

Agenda for today

- Crisis management in the Government Offices
- The principles of responsibilities
 - o Role of the Swedish Medical Products Agency (medical device department) regarding Covid-19
 - Collaboration
- Lessons learned so far



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Crisis management in the Government Offices

- The Government's duties primarily concern matters of a strategic nature. Responsibility for managing and coordinating operations lies with the relevant agencies.
- At the Government Offices, as in other parts of society, crisis management is built on the principle of responsibility. This means that the ministry responsible for a particular matter under normal circumstances is also responsible for that matter in a crisis situation.
 - Relevant agency will as far as plausibly perform the tasks as under normal circumstances (legislation etc.)



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The principle of responsibility

Step 2: Identify the area where agency is responsible

Step 3: Reprioritize the activities in the plan for 2020

- Regulatory requirements and guidance
- Exemptions from certain regulations
- Market surveillance
- Vigilance

- Covid-19 ❖ MDR/IVDR
- Business as usual according to MDD/AIMD/ IVDDI
- Inspections

Step 4:

Check if any legislation need adjustment

- DoA for MDR
- National Language requirement
- IVDD for Covid-19 tests
- Rules for audits

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Collaboration (not exhaustive list, just some Covid-19 related examples)

- Regulatory requirements and guidance
 - EU Commission DG Sante (new DG for medical devices!)
 - National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen)
 - The Public Health Agency of Sweden (Folkhälsomyndigheten)
 - Agencies listed under the "market surveillance".
- Exemptions from certain regulations
 - The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)
 - National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen)
- Market surveillance
 - Swedish Customs (Tullverket)
 - Swedish Work Environment Authority (Arbetsmiljöverket)
 - Health and Social Care Inspectorate (IVO)
 - Swedish Consumer Agency (Konsumentverket)
 - EU27 competent authorities

- Website
- Newsletters
- Media
- Testing strategy
- Increase in the number of applications
- Increase in the number of opened and closed cases
- Increased number of the formal decisions to ban the products (not just Covid-19 related)



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Challenges on the other side...

Manufacturers/distributers

New actors

No state of the art

Availability

Export/import ban

Users

Step 1: Covid-19 related risk Step 2: Identify the need of the equipment Step 3: Procurement and buying devices

Step 4: Usage

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 Exemptions from certain regulations



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Lessons learned so far...

- Difficult to have good overview of the need, demand and supply among the users of the devices – more coordination at central level needed
- > Challenge to make decisions if risks are acceptable national language requirement
- > National/regional recommendation which devices to be used and how to use them versus intended use by the manufacturer regulatory support to the regions?
- Market surveillance focus on a small area of devices such as surgical masks and Covid-19 tests (information, market surveillance, media) large effect on the market
- Proactive collaboration with Swedish Customs ban the entry to the market for the illegal devices



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For more information

- Rapport från Läkemedelsverket (lakemedelsverket.se) (Covid-19)
- Läkemedelsverkets Årsredovisning 2020 (lakemedelsverket.se)
- Marknadskontrollrapport 2020 (will be published soon)
- Read our newsletters <u>Nyhetsbrev om medicinteknik | Läkemedelsverket / Swedish Medical Products Agency (lakemedelsverket.se)</u>
- Visit our website
 - Medicinteknik | Läkemedelsverket / Swedish Medical Products Agency (lakemedelsverket.se)
 - Medical devices | L\u00e4kemedelsverket / Swedish Medical Products Agency (lakemedelsverket.se)
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