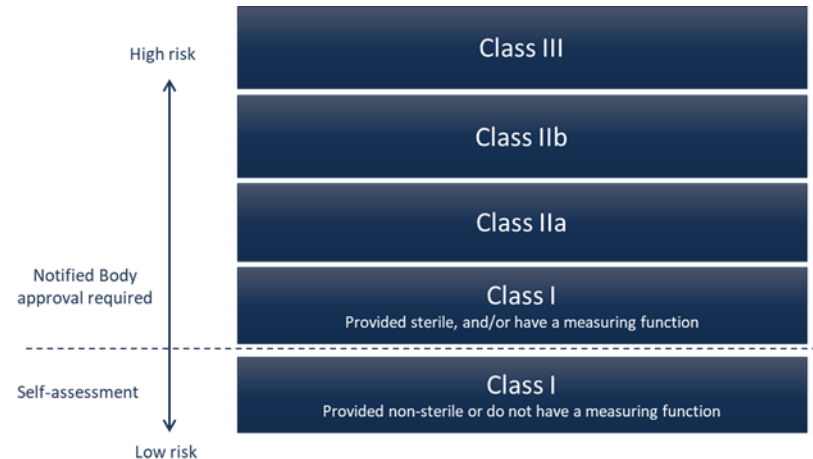
# Transitional Periods for MDR & IVDR



# MDR

## Key Changes

- + Product scope expansion:
  - + Active implantable devices (previously regulated in AIMD)
  - + Products without intended medical purpose (e.g. coloured contact lenses) and accessories of medical devices
  - + Software serving the purpose of diagnosis and therapy
- + Classification
  - + Classification structure unchanged
  - + Classification rules expanded
  - + Reclassification of devices according to risk, contact duration and invasiveness due to changes in definitions and basic principles



# MDR

## Key Changes

- + More rigorous clinical evaluation & documentation

  - + Clinical investigations to be conducted if insufficient clinical evidence to support claims both on safety and performance

  - + New and tighter criteria for demonstrating equivalence:

    - More clinical data must be obtained from clinical investigations of the device

  - + Post-market clinical follow ups (PMCF)

  - + Expanded requirements for technical documentation

- + Traceability & transparency

  - + Registration of economic operators: Single Registration Number (SRN) and product registration: Unique Device Identification

    - Number (UDI) mandatory

  - + Devices and Economic Operators registered in publicly accessible database EUDAMED (summaries for safety and performance for class III medical devices)



# MDR

## Key Changes

- + Notifying Bodies under MDR
  - + Transformation from industry partner into market surveillance apparatus
  - + Stricter designation criteria and supervision of NBs themselves
  - + Reapplication for designation under the new rules (deadline was 26 Nov 2017)
  - + Manufacturers may be affected by loss of NBs designation or voluntary withdrawal
- + Identification of “qualified person”
  - + Person responsible for all aspects of compliance with requirements of MDR within organization must be appointed
  - + Duty to document specific qualifications of this individual relative to the task
  - + Appointment subject to review by NBs

# MDR

## Key Changes

### + Specifications

- + MDR grants EU Commission or expert panels authority to publish so called Common Specifications (*=“... a set of technical and/or clinical requirements, other than a standard, that provides a means of complying with legal obligations applicable to a device, process or system.”*)
- + Common Specifications applicable in addition to Harmonized Standards and seen as State of Art
- + Have to be included in evaluation process by NBs

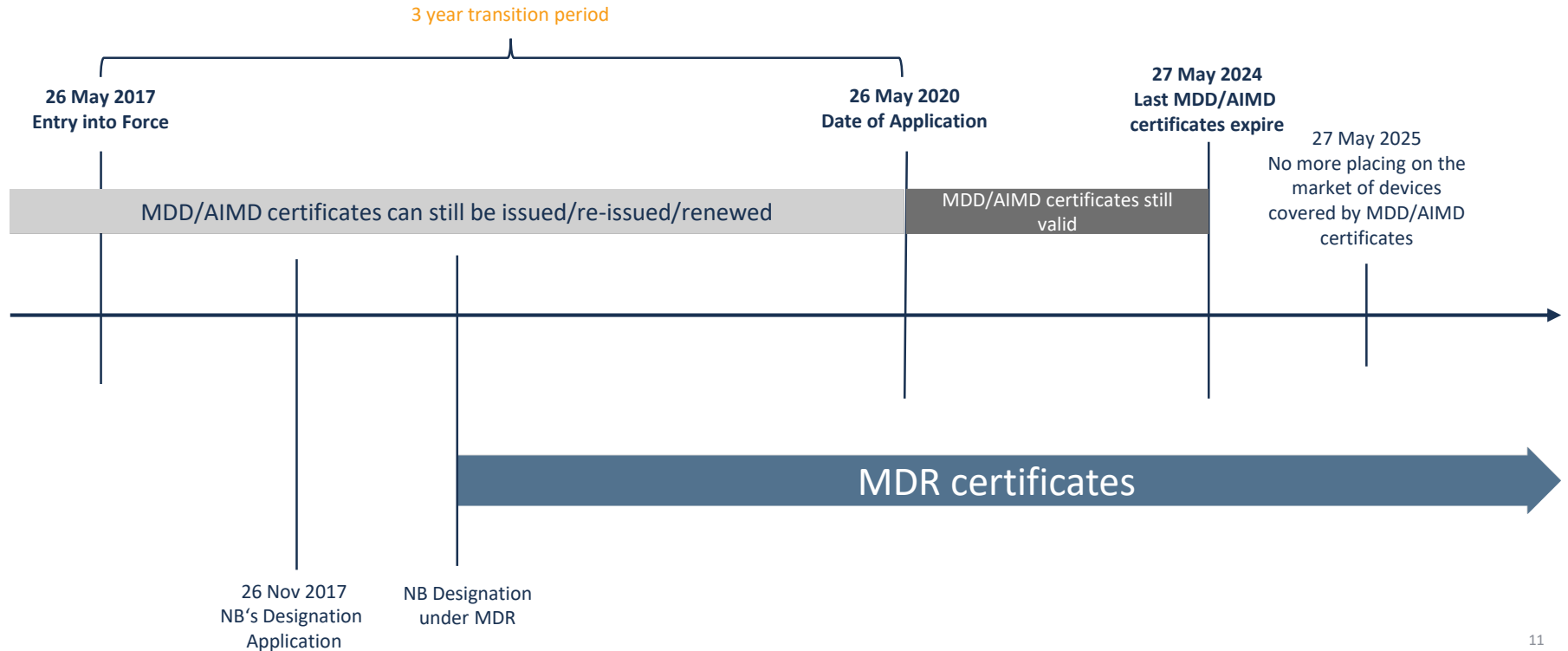


### + No “grandfathering” provisions

- + Under MDR all currently approved devices must be recertified in accordance with the new requirements
- + 3 year transitional period

# MDR

## Transitional Regime (Article 120 MDR)

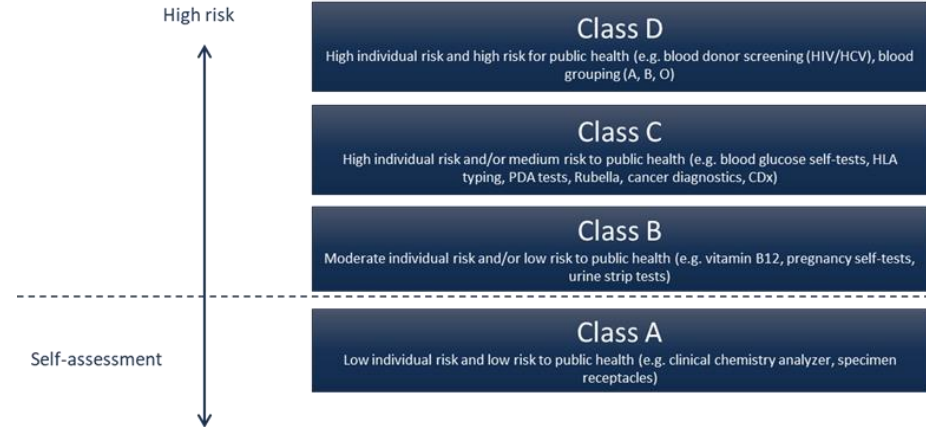


- + No requirement to re-certify under MDR by Date of Application (26 May 2020) of the new Regulation
- + Certificates issued **prior** to the entry into force of MDR remain valid for the period indicated **on the certificate** (except certificates under Annex 4, Directive 90/385/EEC or Annex IV Directive 93/42(EEC), which expire at the latest 2 years after the date of Application)
- + Certificates issued **during** the transition period remain valid for the period indicated (maximum 5 years), but expire at the latest 4 years after Date of Application)
- + Devices legally placed on the market under the Directives prior to the Date of Application may be made available up to 4 years after that date

# IVDR

## Key Changes

- + Product scope expansion, e.g.:
  - + Diagnostic services (including internet based services)
  - + Genetic testing devices
  - + Tests measuring predisposition for specific disease or medical treatment susceptibility
  - + Lifestyle tests with indirect medical purpose
- + Reclassification of devices according to risk
  - + Move from list-based to risk-based approach that follows GHTF rules
  - + New classification structure with 4 risk categories: A (low-risk) to D (high risk) and 7 classification rules
  - + Estimated that 80% of IVDs will require reassessment



# IVDR

## Key Changes

- + More rigorous clinical evaluation & documentation
  - + Clinical performance studies for evidence of safety and performance proportionate to device's assigned risk class
  - + Collect and retain post-market clinical data / ongoing assessment of safety risks
  - + Studies and post-market documentation: significant investment of time and resources
  - + Technical documentation of devices more detail and new requirements
- + Traceability & transparency
  - + Registration of economic operators: Single Registration Number (SRN)
  - + Product registration: Unique Device Identification Number (UDI)
  - + Devices and Economic Operators registered in publicly accessible database EUDAMED
    - + Summary for safety and performance for class C and D products

### + Greater Scrutiny of and by Notified Bodies

- + IVDR increases scrutiny of manufacturers by NBs (e.g. unannounced audits, product sample checks)
- + Reclassification for products: more IVD will have to include NB into conformity assessment
- + Stricter scrutiny of NBs themselves as IVDR defines rigorous designation procedures (reapplication for designation under the new rules)
- + Manufacturers affected by loss of NBs designation or voluntary withdrawal due to increased requirements

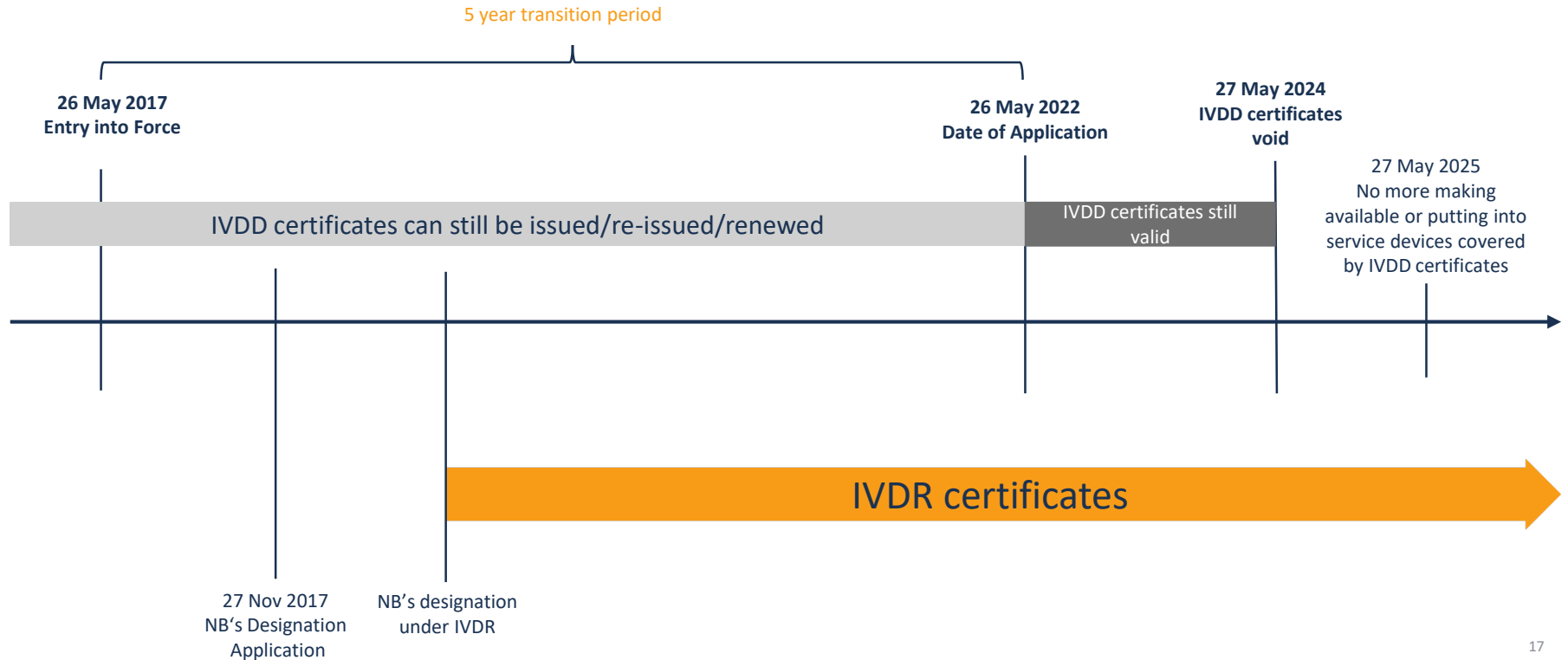
## + Identification of “qualified person”

- + Appointing of person within organization responsible for all aspects of compliance with requirements of MDR
- + Duty to document specific qualifications of this individual relative to this task
- + Subject to review by NBs



# IVDR

## Transitional Regime (Article 110 IVDR)



- + No requirement to recertify under the IVDR by the date of application of the new Regulation
- + Certificates issued **prior** to the Entry into Force of IVDR remain valid for the period indicated on the certificate (except certificates under Annex VI of Directive 98/79/EC, which expire at the latest 2 years after the Date of Application (26 May 2022))
- + Certificates issued **during** the transition period remain valid for the period indicated (maximum 5 years), but expire at the latest 2 years after the Date of Application
- + Devices legally placed on the market under the Directives prior to the Date of Application of IVDR may be made available up to 3 years after that date

# MDCG – started in Nov 2017

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- + 3 meetings so far, Topics include:
- + Implementation, by COM acts and at national level: forbidden, useful or mandatory? Notification!
- + Interoperability of EUDAMED
- + Manufacturer Incident Report Form
- + Guidance and forms on designation of NB processes
- + Harmonising other standards to MDR/IVDR: "Annex Z"
- + Common specifications for the groups of products without intended medical purpose Annex XVI
- + CS for IVD Class D HCV Testing and Nucleic Acid Amplification in qualitative HIV assays
- + HTA Legislative proposal
- + 1 Stakeholder meeting
- + Draft guidance on Basic-UDI and nomenclature

- + Goal was to bring about robust, transparent, predictable and sustainable regulatory framework and ensure a very high level of safety within healthcare industry while continuing to support innovation
- + Until changes completely implemented some bumps in the road are to be expected
- + Higher demand for NBs services while total number of NBs expected to decrease - might lead to delays both in assessments of devices already on the market as well as newly developed devices

- + Increased costs due to extensive obligations stipulated by the new Regulations
  - threat to SMEs
- + Steep increase in complexity in comparison with the old provisions
  - manufacturers need to put in place strategies to tackle the issue
- + Violating obligations laid down in the Regulation can result in the ban of a device from the Common Market by the Commission until deficit in compliance is remedied

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Untwisting Complexity in Healthcare and Life Sciences