

Digital Health and Regulations for Artificial Intelligence

Melissa Torres

Associate Director for International Affairs

Office of the Center Director

Center for Devices and Radiological Health

US Food and Drug Administration

melissa.torres@fda.hhs.gov

Overview

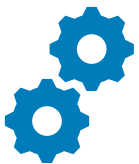
US FDA's Digital Health Efforts



New opportunities: CDRH's Digital Health Center of Excellence (DHCoE) was established in 2020 to help FDA address growing public health opportunities in the digital health space.



A strong start: FDA's efforts to date have identified new paths forward for novel technologies, such as [AI/ML](#), have improved regulatory clarity and international harmonization, and have provided patients with access to novel, safe and effective digital health devices for diabetes, cancer, substance use disorder, chronic pain, and more.



Continuing the momentum: As we move into the next phase, we're redoubling our efforts not just for medical devices, but also to support FDA's public health mission across the medical products we regulate and beyond the Agency.

We are setting the stage for the advancement of digital health to help protect and promote public health



✓	Select Accomplishments				
	29 Public Documents	14 Guidance Documents since FY18	80+ Experts in the Network of DH Experts	3400+ Inquiries addressed since FY18	5000+ Medical device submissions with DH considerations since FY18
✓	Notable Authorizations				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance use disorder • Opioid use disorder 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colon Cancer • Chronic Pain Reduction 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capture Cardiac Ultrasounds • Diabetes Management
✓	New Regulatory Frameworks				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Released AI/ML Action Plan • Piloted a software pre-certification program • Published list of currently marketed AI/ML-enabled medical devices 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jointly published list of 10 Good Machine Learning Practice (GMLP) Principles with the UK and Canada • Workshop on Transparency of AI/ML-enabled medical devices 	

CDRH's Digital Health Center of Excellence (DHCoE) launched in September 2020.

Goals for a Tailored Regulatory Framework

Fostering Responsible Digital Health Innovation



Enhance patients access to high quality digital medical products



Enable manufacturers to rapidly improve software products with minor changes



Maintain a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness



Minimally burdensome

Unique Considerations

We recognize the need for careful oversight to **ensure the benefits of these advanced technologies outweigh the risks to patients.**



Usability

Trust

Equity

Accountability

Proposing a Regulatory Framework for AI/ML-Enabled Device Software

Published in 2019

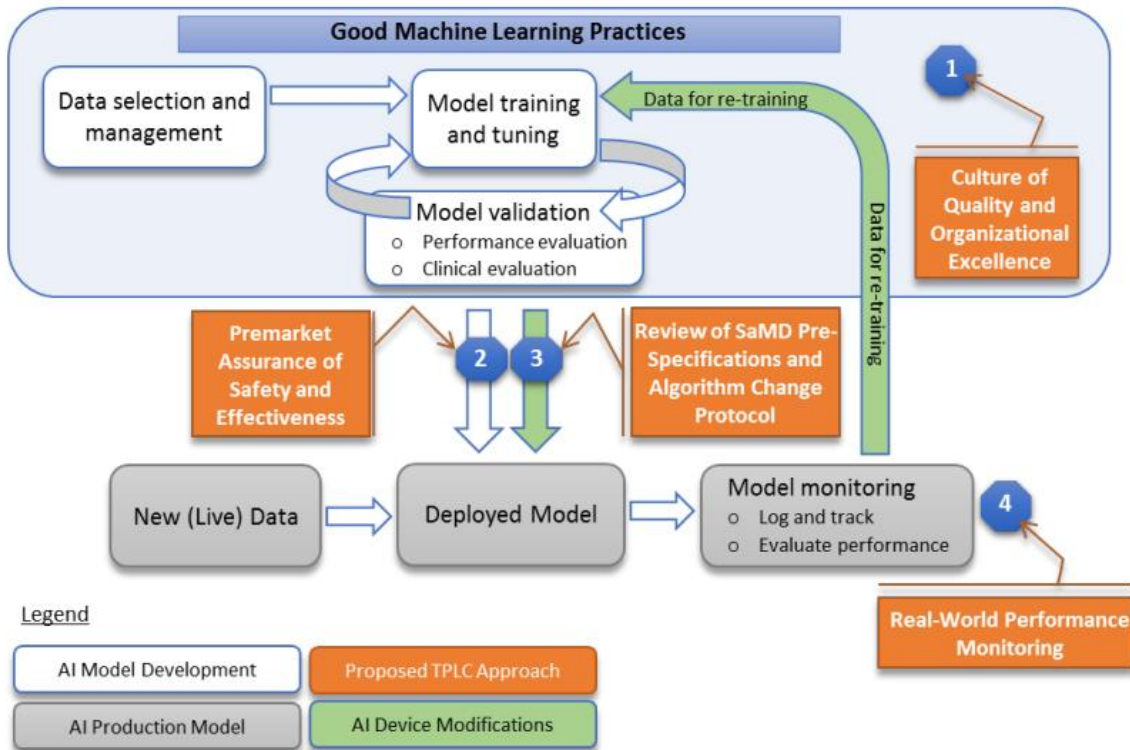
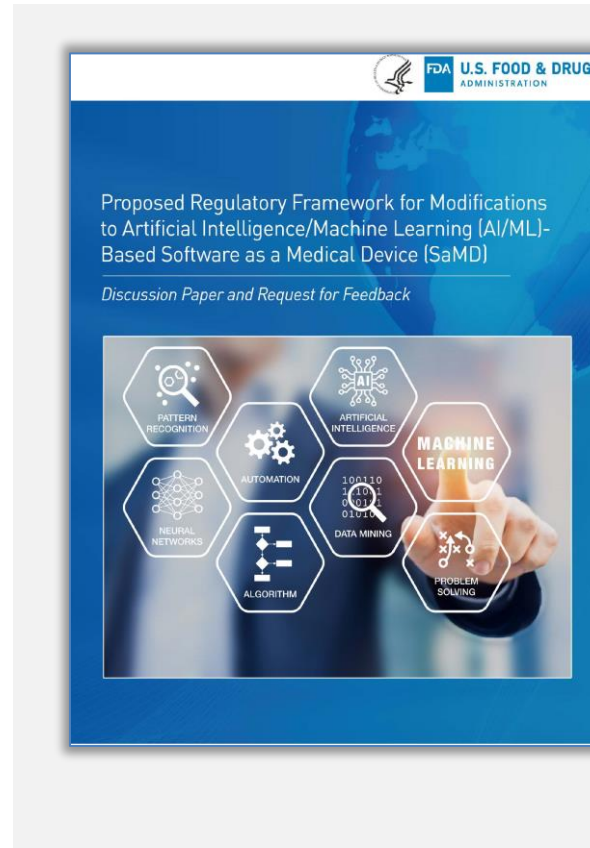


Figure 2: Overlay of FDA's TPLC approach on AI/ML workflow



Received stakeholder feedback through:

- > 1,000 comments on public docket
- > 30 publications in peer-reviewed journals
- Pre-submission meetings on AI/ML devices
- Patient Engagement Advisory Committee Meeting

US FDA

Tailoring a Regulatory Framework



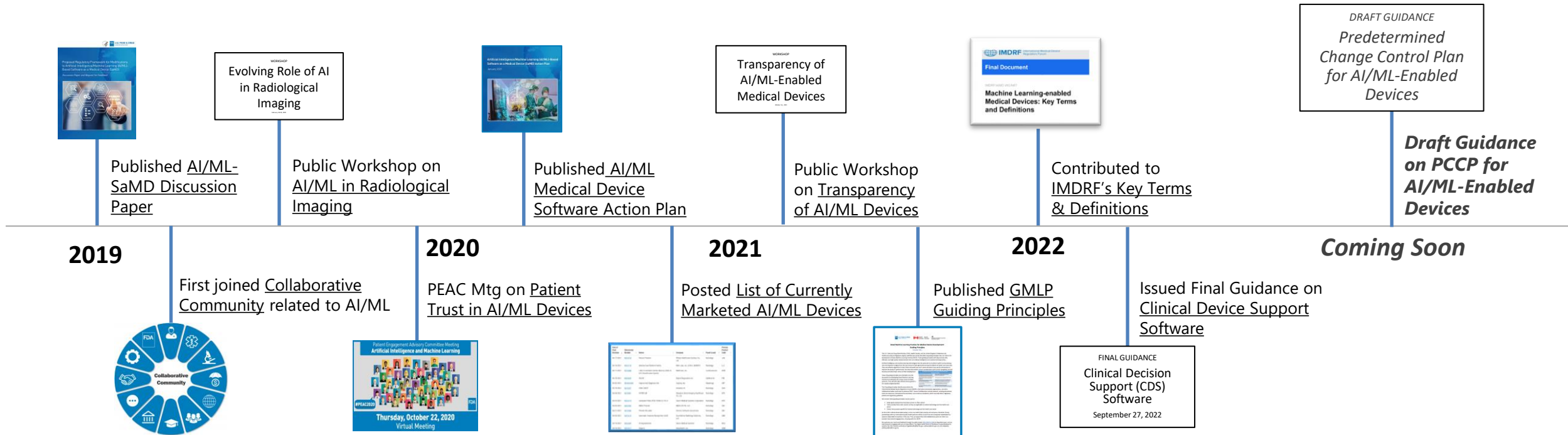
Action Plan for AI/ML-Based SaMD

Published in 2021

Outlines five next steps to advancing access:

1. Update the proposed AI/ML regulatory framework
2. **Strengthen FDA's role in harmonizing GMLP**
3. Foster a patient-centered approach
4. Support development of regulatory science methods
5. Advance real-world performance pilots

Continuing our Collaborative Approach



We recognize that by working collaboratively with stakeholders we can lay out a clear path toward building a proactive patient-centered approach to the development and use of AI/ML-enabled devices.

We are Participating in International Harmonization Efforts

2013	2014	2015	2017	2020	2021	2022
<p>Software as a Medical Device (SaMD): Key Definitions</p> <p><i>International Medical Device Regulators Forum (IMDRF) SaMD Working Group</i></p>	<p>SaMD: Risk Framework</p> <p><i>IMDRF SaMD Working Group</i></p>	<p>SaMD: Quality Management System</p> <p><i>IMDRF SaMD Working Group</i></p>	<p>SaMD: Clinical Evaluation</p> <p><i>IMDRF SaMD Working Group</i></p>	<p>Medical Device Cybersecurity: Principles and Practice</p> <p><i>IMDRF Medical Device Cybersecurity Working Group</i></p>	<p>Good Machine Learning Practice for Medical Device Development: Guiding Principles</p> <p><i>Collaboration between FDA, Health Canada, and UK Medical and Healthcare products Agency</i></p>	<p>Machine Learning-enabled Medical Devices: Key Terms and Definitions</p> <p><i>IMDRF Artificial Intelligence Medical Devices Working Group</i></p>

Ongoing Efforts

- Revise IMDRF’s SaMD: Possible Framework for Risk Categorization and Corresponding Considerations, and SaMD: Key Definitions
- Revise IMDRF’s Principles and Practices for Cybersecurity of Legacy Medical Devices and Principles and Practices for Software Bill of Materials for Medical Device Cybersecurity
- Joined the Global Harmonization Working Party (GHWP), specifically WG3: Pre-market: Software as a Medical Device Working Group

IMDRF Artificial Intelligence Working Group



[https://www.imdrf.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/IMDRF AIMD WG Final Document N67.pdf](https://www.imdrf.org/sites/default/files/2022-05/IMDRF_AIMD_WG_Final_Document_N67.pdf)

- Aimed at achieving aligned approach to artificial intelligence (AI) enabled-medical devices
- Final document posted on May 9, 2022:
Machine Learning-enabled Medical Devices: Key Terms and Definitions
 - Defines key terms
 - Discusses key concepts
 - Changes
 - Supervised/Unsupervised/Semi-supervised Learning
 - Validation

Good Machine Learning Practice (GMLP) Principles



We envision these guiding principles may be used to:

- Adopt good practices that have been proven in other sectors;
- Tailor practices from other sectors so they are applicable to medical technology and the health care sector; and
- Create new practices specific for medical technology and the health care sector.

Good Machine Learning Practice for Medical Device Development: Guiding Principles

Multi-Disciplinary Expertise are Leveraged Throughout the Total Product Life Cycle	Good Software Engineering and Security Practices are Implemented
Clinical Study Participants and Data Sets are Representative of the Intended Population	Training Data Sets are Independent of Test Sets
Selected Reference Datasets are Based Upon Best Available Methods	Model Design is Tailored to the Available Data and Reflects the Intended Use of the Device
Focus is Placed on the Performance of the Human-AI Team	Testing Demonstrates Device Performance during Clinically Relevant Conditions
Users are Provided Clear, Essential Information	Deployed Models are Monitored for Performance and Re-training Risks are Managed

<https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/software-medical-device-samd/good-machine-learning-practice-medical-device-development-guiding-principles>

Good Machine Learning Practice (GMLP)

Examples of Collaborative Efforts

- Standards Development:

- IEEE AI Medical Device Working Group
- ISO/IEC SubCommittee on AI 42 (ISO/ IEC JTC 1/SC 42)
- AAMI/BSI Initiative on AI in Medical Technology
- CTA R13 Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare

- Collaborative Communities:

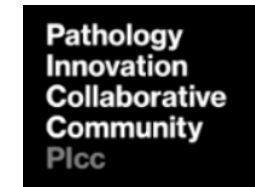
- Collaborative Community on Ophthalmic Imaging
- Pathology Innovation Collaborative Community
- Digital Health Measurement Collaborative Community
- AFDO/RAPS Healthcare Products Collaborative*

- Other Collaborations:

- IMDRF AI Medical Devices WG – NWIP



Collaborative Community
on Ophthalmic Imaging



Pathology Innovation
Collaborative Community



Digital Health Measurement
Collaborative Community



HEALTHCARE PRODUCTS
COLLABORATIVE

Healthcare Products
Collaborative Community

