

GMTA/DITTA Workshop on Reliance

- **Scene Setting:** What is reliance and why is it important?
- **Session 1:** Reliance in a premarket setting
- **Session 2:** Reliance in a post market setting
- **Next Steps**



DITTA
GLOBAL DIAGNOSTIC IMAGING,
HEALTHCARE IT &
RADIATION THERAPY
TRADE ASSOCIATION



**Global Medical
Technology Alliance**
Innovating for a Healthier World





Session 1: Reliance in a premarket setting
Case studies in premarket reliance implementation

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(Australia)**

11 March 2024

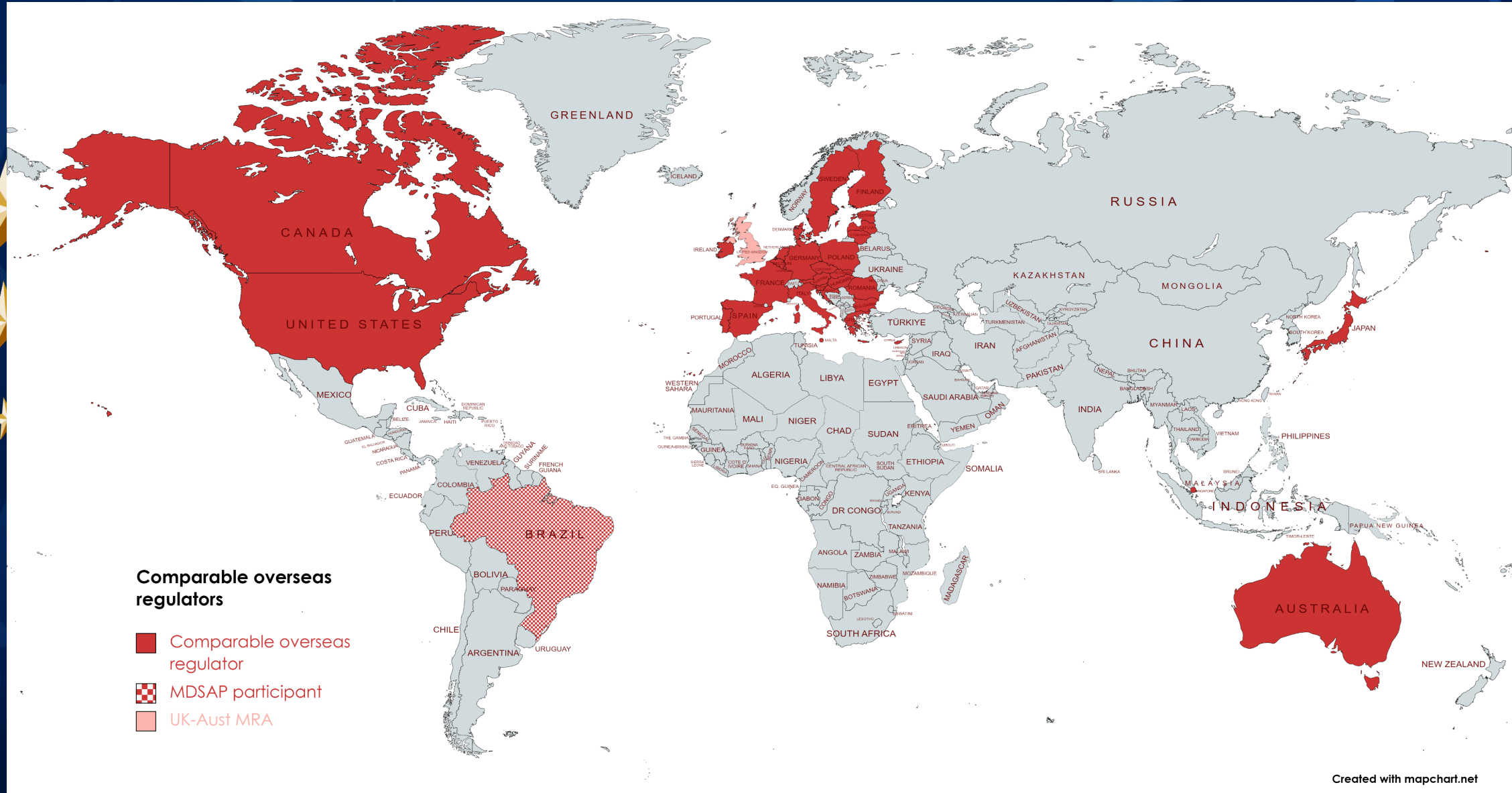


IMDRF International Medical Device
Regulators Forum

Outline

- **Reliance vs recognition?**
- **How do we use reliance in the Australian context (maintaining sovereign decision making)**
 - **Comparable overseas regulators framework**
 - **Observations on IVDs vs non-IVD devices**
- **Benefits, Lessons and Challenges**
- **Case Studies and the Future**

Australian context - Comparable overseas regulators framework



Created with mapchart.net



★ Criteria for comparable overseas regulators – TRUST and CONFIDENCE

1. Comparability of the regulatory framework
2. IMDRF membership
3. Life cycle approach and post-market vigilance
4. Communication and cooperation with overseas regulators
5. Expertise of the overseas regulator

Note: Decision is made by the Australian Government

The TGA advises the Government based on the above criteria after significant liaising with the other regulator and the outcome is expressed in a Determination (legal instrument).

Legislation to support reliance

- [*Therapeutic Goods \(Overseas Regulators\) Determination 2018*](#)

This instrument lists entities determined to be overseas regulators under the Therapeutic Goods Act

- [*Therapeutic Goods \(Medical Devices—Information that Must Accompany Application for Inclusion\) Determination 2018*](#)

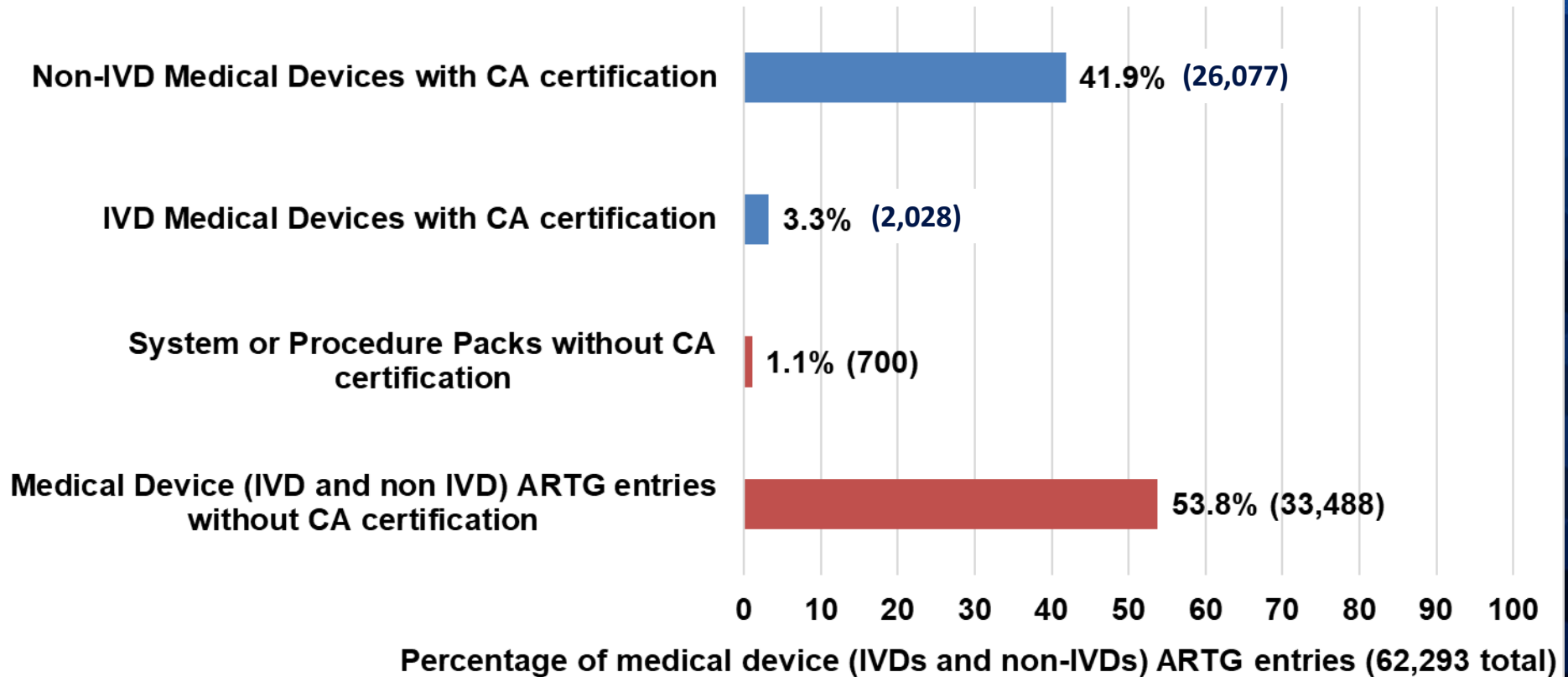
This instrument lists the kind of information that must accompany an application for inclusion in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG)

★ COR evidence accepted for Device Classifications - Class III Example

Comparable Overseas Regulator	Documents required by TGA to support a Class III Medical Device application
Health Canada	MDSAP + Medical device licence Class IV
Japan – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare	MDSAP + Pre-market approval certificate
EU MDR	Annex IX(QMS) + Annex IX (Technical documentation)
EU MDD	Annex II.3 + II.4 (design exam)
US FDA	MDSAP + PMA
Singapore – Health Sciences Authority	Form supporting entry in Singapore Register of Health Products as a Class D medical device

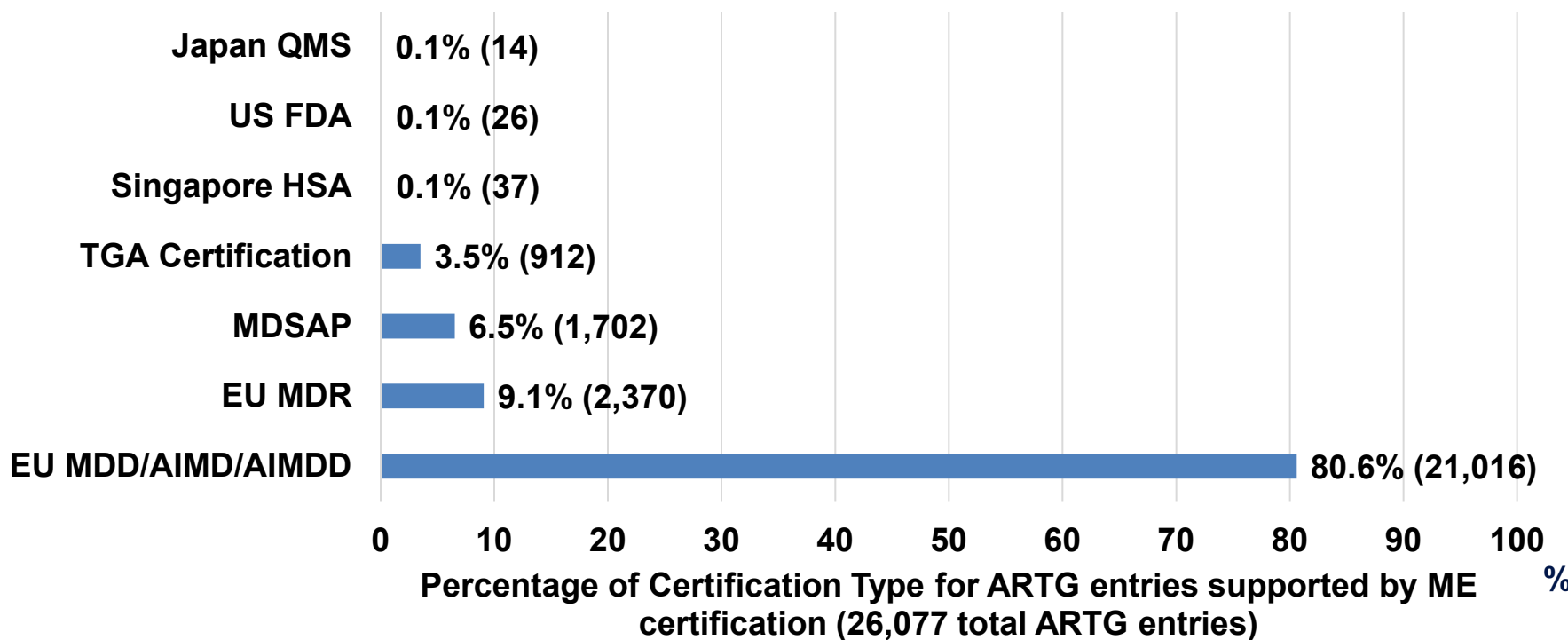
ARTG entries for Medical Devices

Less than half of ARTG entries for medical devices (IVDs and non-IVDs) require supporting CA certification



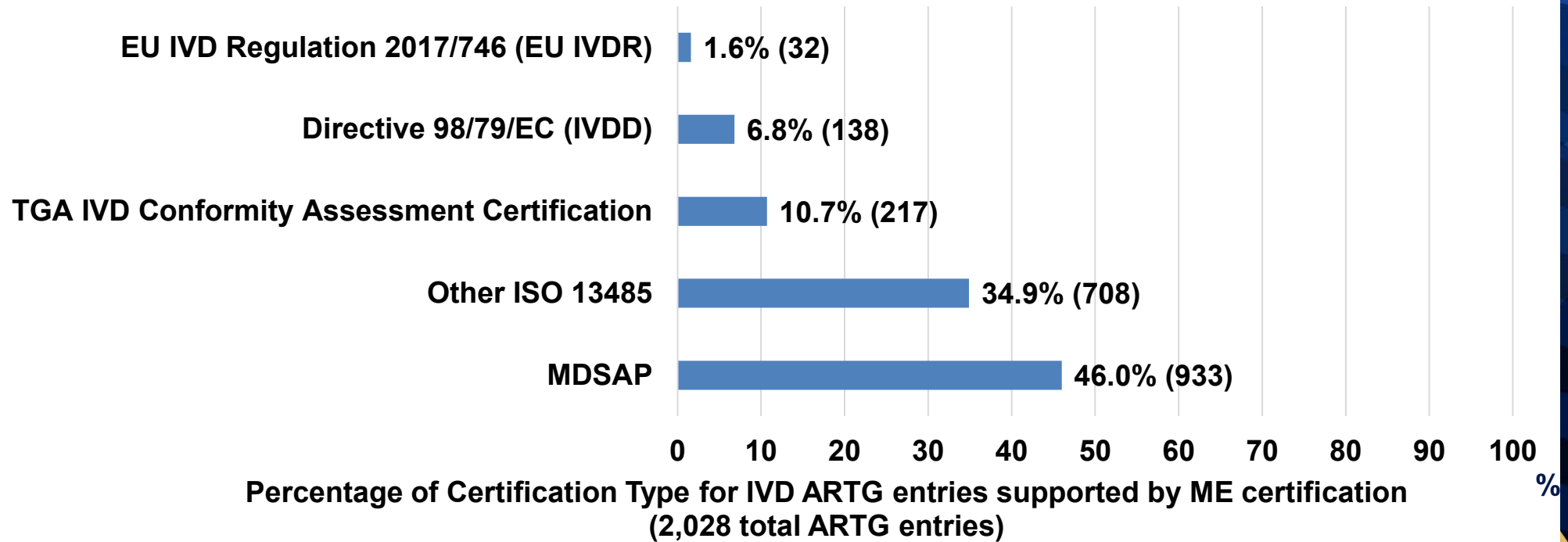
ARTG entries supported by overseas certifications for medical devices (non-IVDs)

Manufacturer Evidence Supporting Medical Device ARTG entries (non-IVD) by Certification Type (at February 2024) (42% of all ARTG entries)



★ ARTG entries supported by overseas certifications for medical devices (IVDs)

Manufacturer Evidence supporting IVD ARTG Entries by Certification Type (at February 2024) (3.3% of all ARTG entries)



Benefits

- **Faster access to technology to improve the health of Australians**
- **Reduced duplication of regulatory effort and costs to companies**
- **The TGA is better able to channel its resources to areas of need**
- **Better export access for Australian companies**
- **Introduction to the latest emerging devices**
- **We are part of the global regulatory infrastructure**
 - **Shared regulatory science - knowledge and relationships**

Lessons and challenges

- **Need Government support**
- **Positive ongoing relationships with other national regulators are crucial to success**
- **Late night meetings and travel – it is hard work being distant from regulatory partners!**
- **Domestic stakeholders may see reliance as a threat to sovereignty**
- **Need broad support from domestic industry and health care to resist bespoke requirements**
- **Often challenging to meet expectations of the stakeholders**
- **Differing interpretation of legislation and/or guidance across jurisdictions**
- **Other mechanisms such as information sharing agreements, Mutual Recognition Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding**

Case Study 1

Class IIb application - cardiac system generator supported by EU MDR

- **TGA checking of application showed:**
 - Details in application and certificates were complete and correct
 - No further information was required
- **Outcome:**
 - Application was approved within the legislated 20 working days

Case Study 2

Class IIb application - skin contouring radio-frequency system supported by MDSAP and US FDA 510k

- **TGA checking of application showed:**

- IFU did not comply with EP 13.4 (information that must be provided with the device)
- Intended Purpose stated in the original application was inconsistent with the IFU and 510(k).
- The entity the 510(k) was issued to did not match the manufacturer name as stated on the MDSAP certificate.

- **Outcome:**

- The 510(k) Establishment Registration & Device Listing entry showed the registered establishment was the MDSAP certificate holder.
- An updated Intended Purpose was provided for the application.
- The IFU was amended to comply with EP 13.
- Application was approved within 33 working days

Case Study 3

Class III applications (Mitral Valve Clips) supported by EU MDR - with inadequate supporting documents (group of 3 applications)

- **TGA checking of application showed:**
 - Clinical evaluation report, IFU and labels of the devices were not provided.
 - These documents are needed for preliminary clinical assessment to determine the risk/benefit ratio of the devices.
- **Outcome:**
 - Information requested was provided promptly to the TGA.
 - New information received was adequate to proceed to delegate's decision.
 - The applications were approved within 20 working days.

Case Study 4

Class III applications (Breast implant support materials)- supported by EU MDR (group of 3 applications)

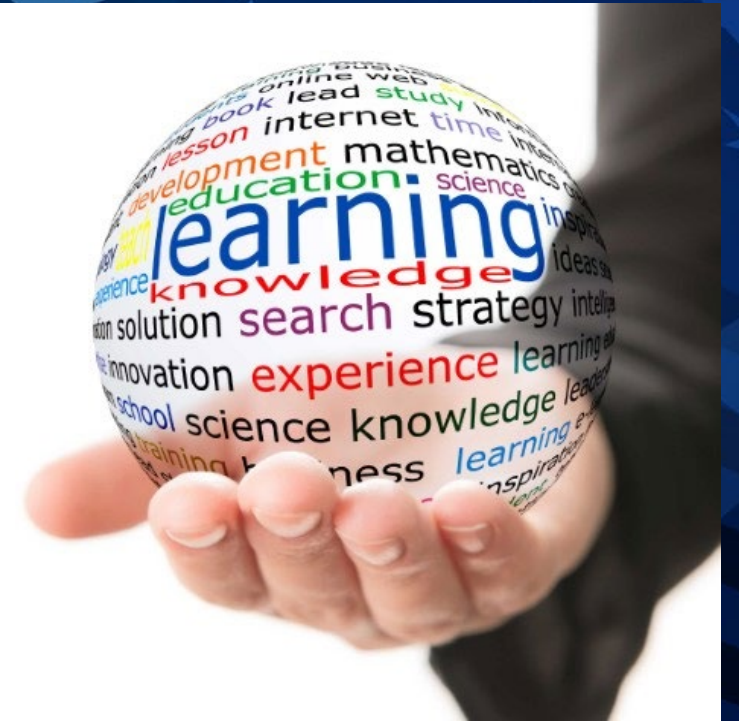
- **TGA checking of application showed:**
 - Insufficient clinical evidence to establish the safety and performance of the devices for use in breast reconstructive surgery.
 - Lack of robust, long-term comparative safety data for use.
 - Adverse events poorly reported by surgeons outside of clinical trial.
- **Outcome:**
 - Since November 2021, one application has been withdrawn
 - Full Clinical review required by the TGA:
 - Narrow intended purpose to use in reconstructive breast surgery only.
 - IFU/PILs updated with comprehensive list of adverse events.
 - Ongoing PMCF plan with registry data for the next 7-years.

Future

- The TGA continues to build experience with comparable overseas regulator approvals (including EU MDR & IVDR)
- UK MHRA – reliance & recognition discussions underway
- Reviewing potential expansion of reliance mechanisms w existing regulators (eg: USFDA, Health Canada, Japan)

KEY MESSAGES

1. Trust and Confidence takes time and collaboration
2. Significant benefits can be realised





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United States
of America

2024