

Scene Setting: Different paths to developing a regulatory system for medical devices

Perspective from the WHO

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WHO regulatory strengthening activities

Mandated under Resolution WHA 67.20 on regulatory systems strengthening for medical products adopted in 2014

Strong regulatory systems - critical component of a well-functioning healthcare delivery

WHO Regulatory Systems
Strengthening Programme
supports Member States in
reaching and sustaining
effective and efficient
regulatory oversight of
medical products



- Build capacity in Member States consistent with good regulatory practices
- Promote regulatory cooperation, convergence and transparency through networking, worksharing and <u>reliance</u>



Ultimate goal

Promote access to quality assured medical products



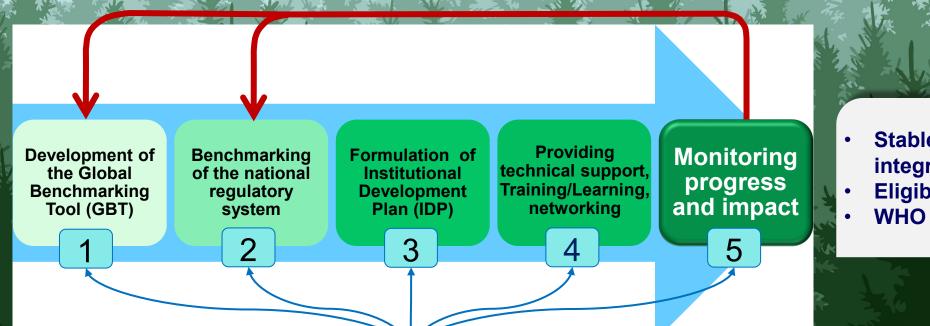




Overview of WHO regulatory strengthening activities

- 1. Capacity building using Global Benchmarking Tool (GBT) and other guidelines/tools
- 2. Promoting regulatory convergence, harmonization, work-sharing and networking
- 3. Promoting regulatory reliance through facilitated regulatory approval pathways, such as WHO Collaborative Registration Procedure (CRP)
- 4. Prevention, detection and response to substandard and falsified (SF) medical products
- 5. Strengthening pharmacovigilance systems to respond to adverse reactions/events
- 6. Strengthening national control laboratories (Medicines & Vaccines)

WHO Five-Step Capacity Building Model for NRAs Resolution WHA 67.20 on Regulatory Systems Strengthening (2014)



- Stable, well functioning and integrated regulatory system
- Eligibility for vaccine PQ
- WHO listed authorities (WLA)

Coalition of Interested Parties (CIP) Network

WHO network for regulatory systems strengthening to enhance access to safe, effective and quality medical products

30 partners (26 members and 4 observers)









WHO Global

Key guidance tools for regulators of medical products





Set of principles and practices applied to the development, implementation and review of regulatory instruments in order to achieve a public health policy objectives in the most efficient way



Addressing responses to **common gaps in regulatory practices** identified during benchmarking of national regulatory systems



Relevant to all regulators, irrespective of resources, maturity or regulatory models (national, supranational and multiple institutions)



Annex 11: Good regulatory practices in the regulation of medical products

Good reliance practices (GRelP)

The act whereby the regulatory authority in one jurisdiction takes into account and gives significant weight to assessments performed by another regulatory authority or trusted institution, or to any other authoritative information in reaching its own decision.



Importance of **international cooperation** to ensure the safety, quality and efficacy or performance of locally used medical products



Make best use of available resources and expertise, avoid duplication and concentrate regulatory efforts and resources where most needed

Effective regulation of medical devices is dependent on <u>principles</u> of Good Regulatory Practices (WHO GMRF, 2023)

Legality Consistency Independence **Impartiality** Proportionality **Flexibility** Clarity Efficiency Transparency

Enabling conditions for effective regulation of medical devices including IVDs

Public confidence in medical devices including IVDs requires effective and efficient regulation built upon a sound legal and policy foundation, as well as GRP. The general principles provided in WHO Good regulatory practices in the regulation of medical products (4) should be applied when establishing a new – or revising an existing – system for regulating medical devices including IVDs. These principles include:

- legality
- flexibility
- consistency
- clarity
- independence
- efficiency
- impartiality
- transparency
- proportionality
- science based.
- In all cases, the law should define the products within its scope and identify the entities subject to regulation. It should create a general requirement that only medical devices including IVDs that are safe, perform as intended and are of appropriate

Medical device regulations must have a sound

basis in law. There is no single approach to the legal

foundation of a regulatory framework as this will

depend upon the national constitution and existing

general national legal and administrative systems

within the country. A generalized architecture of such

5.1 Legal requirements

a framework is shown in Fig. 5.1.





Legality: Sound basis in laws, regulations and guidelines

Legality

Least detail
Least flexible
Most prescriptive
Most difficult to change

LAWS

- Define mandate of regulatory authority
- · Define the authorities for making regulations
- State what behaviours are or prohibited (products, persons and actions to be controlled)
- Enacted by legislative branch of government

REGULATIONS

- State at a high level, conditions to be met (e.g., responsible authority may issue market registration if sufficient evidence of safety, efficacy and quality)
- Enacted by executive branch of government

Least difficult to change Least prescriptive Most flexible Most detail

GUIDELINES

- Provide detail on how the conditions may be met (e.g., what is considered sufficient evidence)
- Provide flexibility and adaptability
- Issued by regulatory authority







Enablers for effective regulation of medical devicesGood Regulatory Practices (WHO GMRF, 2023)



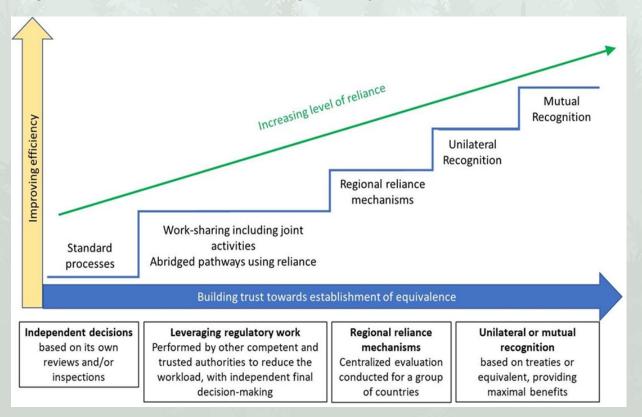
- Political and government-wide support
- Effective organization and good governance supported with leadership
- Inter-and-intra-organizational communication, collaboration and coordination
- A robust and well-functioning QMS
- Sufficient and sustainable financial resources
- Competent human resources
- Pre-set organizational ethics and values
- Science- and data-driven decision-making process





Reliance is central to efficient regulation of medical devices

Chapter 3 (section 3.9) Good reliance practices: more explicit throughout the GMRF in all regulatory functions/processes





WHO Global Model Regulatory Framework for Medical Devices including in vitro diagnostic medical devices

WHO Medical device technical series











WHO health products assessment and reliance

- Reliance principles are embedded in WHO assessment processes - PQ and EUL
 - ✓ abridged assessments build on reliance on recognized approvals
- WHO is strengthening the implementation of reliance principles across the assessment mechanisms:
 - ✓ **EUL:** strengthened reliance on FDA EUA listings and a streamlined assessment pathway for mpox NAT assays
 - ✓ PQ: a new abridged assessment procedure under development with implementation in 2025
 - o MDSAP recognition with no on-site audit (already implemented in 2024)
 - o Streamlined product dossier submission implementation in 2025







... and finally

- WHO GMRF is a useful tool for developing a risk-based approach to regulation of medical devices
- GBT+MD will be instrumental in identifying gaps/areas for improvement
 - ✓ elaborating institutional development plans (IDPs)
- Buy-in and interest from countries & stakeholders on the use of GBT+MD
 - ✓ including asks for the list of ML3/ML4 & future WLAs for MDs by global procurement agencies
- Reliance for better use of limited resources and strengthening global regulatory oversight of medical devices

"No one single agency can do it all alone; reliance is a 21st Century regulatory tool" Emer Cooke, Executive Director, EMA, DIA Global, June 2024, San Diego, USA

• IMDRF is a unique platform for learning by regulators of medical devices, specifically those from LMICs!







Useful WHO tools and guidelines

- 1. TRS 1025 Annex 13: WHO guideline on the implementation of quality management systems for national regulatory authorities
- 2. <u>Annex 11: Good regulatory practices in the regulation of medical products</u>
- 3. <u>Annex 10: Good reliance practices in the regulation of medical products</u>
- 4. WHO Global Model Regulatory Framework for medical devices including in vitro diagnostic medical devices, Annex 3
- 5. Global Benchmarking Tool (GBT)+MD, 2024 (in final stages)

