

STANDARDISATION FOR MEDICAL DEVICES

REGULATORY AFFAIRS IN DAY TO DAY LIFE – THE VISIBLE EFFECT OF COMPLIANCE

The CE Mark

Product Labelling: language(s) of the country to be implemented

Growing importance of standards compliance

Vigilance and liability: manufacturers are responsible and need to have a strong traceability system in place, in collaboration with their distributors

DIRECTIVES FOR MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY

MDD :93/42/EEC

AIMD : 90/385/EEC

IVD : 98/79/EC

Machinery Directive 98/37/EC

WHAT IS A STANDARD?

A technical specification or other document available to the public, drawn up with the cooperation and **consensus** or general approval of **all interested parties** affected by it, based on the consolidated results of **science, technology and experience**, aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits and approved by a recognized standardizing body on the national, regional or international level for **continuous application**, with which **compliance is not mandatory**.

WHAT IS A HARMONIZED STANDARD?

A standard developed under the mandate of the EU Commission by one of the recognized ESOs: CEN, CENELEC or ETSI

The reference of the standard and its related Directive is published in the Official Journal of the EU

Annex ZA of the standard details the Essential Requirement(s) of the directive that apply

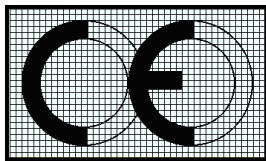
DIRECTIVE STANDARD



Directive

Legal **obligation** for
manufacturers

Route for conformity
assessment leading to
self certification and CE
marking



EN or national standard

Always **voluntary**

A means to demonstrate
compliance to one or more
clauses of the MDD (relevant
clauses stipulated in the EN)

**Note: The IVDD relies on
CTS (common technical
specifications) which are
mandatory!**

TYPES OF STANDARDS

Horizontal standards address broad aspects, common to all medical devices

- Quality systems
- Risk management
- Labeling and symbols
- Clinical evaluation

Semi-horizontal standards address a set of requirements common to a group of devices

- Sterilization
- Biocompatibility

Vertical standards give detailed requirements for a specific device type

- EN 455 series on medical gloves for single use
- EN 794 series on lung ventilators

TYPES OF STANDARDS

Manufacturing standards: Quality system, Packaging, cleanroom, ...

Sterilisation standards: EtO, Gamma, Indicators,

Product Safety: Biocompatibility, DEHP levels for PVC, ...

Environmental standards

Information standards (user interface, ...)

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPE



WHAT IS CEN?



European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Members: National Standards Bodies of 30+ European countries, i.e. BSI, AFNOR, DIN, ...

Members: 6 Associates (organizations representing social and economic interests at European level)

Central Secretariat (Brussels)

Counterpart of ISO – Co-operation in place

Work groups organised by Members

Weighed voting: need 71% for approval

WHAT IS ISO?



Members: National Standards Bodies of 156 countries , i.e. BSI, AFNOR, DIN, ANSI, ...

Almost 3000 technical bodies in place (committees, subcommittees, working groups, ..)

Central Secretariat (Geneva)

38 Member bodies organise secretariat of committees

Produces about 1200 new documents (standards and guidelines) per year

STANDARDS ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE

37 TCs / 200+ WGs working on developing standards for healthcare products

Published standards are subject to 5 year revision process

500+ New work items/year proposed by stakeholders via member standards organisations

Mandated standards are quasi mandatory

WORK PROCESS

Technical Committee initiates a work “new work item #...” on request of one or more Member States

A WG is assigned, made of experts representing national CEN members (get nominated through Unamec)

Also representatives from liaison members

Mirror groups organized at national level by NSB : In Belgium by Unamec for NBN

Work process and contents reviewed by the NSBs

EN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

