

IVDR – some good advice

- Short view in the QMS, audits and PMS
- How to do with the performance evaluations

Presentation of the speaker – Anna-Karin Areskog



- Senior Quality and Regulatory Consultant
- Experiences
 - QA Manager
 - IVDD/IVDR and MDD/MDR
 - GMP, ISO13485, QSR 21CFR 820
 - Internal and external audits

IVDR transfer process

Qualification and classification

Qualify the device as an In Vitro Diagnostic device and based on the intended use make classification according to IVDR.

1

Gap analysis and portfolio assessment

Gap analysis of device technical documentation, performance evaluation data and quality management system.

2

Transfer strategy and time plan

Development of strategy for implementation, identification of possible conformity route, contact a notified body and creation of overall time plan.

3

Implementation

Detailed implementation plan, identification of resources. Execute implementation actions, development of QMS and technical documentation.

4

Deploy new QMS and PRRC

Establish the role of Person Responsible for Regulatory Compliance (PRRC) in the organization. Implementation and training in new QMS procedures.

5

Technical documentation – pre-assessment

Pre-assessment of the updated technical documentation to ensure IVDR requirements are covered and allow for a faster review time by the notified body.

6

Internal audits and mock audit

Internal audit to ensure successful implementation of IVDR requirements and a mock-audit to prepare the company for the certification audit.

7

Conformity assessment (class A)

Sign DoC and product registration

Conformity assessment
Notified body audit and review of technical documentation.

8

For questions regarding our services around IVDR implementation, contact info@qadvis.com



Use nomenclature and definitions according to the Regulations



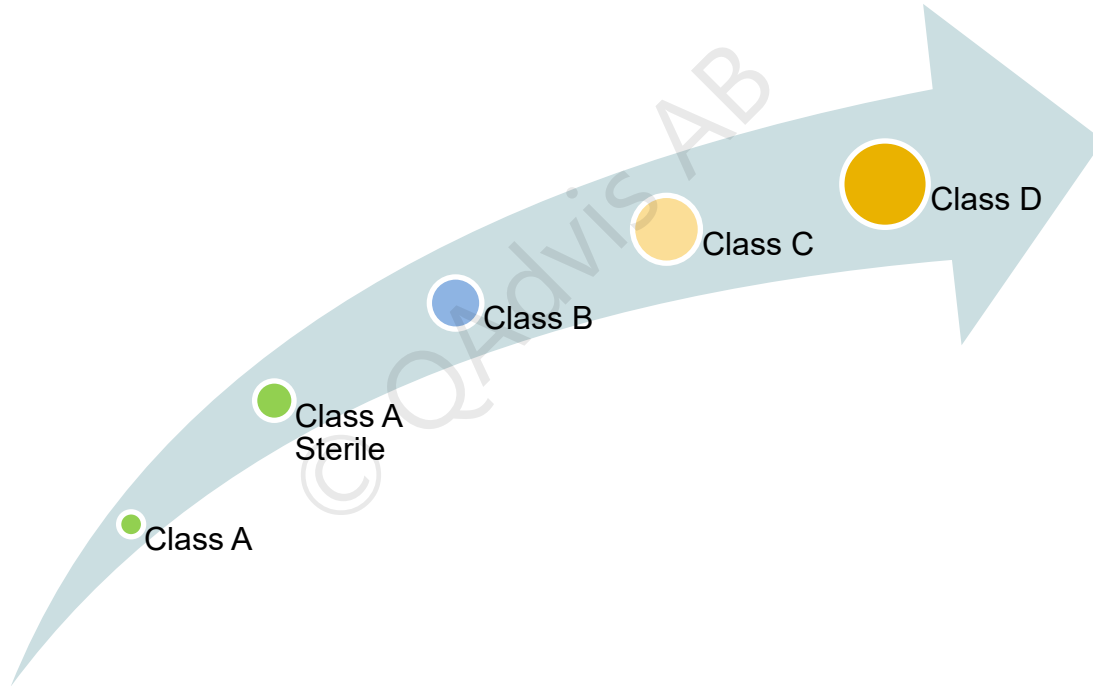
- Intended purpose
- Technical Documentation
- PRRC
- Risk
- Distributor
- Clinical evidence
- Clinical benefit
- Performance evaluation
- Diagnostic specificity
- Adverse event
- Etc.....

General obligations of manufacturers



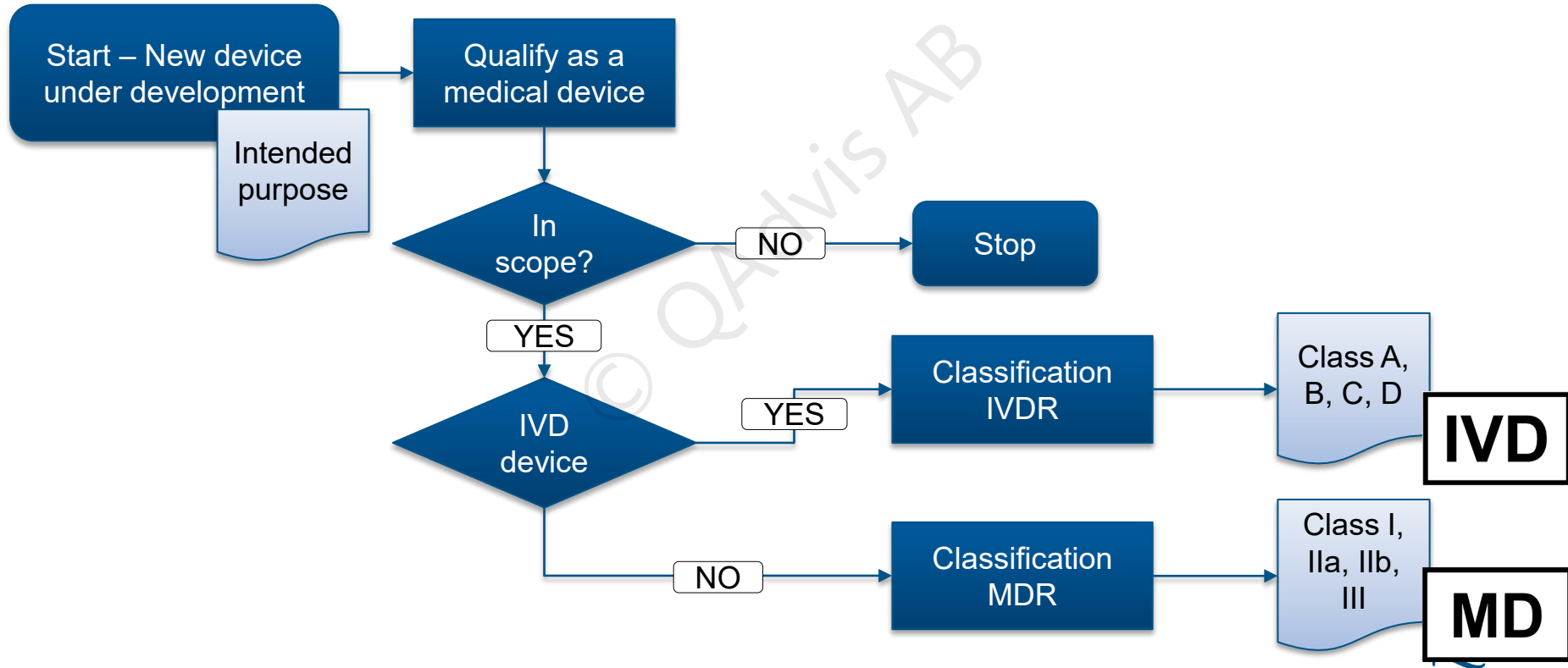
- Requirements on
- QMS
- Manufacturing and design
- Performance evaluation
- UDI system
- Risk management
- Technical documentation and DoC
- Vigilance
- Post market surveillance system

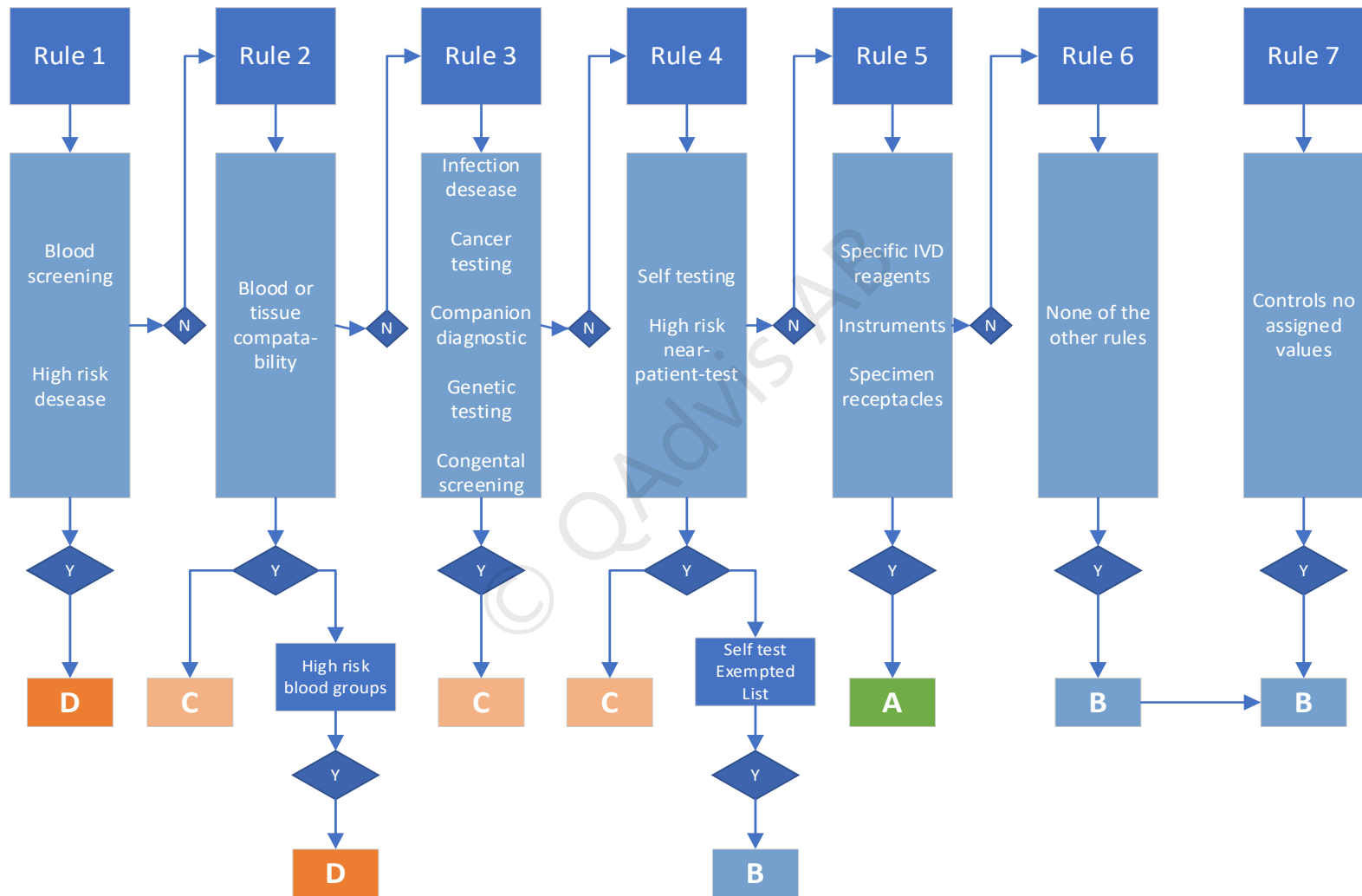
Conformity route – involvement of Notified Body



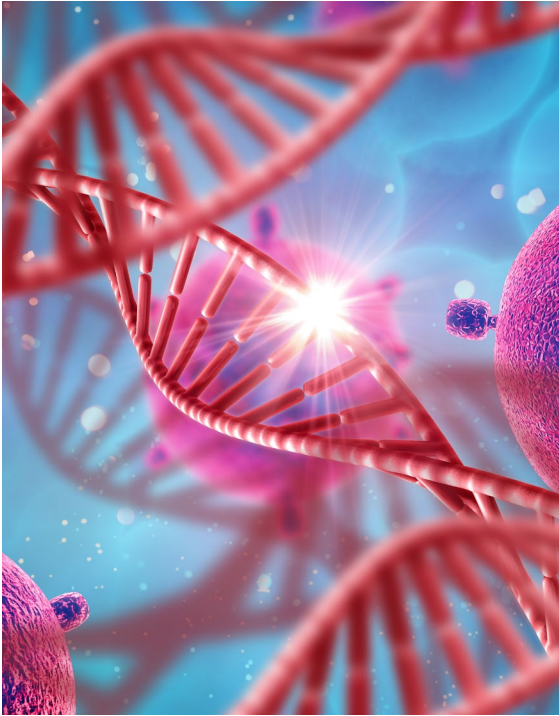
(IVDR Article 48)

Qualification and classification





Post-market surveillance (PMS)

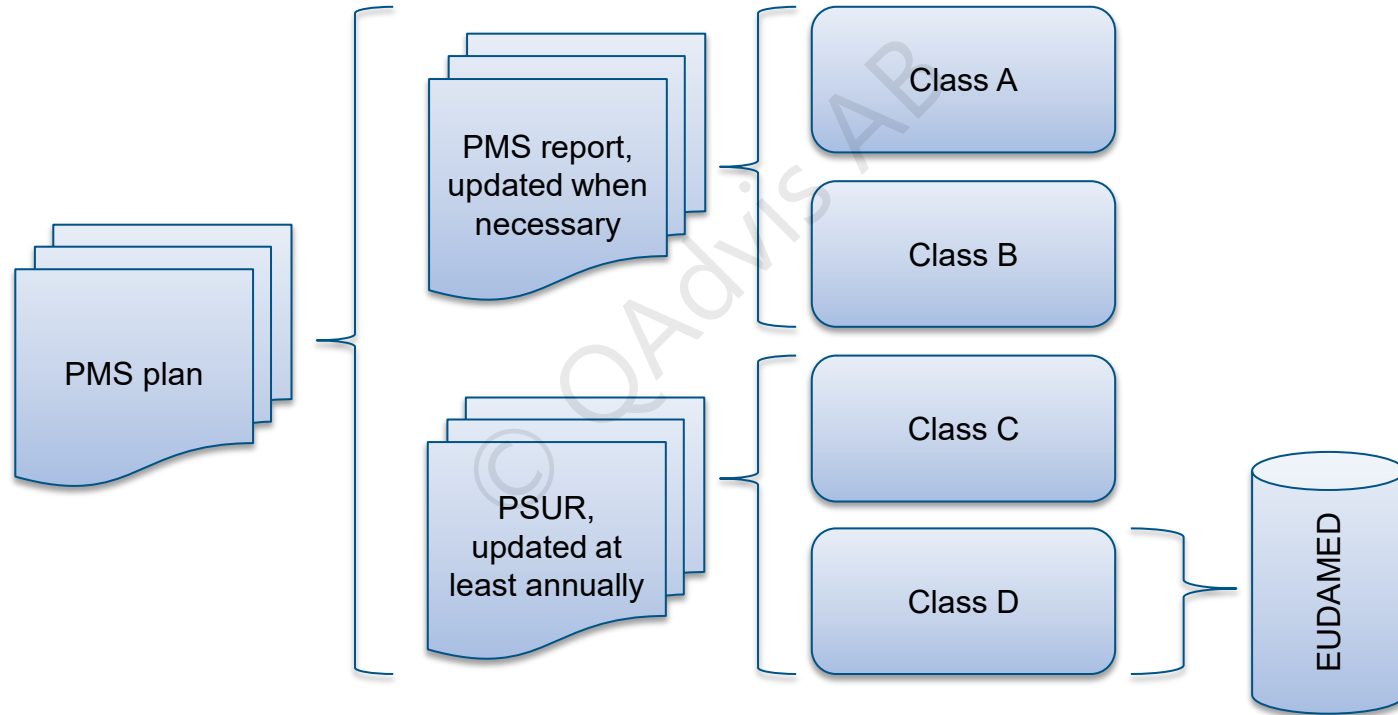


Plan shall show how you plan to

- update of the benefit-risk determination to improve the risk management
- update the design and manufacturing information, the instructions for use and the labelling;
- update the performance evaluation;
- update the summary of safety and performance;
- Identify the needs for preventive, corrective or field safety corrective action;
- identify the options to improve the usability, performance and safety of the device;
- when relevant, contribute to the post-market surveillance of other devices;
- detect and report trends in accordance with Article 83.

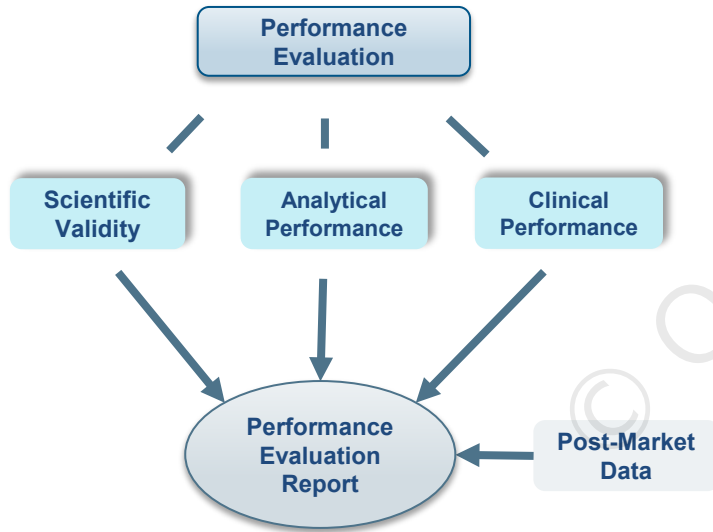
The results shall be reported in a Report – PMS or PSUR

Post-market surveillance



(IVDR Article 78, 79, 80, 81)

Performance evaluation - concept overview



- Intended purpose and intended use
- Assessment and analysis of data to establish or verify the scientific validity, the analytical, and, where applicable, the clinical performance of a device
- A continuous process
- Extent according to e.g. risks, device classification and intended use

Demonstration of scientific validity



The manufacturer shall demonstrate the scientific validity based on one or a combination of the following sources:

- relevant information on the scientific validity of devices measuring the same analyte or marker;
- scientific (peer-reviewed) literature;
- consensus expert opinions/positions from relevant professional associations;
- results from proof of concept studies;
- results from clinical performance studies.

Demonstration of the analytical performance



The manufacturer shall demonstrate the analytical performance in relation to all the parameters

- analytical sensitivity,
- analytical specificity,
- trueness (bias),
- precision (repeatability and reproducibility),
- accuracy (resulting from trueness and precision),
- limits of detection and quantitation,
- measuring range,
- linearity,
- cut-off, including determination of appropriate criteria for specimen collection and handling and control of known relevant endogenous and exogenous interference, cross-reactions

Demonstration of the clinical performance



Purpose is to show

- diagnostic sensitivity,
- diagnostic specificity,
- positive predictive value,
- negative predictive value,
- likelihood ratio,
- expected values in normal and affected populations.

Sources

- clinical performance studies;
- scientific peer-reviewed literature;
- published experience gained by routine diagnostic testing.

Performance evaluation – Content according to IVDR

1. Performance evaluation plan
2. Demonstration of scientific validity
3. Demonstration of analytical performance
4. Demonstration of clinical performance
5. Performance evaluation report = documentation of the clinical evidence



“New” MDCG guidelines



- MDCG 2020-16 Guidance on Classification Rules for in vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices under Regulation (EU) 2017/746
- MDCG 2020-1 Guidance on clinical evaluation (MDR) / Performance evaluation (IVDR) of medical device software
- © MDCG 2020-15 MDCG Position Paper on the use of the EUDAMED actor registration module and of the Single Registration Number (SRN) in the Member States

Conclusions



- A lot of work – You have to speed up!
- Use nomenclature defined in IVDR
- Stricter requirements on all players (Authorities, Notified Bodies, Manufacturers and distributors)
- Sufficient clinical data is necessary
- Make sure you have a Notified Body who has time to review your doc in time
- Keep your eyes on Läkemedelsverkets and EU commission website

