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EU Medical Devices Regulation (MDR) – Transition Challenges

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Industry sectors covered by COCIR



COCIR is a non-profit trade association, founded in 1959 and having offices in Brussels and China, representing the medical technology industry in Europe



COCIR covers 4 key industry sectors:

- Medical Imaging
- Radiotherapy
- Health ICT
- Electromedical



Our Industry leads in state-of-art advanced technology and provides integrated solutions covering the complete care cycle

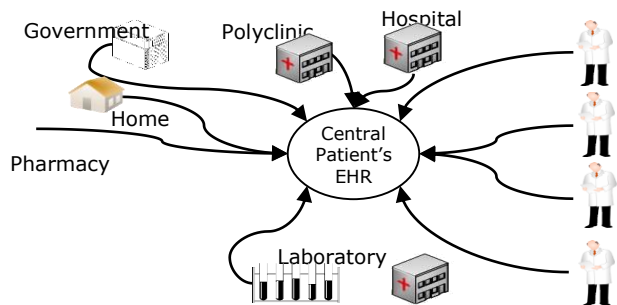




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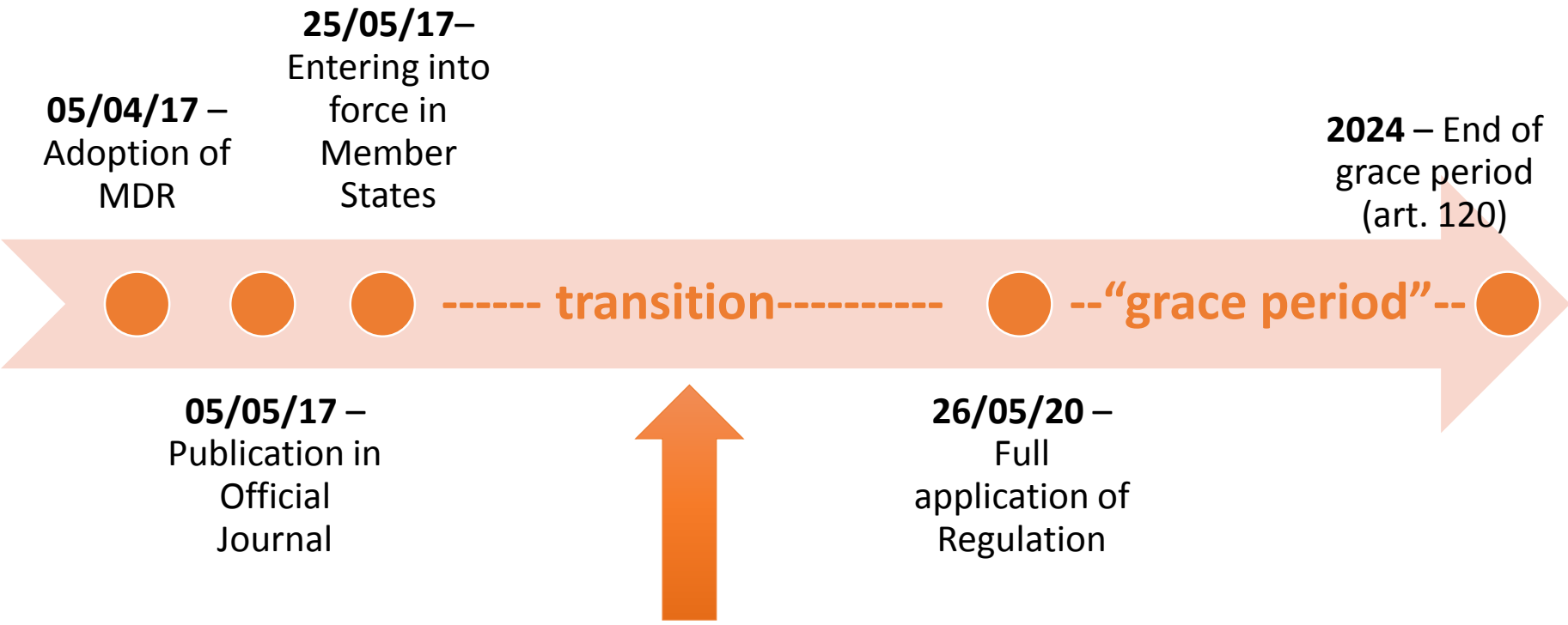


Medical Device Regulation – what is new?

- Reinforcement of the criteria for designation and processes for oversight of **Notified Bodies**
- Inclusion of certain **aesthetic devices** which present the same characteristics and risk profile as analogous medical devices under the scope of these Regulations
- Improved transparency through the establishment of a comprehensive **EU database on medical devices** and of a device traceability system based on **Unique Device Identification**
- Reinforcement of the rules on **clinical evidence**
- Strengthening of **post-market surveillance** requirements for manufacturers
- Improved coordination mechanisms between EU countries for **market surveillance**
- Roles and responsibilities **for economic operators**



Where do we stand?





Planning by regulators

Competent Authorities for Medical Devices (CAMD)

[“Medical Devices Regulation/In-vitro Diagnostics Regulation \(MDR/IVDR\) Roadmap”](#), 7 November 2017

	Activity	Recommended responsible parties	Priority level
8.1	<p>Transitional problems & uncertainties, and risks to continued supply of safe devices In order to tackle the many uncertainties about the application of provisions in the transition periods, a comprehensive exercise must take place to ensure common interpretation among authorities. Issues addressed should include:</p> <p>Pre-Date of application (DoA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How products can comply in the transition periods (according to art 120(5) MDR/110(5) IVDR• Legal status of CI/PS being conducted within the transition period. What happens if trial begins according to Directives before DoA but finishes after?• Legal enforcement powers during transition period• Obligations of economic operators• How this works in practice without Eudamed, and expectations on authorities• How do statutory reporting deadlines apply in absence of Eudamed (e.g. 15 day deadlines)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transitional Measures Taskforce has been established• Recommended that legal input is included• Liaison with stakeholders to ensure all issues identified	High

European Commission [“Implementing Measures Rolling Plan”](#), 9 October 2018



Current implementation status

- 30** Working Groups, Sub-groups, Task Forces
- 7** Published guidance documents (on UDI and requirements for the nomenclature) - out of more than 20 expected
- 1** Adopted Implementing Acts (Notified Bodies codes) – out of 18 mandatory
- 0** Common specifications
- 0** Harmonised Standards - almost 300 needed
- 0** Designated Notified Bodies

Designation of Notified Bodies



- 55 Notified Bodies currently designated under the **Medical Device Directives**
- Latest official information in July on designation status under the **Medical Device Regulation**
 - **28** applications received by DG SANTE
 - **16** joint assessments scheduled
- Average increase of **staff capacity** of 27% by [Team-NB](#) members

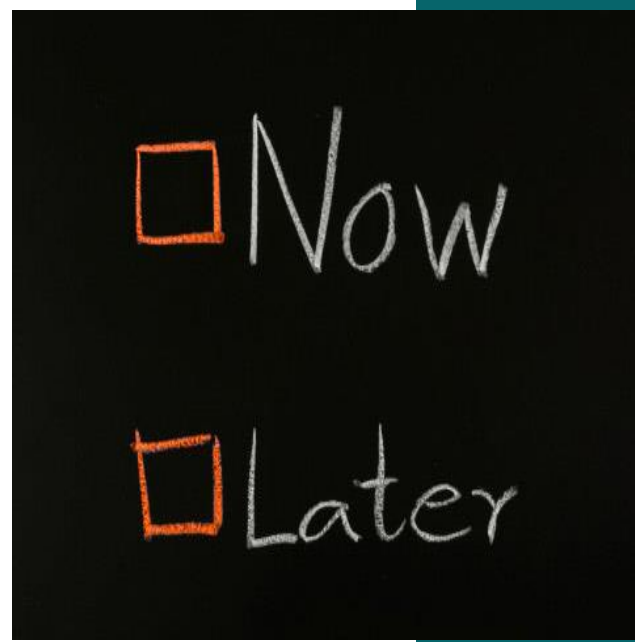


What is the “grace period”?

Manufacturers can place legacy devices (compliant to AIMDD/MDD) on the market/put them into service **after 26 May 2020**

Conditions:

- 1. A valid AIMDD/MDD certificate** according to Art. 120 (2) MDR
- 2. Continuous compliance** of the device with the Directives
- 3. No significant changes** in the design and intended purpose





MDR obligations that apply to legacy devices



Registration of economic operators and of devices (Art. 31 MDR and Art. 29 MDR)



Post market surveillance (PMS)
(Art. 83-86, 92 MDR including Annex III)



Vigilance (Art. 87-92 MDR)



Market surveillance by Competent Authorities (Art. 93 – 100 MDR)

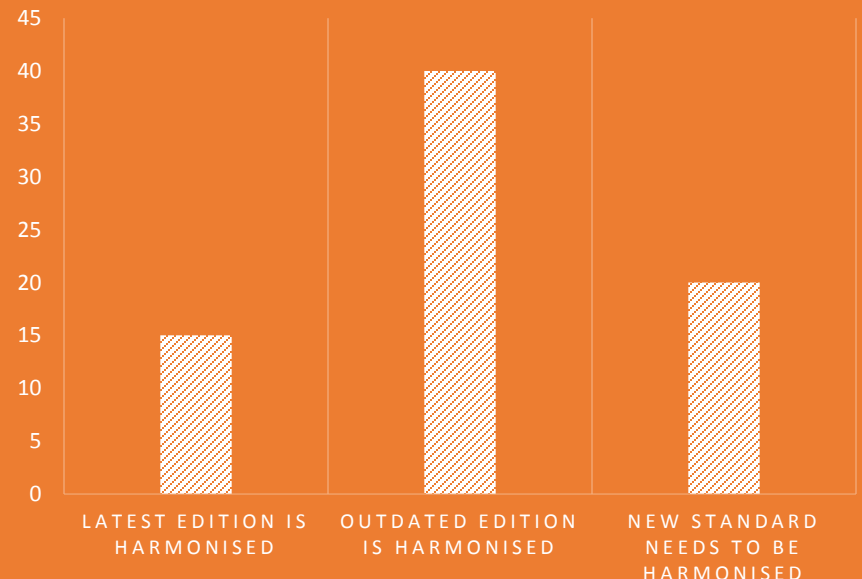
Source: [MDR Transitional provisions](#)

Harmonised Standards: what are the challenges?



- Still huge backlog of **Harmonised Standards under MDD**
- **Decrease of 83% (2010) to 12% (2017)** in Harmonised Standards
- **Standardisation request for the MDR** will only be adopted in 2019
- Will likely only contain a fixed list of a **limited number of standards**

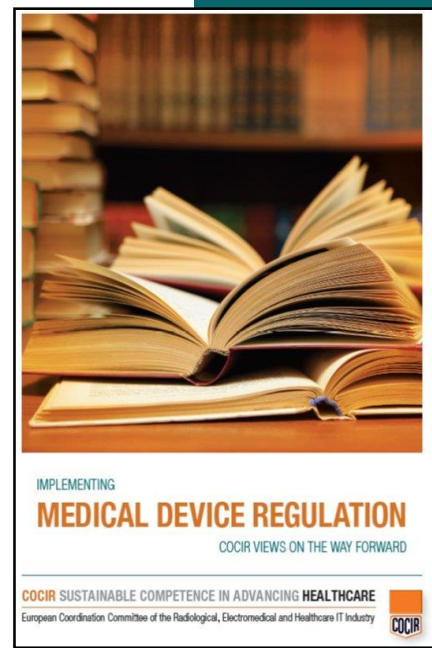
EXAMPLE: HARMONISATION OF STANDARDS DEVELOPED IN IEC TC 62 "ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN MEDICAL PRACTICE" (NOV. 2018)





Recap on transition challenges

- Availability and capacity of Notified Bodies
- Functionality of EUDAMED
- Clarity on qualification & classification of medical devices
- Implementing & Delegated Acts, Common Specifications
- Necessary guidance documents
- Harmonised Standards





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Thank you for your
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