

Regulatory convergence WHO's perspective

IMDRF meeting

20 March 2013, Nice, France

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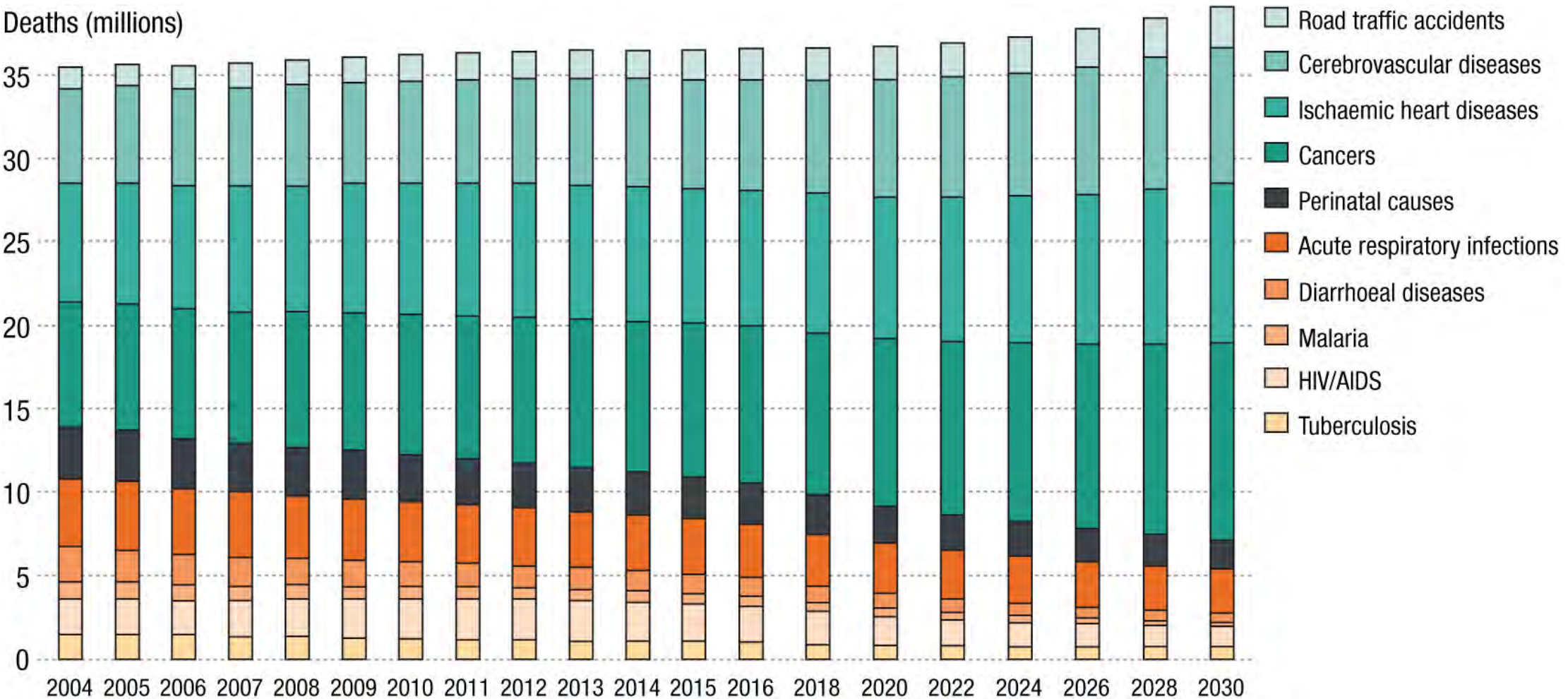
Director

Department of Essential Medicines & Health Products



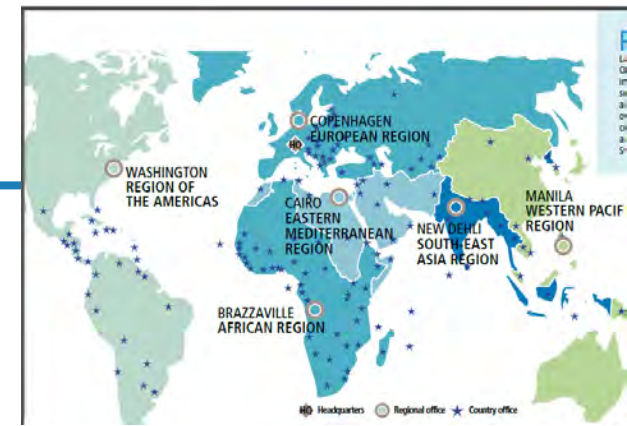
World Health
Organization

Epidemiological Changes: increasing NCDs



World Health Organization

- 194 member countries
- WHO mandate:
 - Norms and standards for medical products
 - To promote improved access to safe and quality medical products
- World Health Assembly:
 - maximum governing body
 - 60TH World Health Assembly , 23 May, 2007 approved resolution WHA60.29:



WHA60.29 “ to draw up Regional guidelines for GMP and regulatory practices to ensure quality , safety and efficacy of medical devices... and participate in international harmonization”.

To promote improved access to safe and quality medical products

Medicines

Policies, access,
pricing

Essential Medical List
(EML)

Norms and standards
(INN)

Regulation and safety
monitoring

Prequalification

SSFFC medicines

Vaccines

Quality

Safety

Prequalification

Medical Devices

Prequalification of IVD

Medical devices and
IVD regulations

Health technology
management
Safe use

Policies for medical
devices and HTA

Regulatory convergence in medicines and vaccines

- Nomenclature : INNs
- WHO Expert Committees guidelines + norms/standards
- ICH guidelines
- ICDRA
- (sub-)regional collaboration initiatives : EU, PANDRH, ASEAN; ARMH; APEC,
- Global Safety Monitoring, Uppsala Center

Prequalification of priority diagnostics

Dossier review

Laboratory evaluation

Inspection

Using GHTF guidance

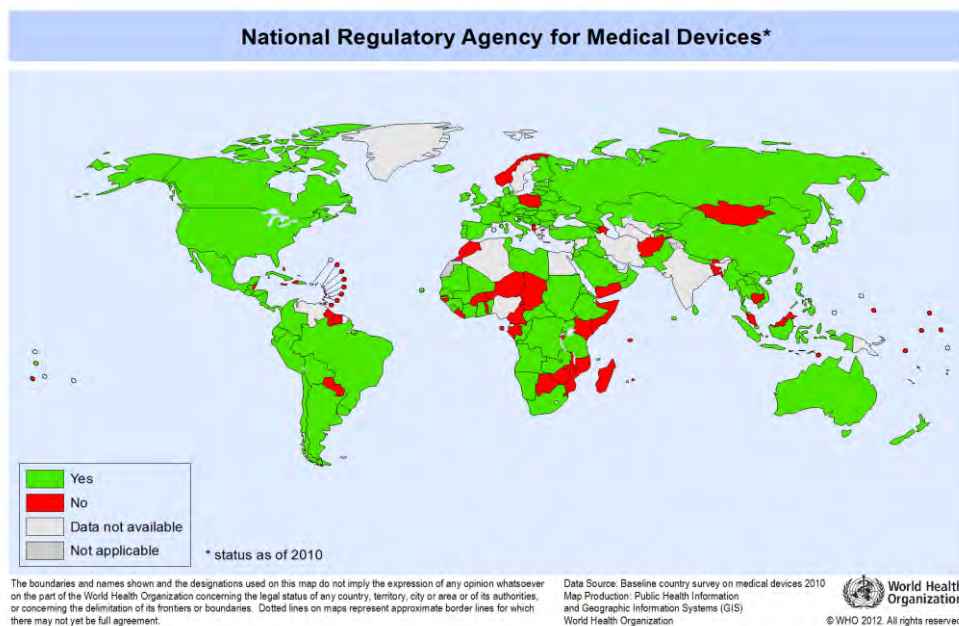
Regulatory problems with prequalification of diagnostics

- Multiple regulatory versions for the "same" product
- Variable stringency of regulatory review by NRAs
 - depends on risk classification
 - if product is for export-only, minimal review
- Variable stringency of conformity assessment bodies/inspection agencies
 - Some inspections may be outsourced to in-country agencies
 - Differences in QC lot release procedures for different regulatory agencies/ notified bodies

Strengthening Regulatory Capacity for prequalifying diagnostics

- Provide tailor-made technical support to Member States
 - Legislative framework
 - Registration, processes and procedures, PMS
- Learning by doing
 - Dossier assessments
 - Inspections
 - Lot testing
- Promote global harmonization (GHTF) and networking
 - Fast track procedures
 - Sharing information

Regulations of medical devices



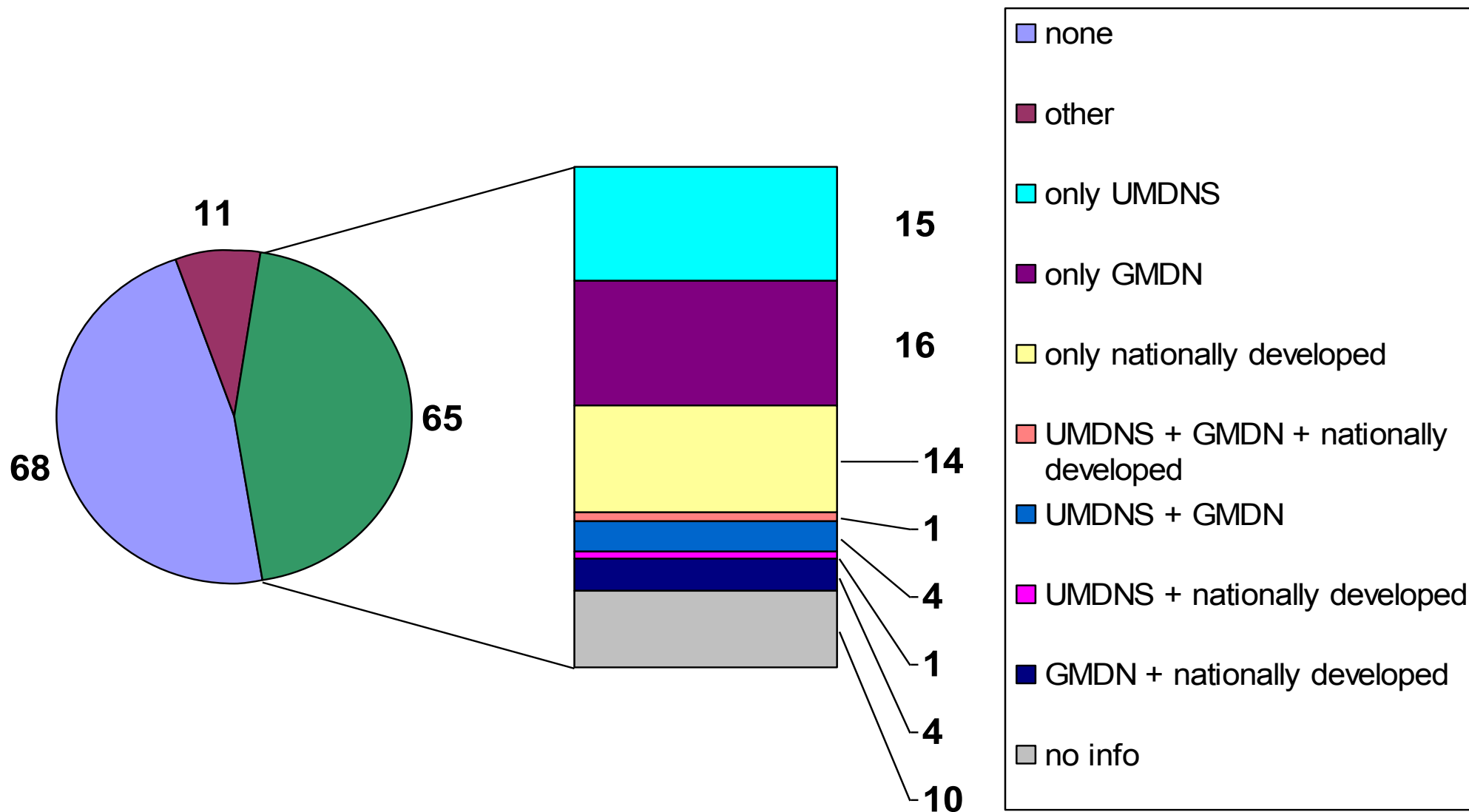
Only 65% of member states have any form of medical devices regulation

Approximately only 33% have IVD regulation

● In LMIC:

- lack of specialized knowledge, staff and resources to perform medical devices regulations.
- Very weak post market surveillance
- Lack of regulation, identified as a barrier to safe and effective medical devices

Status of Nomenclature Systems in 144 MS



Importance of a nomenclature system

Nomenclature and product name

Transparent code designation for new / innovative products
UDI manufacturer

For regulatory authorities:
registration, RSP,
post market surveillance.

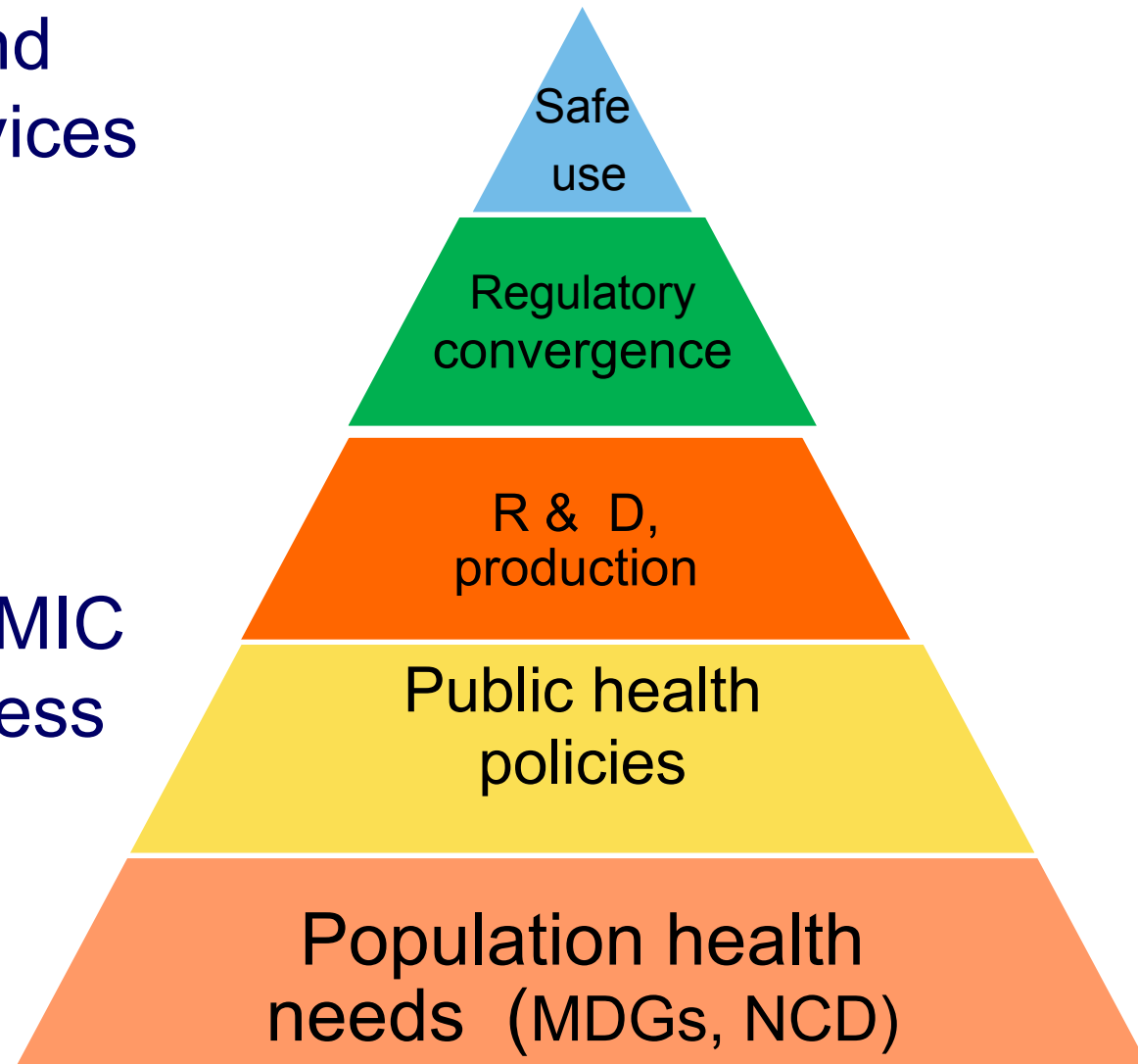
In health services delivery,
patients and health professionals:
Access : from selection to safe use,
tracking user problems

Lack of regulatory convergence affects patients

- Hinders access to medical products
- Increases final cost of medical devices
- Slows access to innovative products
- Decreases responsiveness to post-market problems
- Increases possibilities of counterfeit devices
- Quality and safety cannot be assured in an equitable manner.

WHO challenges and next steps: promote access to safe medical devices of good quality

- Need for global norms and standards for medical devices
- Promote regulatory strengthening and convergence
- Capacity building
- Balance participation of LMIC in global regulatory process of medical devices.

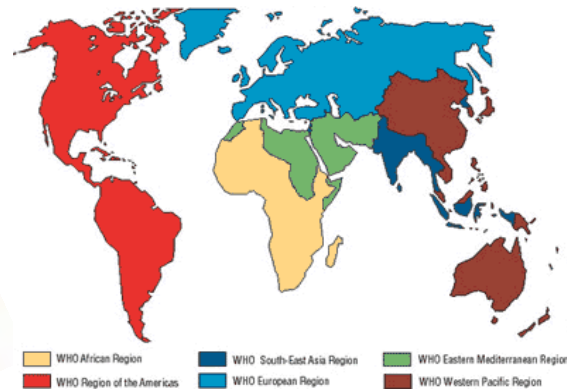


Thanks

www.who.int/medicaldevices/en



WHO Medical Devices Reports (2008-2012)



WHO Regions

Country Publications

