The New EU IVD Regulation & Brexit

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BIVDA
Agenda

1. Some background: Directive vs Regulation
2. Purpose of IVDR
3. Regulatory Changes
4. Impact within the supply chain
5. Required Managerial Actions
The EU is undergoing a major change of Medical Device law moving from **Directives** to **Regulations** in **May 2017**. There is a transition period (TP) for change implementation.

**EU Directives**
- Dedicated to single or all member states
- Provisions have to be transposed into national law
  - In Vitro Diagnostics 98/79/EC
  - Medical Devices 93/42/EEC
  - AIMD 90/385/EEC

**EU Regulation**
- EU legislation (no transposition into national law required)
- National laws implementing Directives have to be repealed
- Will come into force as indicated:
  - IVD Regulation (+5y TP – 2022)
  - MD Regulation (+3y TP - 2020)
All Product Life Cycle Processes Are Affected

- Product design
- Conformity assessment
- CE Marking
- Evidence
- Registration
- Vigilance & Post Market Follow-up

All IVDs same treatment

IVD Classification determines these steps

Diagnostics; making a difference
Key Change: New Classification System

- **A**
  - Low risk for individual patients
  - Instruments, accessories, specimen collection systems etc.

- **B**
  - Medium risk for individual patients
  - e.g. blood chemistry, pregnancy tests, etc.

- **C**
  - High risk for individual patients
  - e.g. cancer markers, dangerous infectious diseases, etc.

- **D**
  - High public health risk
  - Blood safety / high risk infectious diseases

NB: Oversight - Self Cert

Diagnostics; making a difference
IVDR Reclassification Impact

- Leads to significant upclassification from manufacturer self-declared products to more stringently controlled risk classes requiring NB

**Example Preliminary Impact Analysis Products**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current (98/79/EC)</th>
<th>New (IVDR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
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Impact: MAID
Economic Operators

Verify compliance

Manufacturers

Importer

Distributor

End User

Verify compliance

Suppliers

Subcontractors

End to End Liability

Post-market surveillance and vigilance

Regulatory compliance of device

Unannounced NB inspections

Authorised Rep

Liability
What is changing?

- No Grandfathering and product data, scientific validity of the test and particularly clinical data requirements are significantly increased.

- Many new requirements, e.g. Unique Device Identification, language requirements, (Technical) Documentation and labelling changes, transparency to the public, person responsible for regulatory compliance, registration and reporting in new EUDAMED database, training, testing at a distance, reference labs for product testing.
What is changing?

- Vigilance and Post Market Surveillance formalised and reporting increased and time is reduced.
- Liability requirements more defined across supply chain
- For high risk devices C+D manufacturers must summarise main safety and performance aspects of the devices together with performance evaluation and make this publicly available.
- Allows Country Authorities to levy fees
Timelines

- There is a **5 year transition period** for implementation of IVDR requirements.

- Certain prerequisites for IVDR will only become available during this period (e.g. NB accreditation, EUDAMED database, reference labs, info on fees).

- Some details of the legislation will be defined after adoption in further legal acts which will require continuation of advocacy.
Timelines

Y-Day: Publication
May 2017

Y + 6 months: NBs and Authorities framework

Y + 12 months: Cooperation between authorities

Y + 42 months: Reference laboratories established

Y + 60 months: Date of application
Action required?

Create A 5 Year Plan

2017
- Classify your products
- Undertake a gap assessment of your existing products.
- Identify what products will not be on the market in 5 years
- Identify / talk with a Notified Body
- Communicate

2018
- Fill the gaps with PMS data / information
- Create clinical evidence documents
- Develop PM performance follow-up systems
- Talk with distributors, importers & AR
- New products

2019
- Update QS documents e.g. Vigilance
- Create updated technical documentation (Annex I)
- Undertake a pilot assessment with NB
- Update labelling

2020
- Register EUDAMED
- Start CE marking Class A products
- Start review process with NBs (QS & TD).
- Initiate new agreements with distributors, importer & AR
- Have PRRC assigned

2021/22
- Finalise labelling for approved products
- Manage PMS process and PMPF

Update Quality System

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Involve everyone!

- **Quality Systems**: QA and QC – QMS documents e.g. SOPs
- **Labelling**: RA, R&D, Ops, Marketing - Product labels, IFUs Promotional material & SDSs
- **Regulatory**: RA, QA and R&D - Technical Documentation, Notified Bodies
- **External Operators**: Ops, Supply Chain, Marketing - Importers, Distributors, Authorised Rep - Agreements
- **Clinical**: Clinical Affairs & R&D - Clinical Evidence, Post Market PF
- **Post-Market Surveillance**: QA and RA - Vigilance, PMS EUDAMED

Diagnostics; making a difference
Finally

- Things will change as implementing acts, BREXIT, NB and other factors develop.
- BIVDA will continue to provide updates and oversight.
- It’s going to be “an interesting time”.
- It’s not going to be cheap 😞 Estimates £25-50K per product as one-off then ongoing NB fees, Vigilance levy etc.
- PS – Don’t forget other regulations such as the Biocidal Products Regulation (making it difficult to use chemicals such as Sodium Azide) and REACH (in 42 months from May 2017 use of Tritons will require authorisation).
A forbidden term – We are Exiting the EU with the assistance of Dept. for Exiting the Eu
@DExEUgov
Temptation......
What will Brexit mean?

- Frustratingly, nearly one year on from referendum we still don’t really know
- IVD sector in common with other life science industry sectors (and healthcare and health research) are worried about the movement of people and access to skills
- Regulation is other main cause for concern
Effect on Regulation

- Worst case would be so-called ‘hard Brexit’ with no mutual recognition ie UK would have to implement it’s own National laws to regulate IVDs

- To sell in the EU and access markets that recognise CE marking then UK manufacturers would need to employ an Authorised Representative who would need a QC/RA professional(s) to authorise batch release and oversee all compliance to regulation
8 IVD Sector ‘Asks’

1. UK to set out long term R&D plans to ensure international collaboration in a positive environment

2. UK to harmonise regulations on collecting, use and/or sharing personal data with EU Data Protection Directive

3. UK to ensure IP policies consistent with EU – no extra burden for patent applications

4. UK to provide clarity for skilled workers in life sciences – no barriers to staying / entering
5. UK to align regulations with EU – prefer to use EU regulation if at all possible

6. UK to provide additional funding to support advances in the IVD sector so UK patients can benefit from clinical outcomes and cost savings

7. UK to ensure trade with EU continues and any volatility does not impact on NHS providing high quality services using IVDs

8. UK to ensure procurement regulations fit for purpose for NHS services and encourage innovation & adoption of new IVDs
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