

**AHWP Oman
14 November 2019**



Regulation of medical devices to improve Global Health. WHO update

Adriana Velazquez, Senior advisor on medical devices, 8 October, 2019.

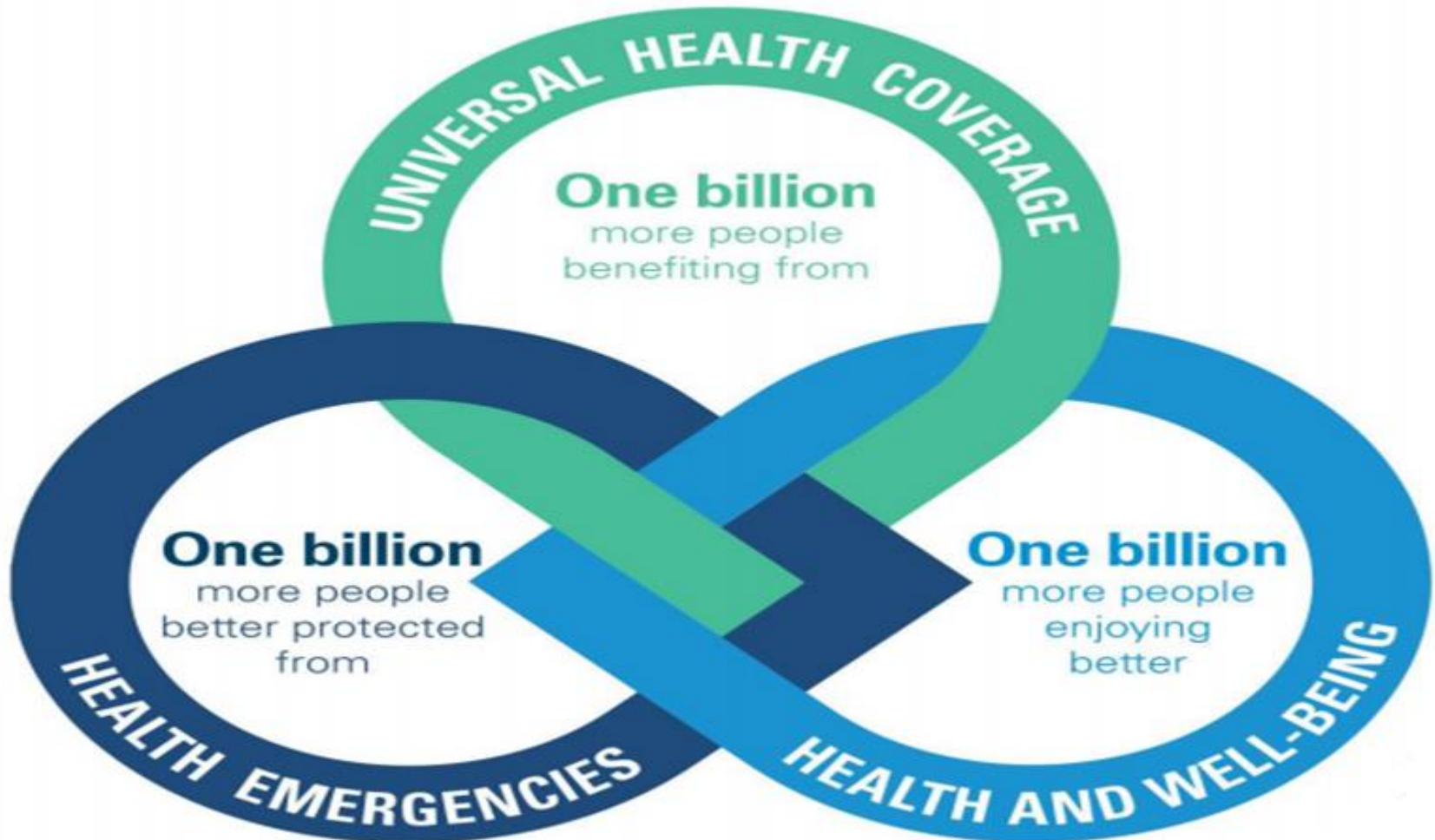
Goal 3. Good health and well being





Global health problems

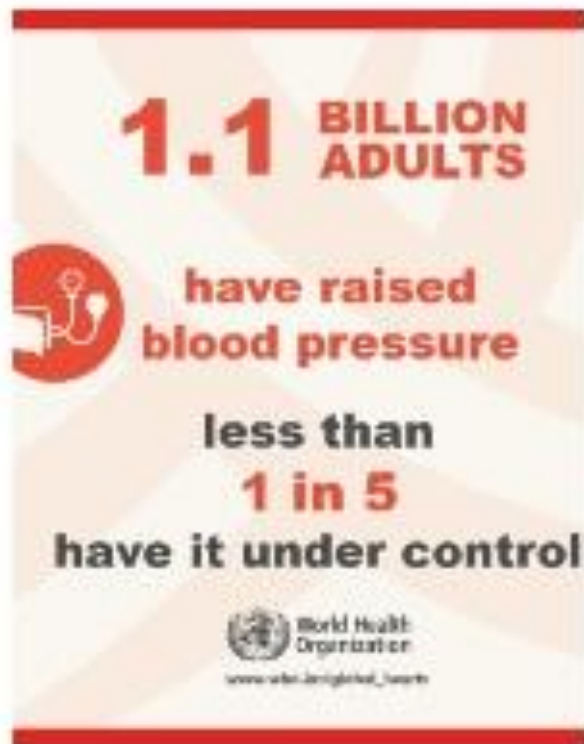
13th WHO Global Programme of Work: “Triple Billion” targets



Hypertension


Selecting affordable, effective, Technologies to tackle NCDs

Facts



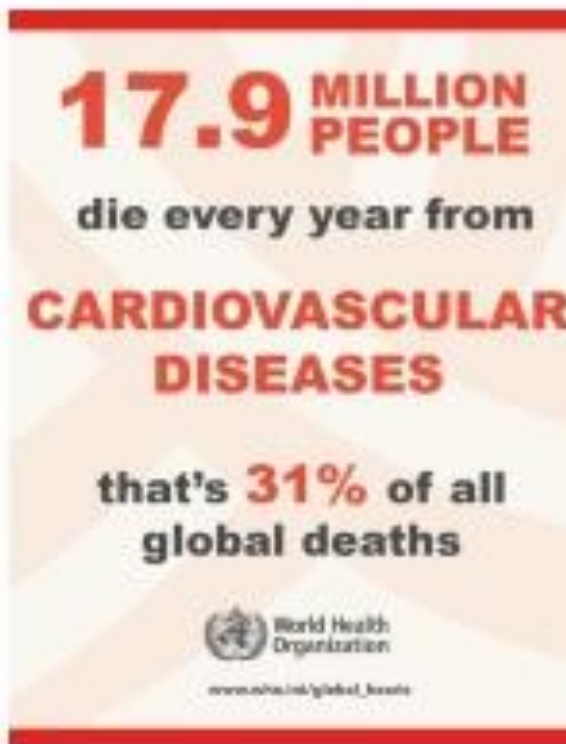
1.1 BILLION ADULTS have raised blood pressure

less than **1 in 5** have it under control



World Health Organization
www.who.int/global_health

WHO work under development



17.9 MILLION PEOPLE die every year from **CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES**

that's **31%** of all global deaths

World Health Organization
www.who.int/global_health



5 billion people lack access to safe and affordable surgery

Lancet commission on Global Surgery

Emergency and essential surgical care

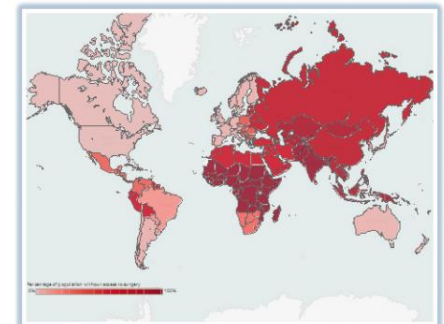
Five billion people lack access to safe and affordable surgery



In 2015, The Lancet Commission on Global Surgery produced a report – Global Surgery 2030 – which outlines five key approaches for improving universal access to safe and affordable surgical and anaesthesia care. Review the report overview below and learn more about other key findings, too.

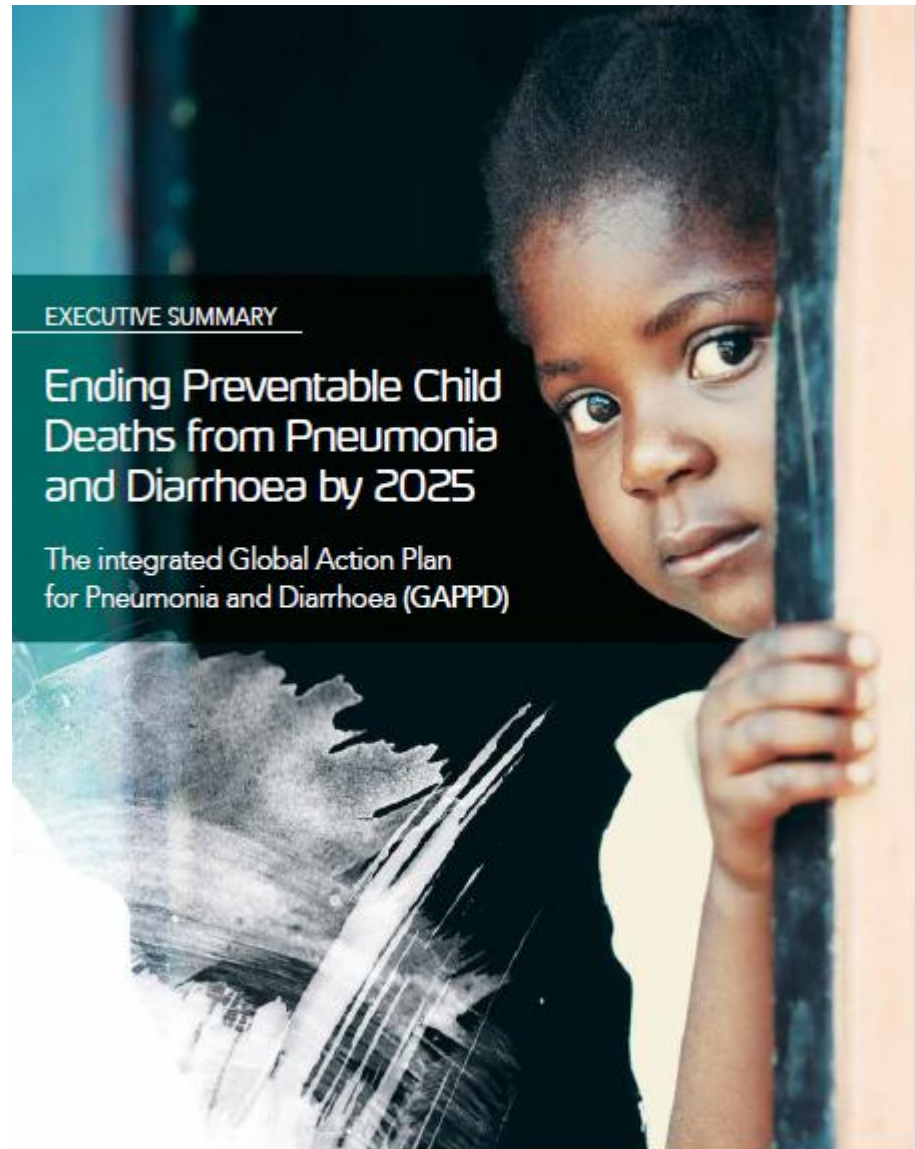
[Global Surgery 2030: Report Overview](#) 

[The Lancet Commission on Global Surgery](#) 



Pneumonia

**Number 1 killer
for less than 5
years old.**



Patient Safety

Magnitude

4 out of 10

Up to 4 out of 10 patients are harmed in primary and ambulatory care settings

Incidence

134 million

134 million adverse events occur each year in hospitals in LMICs, contributing to 2.6 million deaths annually due to unsafe care

Speak up for patient safety!

No one should be harmed in health care



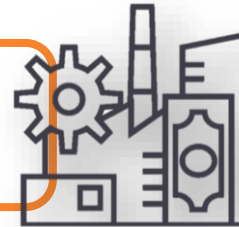


**WHO has developed guidance
for you on medical devices**

To ensure improved access of safe, quality medical devices



- Industry and Academics: Research and development should be based on needs



- Health Technology Assessment
- Lists of MD for reimbursement or procurement



Common elements in dossier

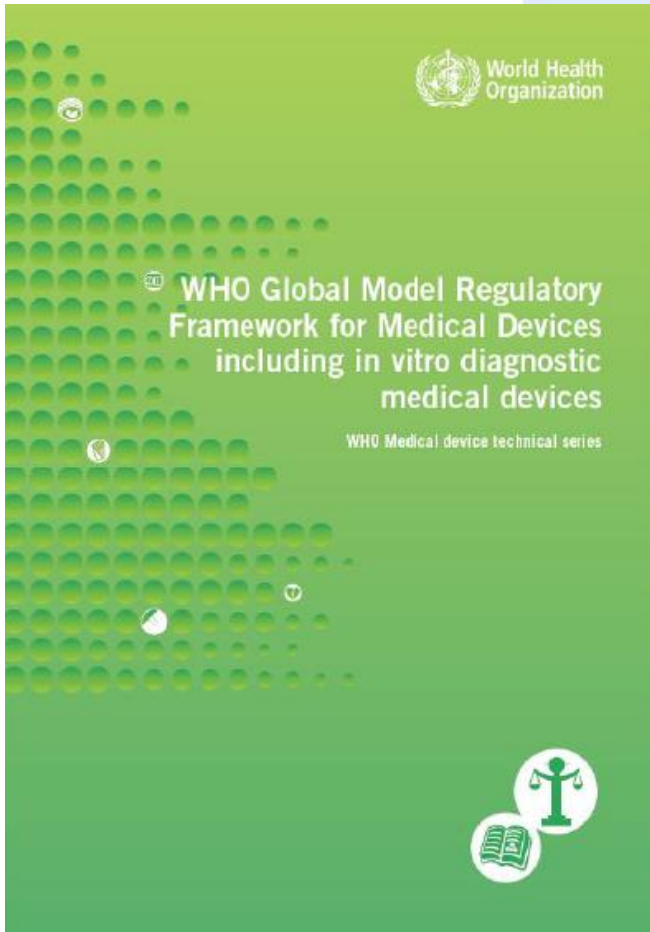
- Regulation process of medical devices
- Lists of approved MD for marketing in country.



- 1. Needs Assessment 2. Selection 3. Incorporation: (procurement, donations, loan...)
- Installation, inventories, training, maintenance, operations
- Safe use, operating costs and clinical effectiveness
- Post market surveillance and adverse event report
- Decommissioning, Replacement



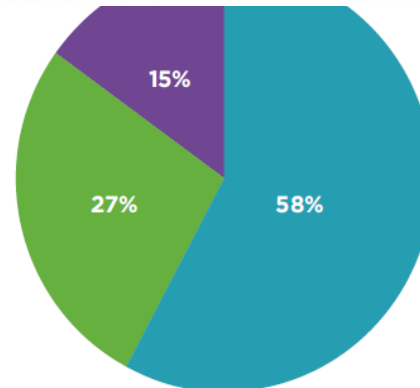
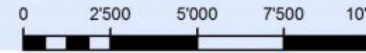
National regulatory authorities in the governments decide which medical devices can enter the local market (WHA67.20)



Legal framework for medical devices

**status as of July 2016

- Orange circle: *Yes
- Light orange circle: No
- Grey circle: Data not available
- Dark grey circle: Not applicable



- Teal square: Countries with regulations
- Green square: Countries with no regulations
- Purple square: Data not available

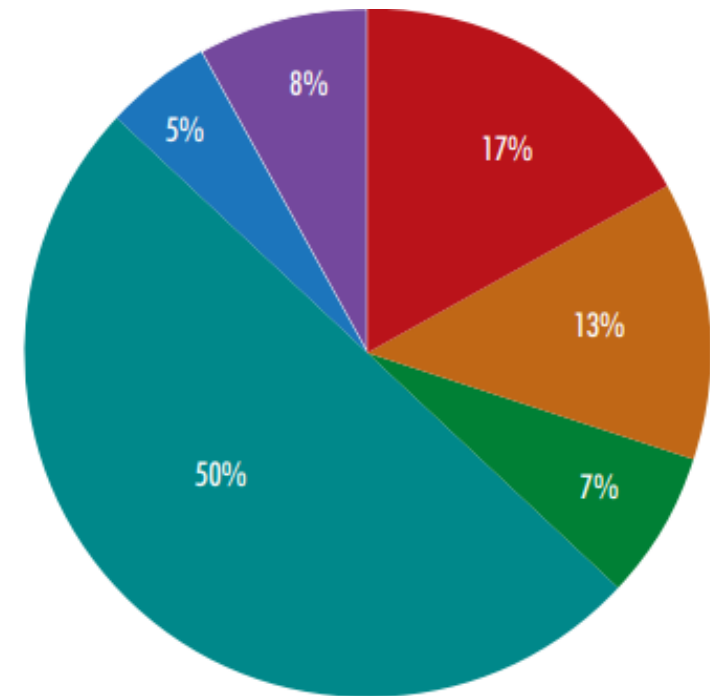
N=194

Human Resources (Biomedical Engineers)



Countries with at least one BME professional association by WHO region

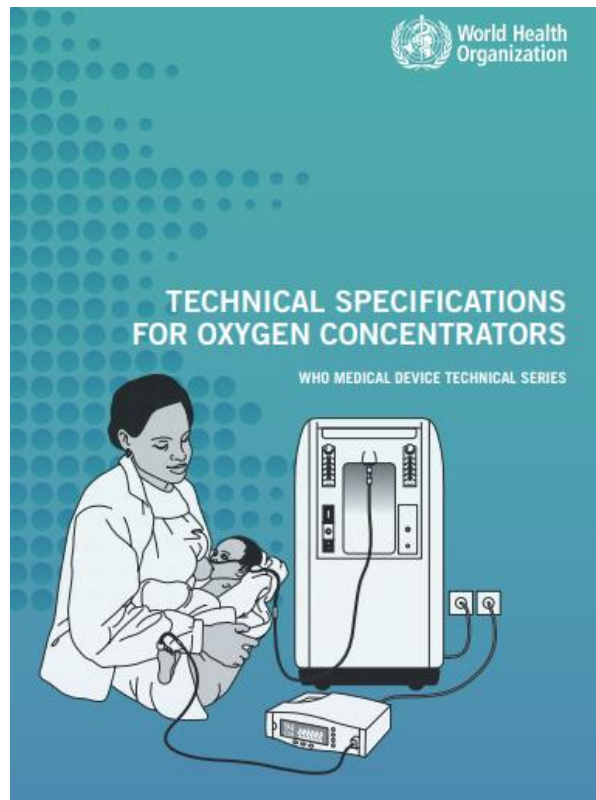
- AFR
- AMR
- EMR
- EUR
- SEAR
- WPR



Source: Data was reported in surveys launched by WHO from 2009–2015.

Guide & Technical specifications for different Devices

WHO Technical specifications of Neonatal Resuscitation Devices



Blood pressure measurement

Radiotherapy equipment

Oxygen delivery systems

Devices for screening and treatment of precancerous lesions

2019

WHO has been selecting and publishing: Priority Medical Devices (PMD) and essential in vitro diagnostics (EDL)



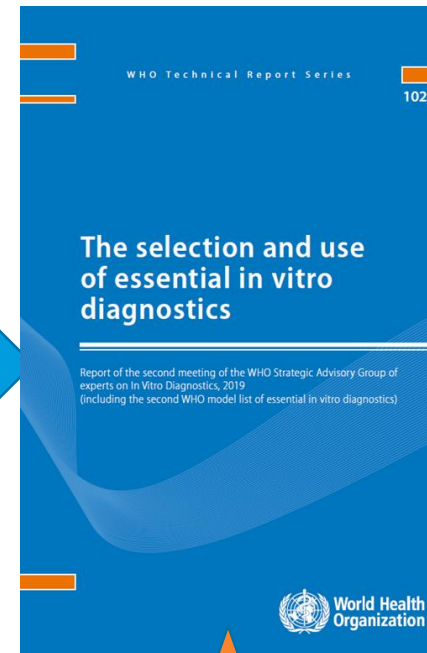
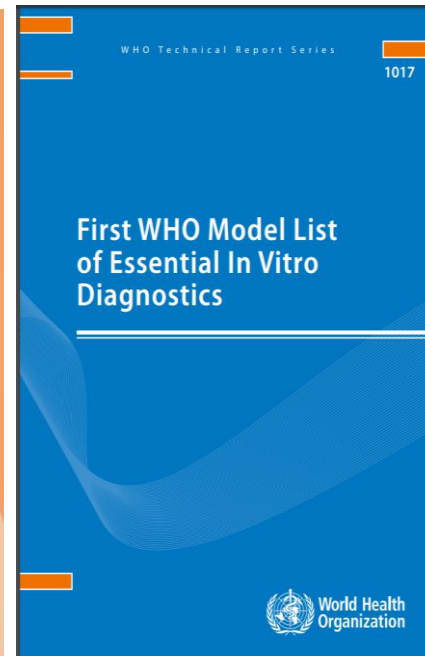
2015, 2017, 2018, 2019



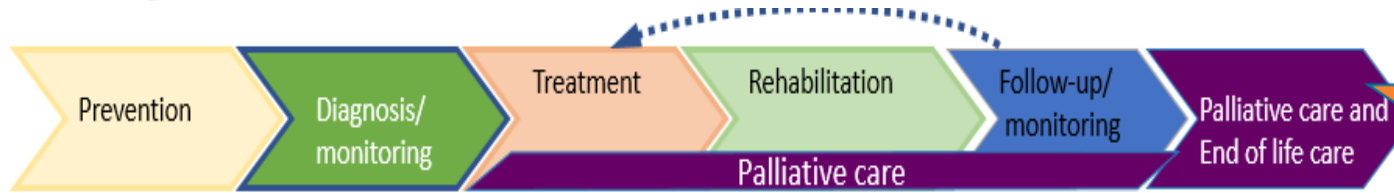
Interagency list of priority medical devices for essential interventions for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health



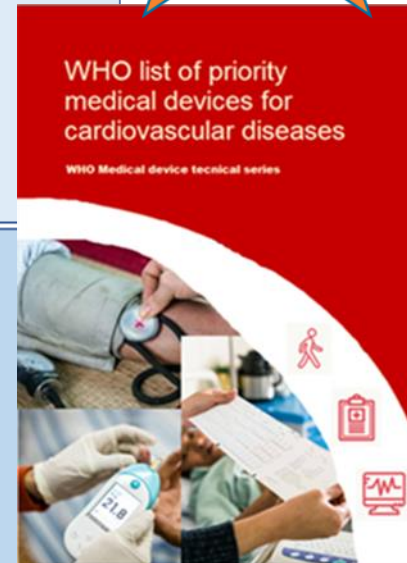
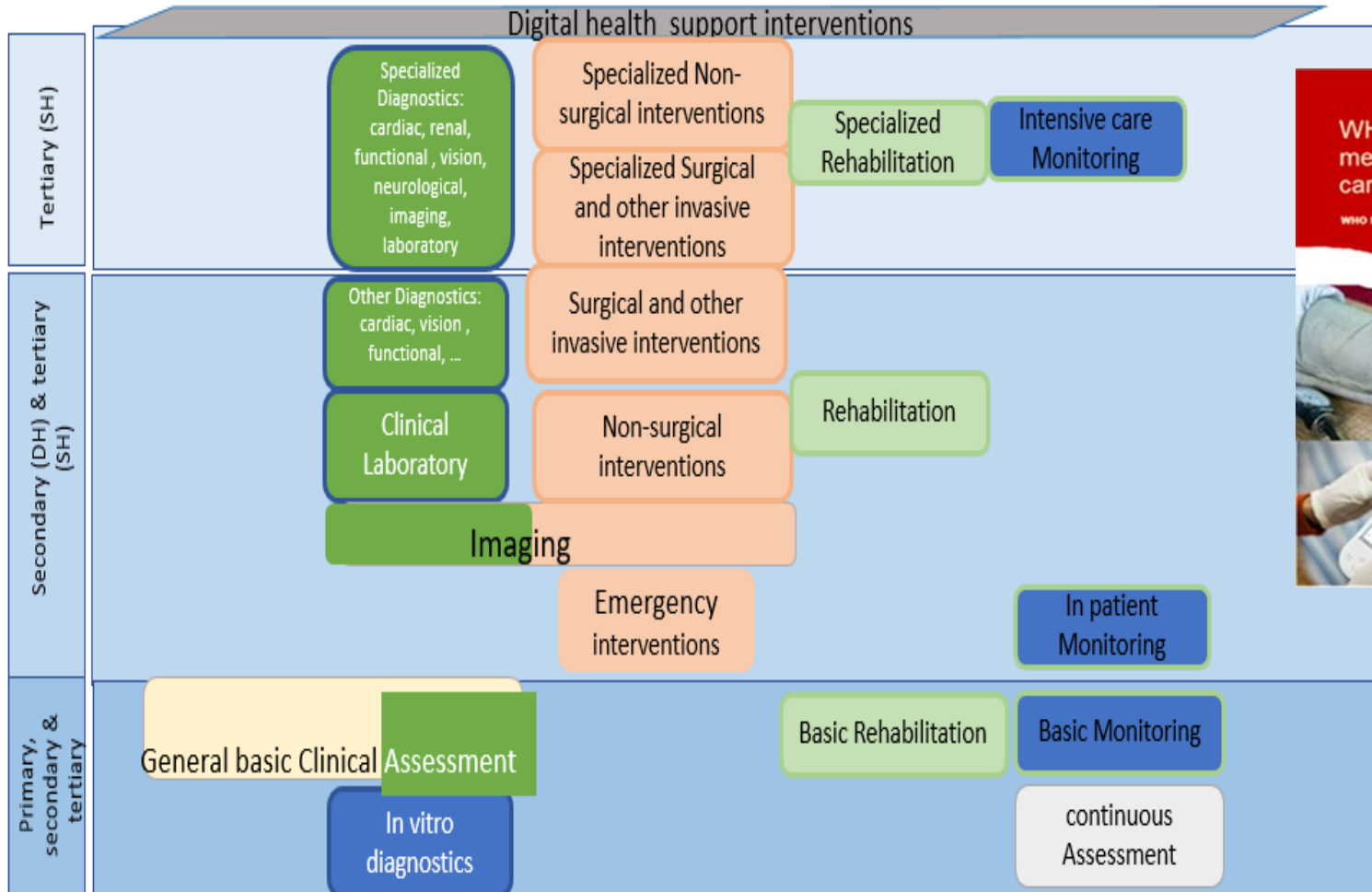
WHO list of priority medical devices for cancer management



End 2019: Priority Medical devices for cardiac, stroke and diabetes

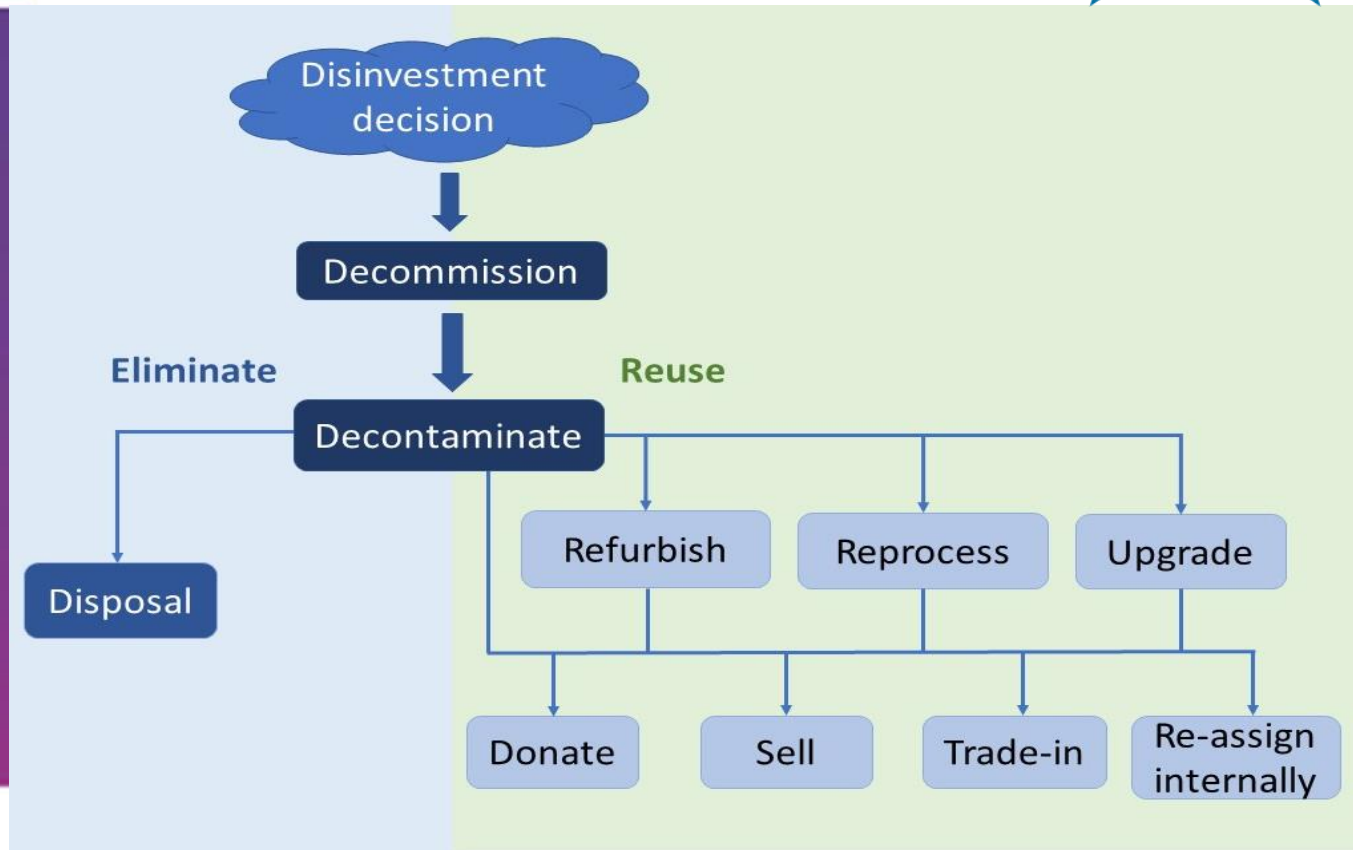


Level of Care





End 2019: Decommissioning of Medical Devices



Nomenclature of medical devices.

WHO working on an international nomenclature of medical devices including IVDs for use by regulators, procurers, supply and use.



Discussion on Nomenclature of Medical Devices 145th session of the Executive Board May 2018

Watch live

The cover page features the WHO logo and text: 'World Health Organization', 'EXECUTIVE BOARD 145th session Provisional agenda item 5.1', 'EB145/3 30 April 2019', 'Standardization of medical devices nomenclature', 'International classification, coding and nomenclature of medical devices', and 'Report by the Director-General'.

The video player shows a meeting session with participants seated at a table. Labels for 'CHAIRPERSON', 'DIRECTOR GENERAL', and 'DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL' are visible. The video title is 'Session takes place at WHO, on 29-30 May 2019'. Below the player, it lists 'Available languages: العربية 中文 English Français Русский Español', 'Program', and 'Wednesday, 29 May 2019 09:00 Executive Board session'.

Developing and adapting a global standard for naming medical devices is a perfect example of WHO's core normative standard-setting work

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Standardization of medical devices nomenclature, the way forward



Nomenclature to support all process : from development to use

“The goal is to have an international classification, coding and nomenclature for medical devices that would be available to all Member States and that would support: patient safety, access to medical devices for universal health coverage, quality of health care and achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages)”

Executive Board EB145/3. Report by Director General .



Guiding principles for international nomenclature of Medical Devices, developed by WHO 2018 for consultation



Governance

By WHO secretariat to Member states

Defined mechanism for stakeholder feedback

Reference group of experts to review new submissions/updates/

For public consultation, allowing public feedback.

Links to other WHO international nomenclatures

Characteristics

Transparent methodology to assign new terminology

Defined mechanism for updates

Hierarchical nomenclature with various levels of granularity as needed by product user

Classification, name and code generated for multiple levels

Supports translations

Access of Information

A referenced for all stakeholders

Free – a global public good

Compatible with UDI

Downloadable

Easy to search

API for exchange of information to other systems

Compatible with other international classifications

Using ontology platform which is used by ICD11 in WHO. Possibilities:



<https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-m/en#/http%3a%2f%2fid.who.int%2fcd%2fentity%2f1032688129>

Possibilities to see: hierarchy, definitions, synonyms, exclusions, description, codes,

- Medical Devices
 - XD7QL5 Medical Equipment
 - XD23H7 Surgical Instruments
 - XD8JT7 Blades
 - XD8VY0 Blade, Hoitgrewe malleable
 - XD04A8 Blade, Tablet cutter, stainless steel
 - XD8PG2 Blades and handles, scalpel
 - XD4113 Blade, scalpel 10, handle 3, sterile, single use
 - XD75W9 Blade, scalpel 11, handle 3, sterile, single use
 - XD2J98 Blade, scalpel 15, handle 3, sterile, single use
 - XD3GG9 Blade, scalpel, 20, handle 4, sterile, single use
 - XD2W09 Blade, scalpel, 2, handle 4, sterile, single use
 - XD1RT2 Handle, scalpel number 3
 - XD27K4 Handle, scalpel, number 4
 - XD51M7 Handle, scalpel, number 7
 - XD1SU2 Handle, large, scalpel, number 7
 - XD2G88 Scalpel number 4 with blade
 - XD5LC5 Scalpel number 7 with blade
 - XD6MQ1 Surgical scissors
 - XD1BJ8 Dilators and probes
 - XD7JB1 Speculum
 - XD23W0 Basins/bowls
 - XD0WK5 Clamps and Clips
 - XD70Y9 Retractors
 - XD5KX4 Needle holder
 - XD3677 Medical Software
 - XD9HD1 Laboratory Equipment (non In-Vitro Diagnostic Devices)
 - XD82U5 Laboratory Supplies (non In-Vitro Diagnostic Supplies)
 - XD3WP8 Implantables

The screenshot shows the ICD-11 (Mortality and Morbidity Statistics) website. The left sidebar displays a hierarchical tree structure of medical devices, including 'Blades' and 'Surgical Instruments'. The main content area shows the details for 'Cerebrovascular diseases' (ICD-10: I60-I69). The details include the parent category 'Diseases of the nervous system', a description of the condition, inclusions (e.g., 'Cerebrovascular disease with mention of hypertension'), exclusions (e.g., 'Intracranial injury (NA07)'), and coded elsewhere information (e.g., 'Asymptomatic stenosis of intracranial or extracranial artery (B055)').

Governance of the nomenclature systems



Most of these receive input from the organization itself and it is not public comment.

	Universal Medical Device Nomenclature System (UMDNS)	Global Medical Device Nomenclature (GMDN)	Global Product Classification (GPC)	United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC)	Systematized Nomenclature of Medicine - Clinical Terms (SNOMED CT)	CND EUROPE
	ECRI Institute	GMDN Agency	GS1 Global Office	GS1 US	SNOMED	EMDN
<p>Complies with WHO concept note: Global public good, freely available, to all stakeholders Transparent process code assignment, addition or removal Have organizational and review structures in place to ensure that all stakeholders (in particular experts, regulators, procurers and users) from different regions are able to regularly (at least annually) provide feedback. Downloadable for all CMMS systems, other international systems.</p>	x	x	x	x	x	✓

WHO process as requested by EB members:



Q3

- Develop comparative analysis of different nomenclatures

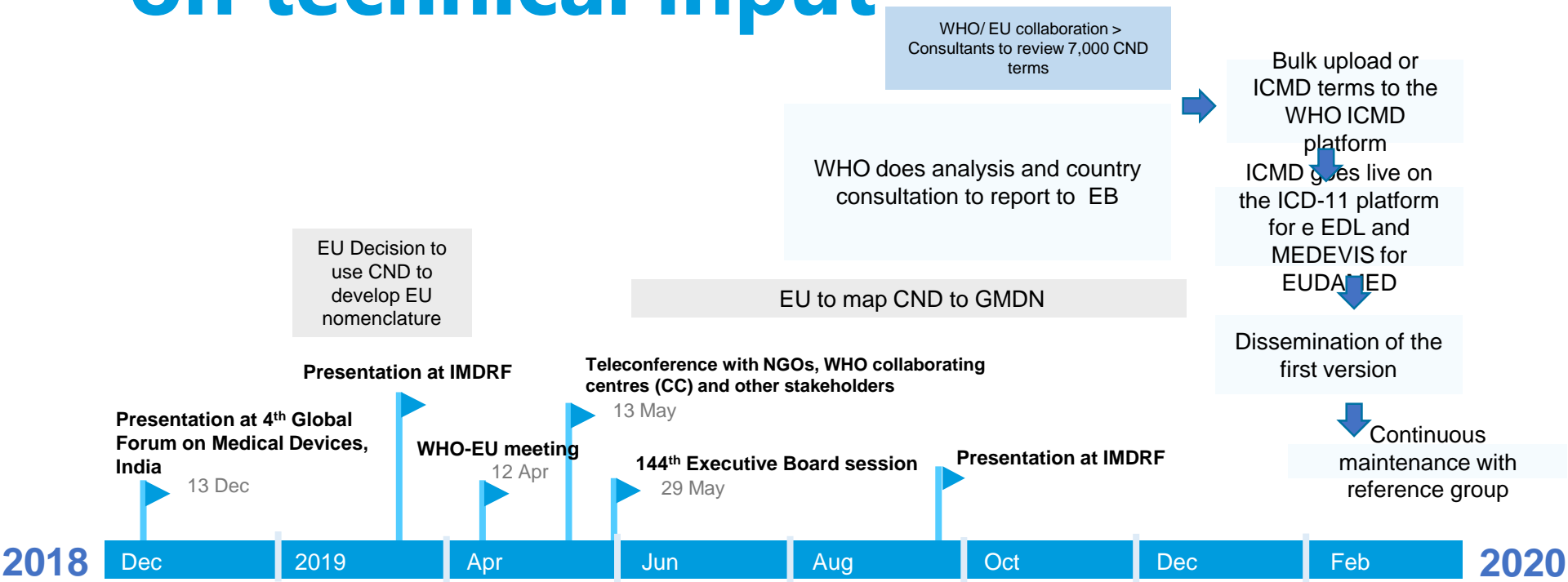
Q4

- Develop a circular letter
- Invite to a missions briefing in WHO
- Do country web based consultation November

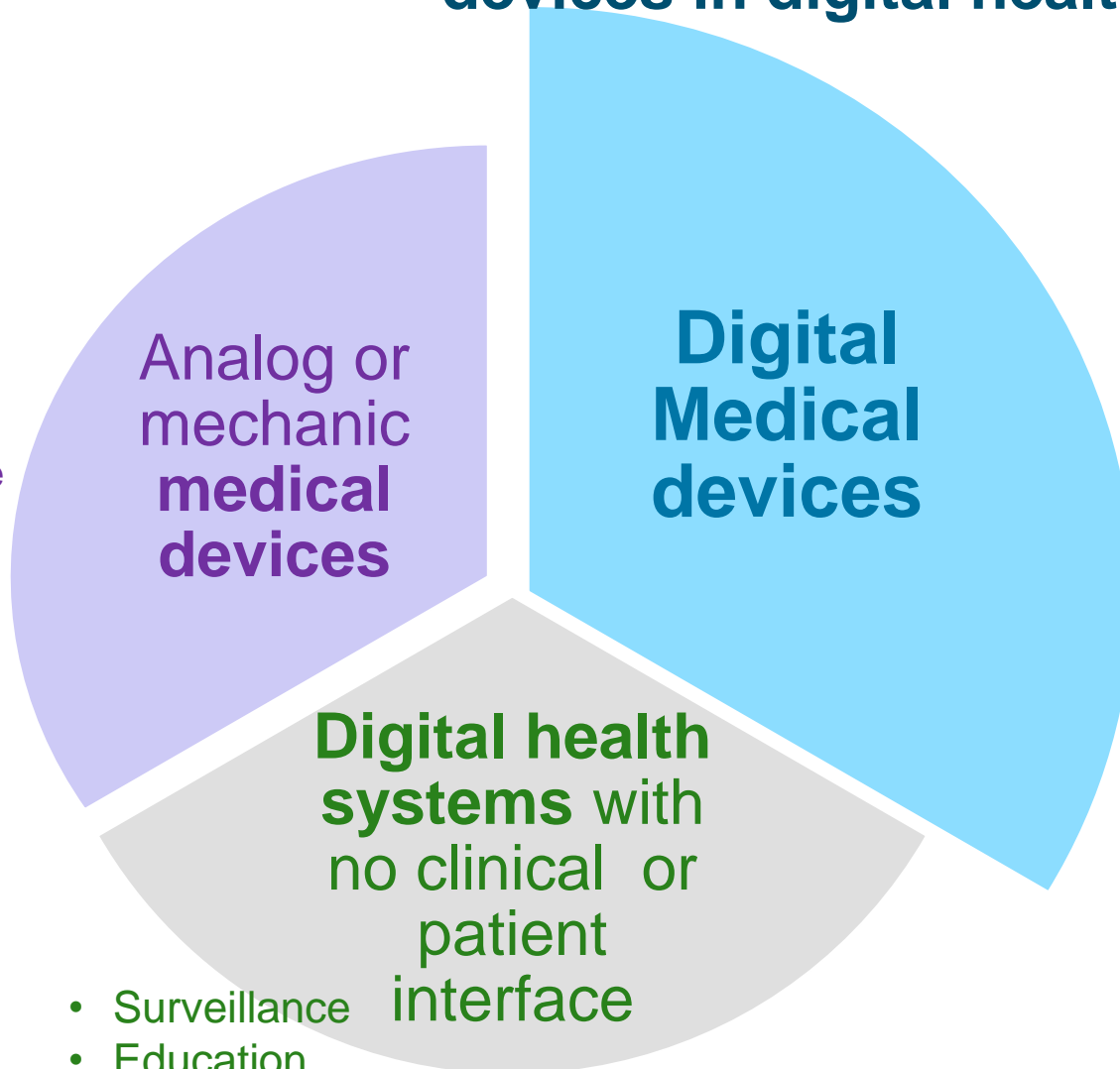
Q1

- Analyze results of consultation
- Provide results in report to EB
- To be discussed in EB

Timeline proposal on technical input



Defining assessment protocols for medical devices in digital health



- Wearables
- all that use ICT
- Systems under digital health
- Clinical decision support systems
- Software as medical device
- Personalized medicine
- CADx
- AI

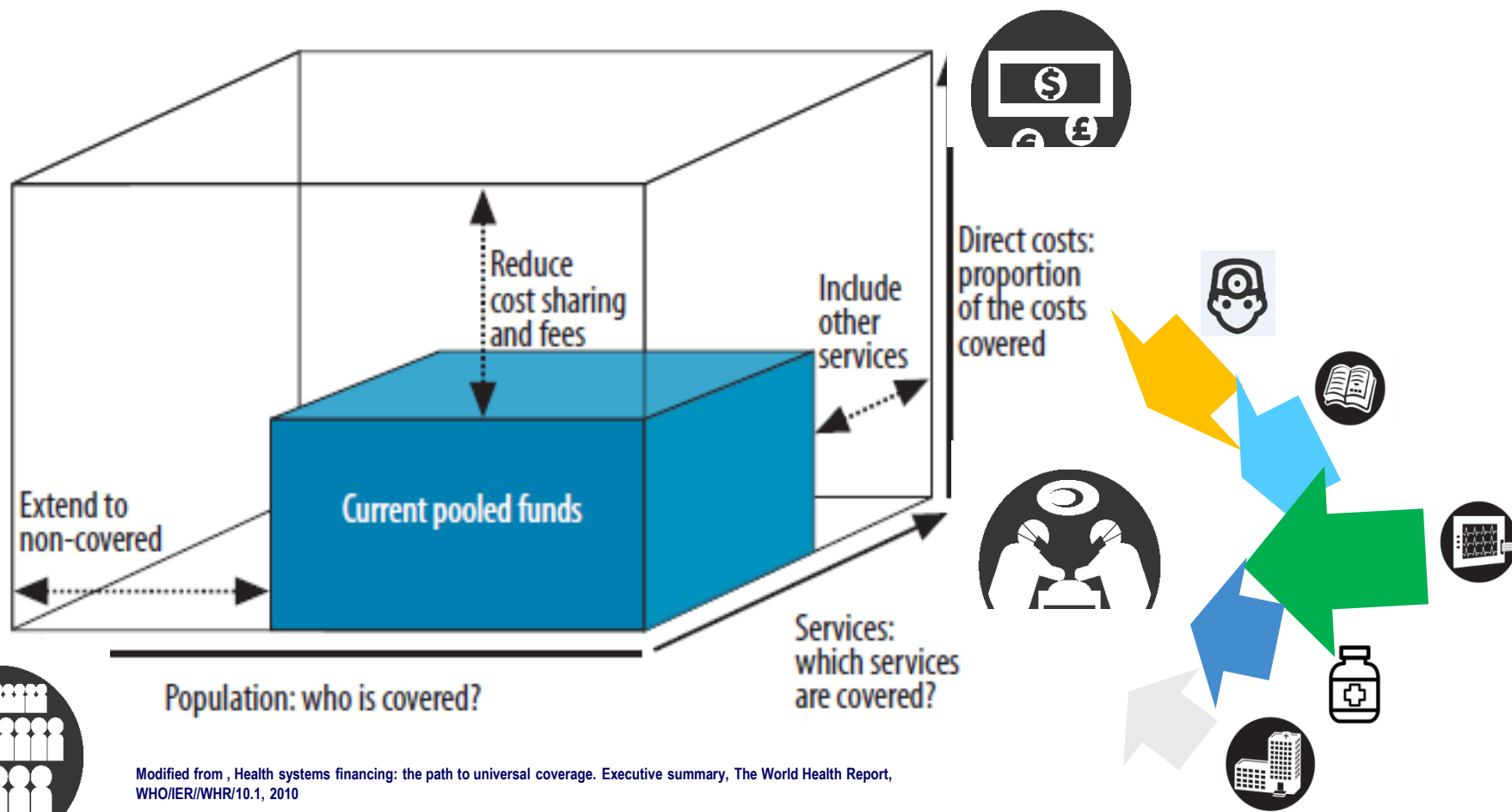
- Surgical instruments
- Most single use devices
- Implantable prothesis

- Surveillance
- Education
- Public health



Goal: to ensure population coverage with appropriate medical devices

universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services .



Remember a patient is at the end of all our activities, they deserve our:



Technical knowledge

Passion

Transparency

Hard work

Collaboration





**Gracias
Thank you**

**Merci
Shokran
Xie xie
Spasiva**

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**World Health
Organization**