

# Predetermined Change Control Plans in the Global Context

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# All of this occurs in the context of growing horizontal regulation of AI

**United States**

White House Executive Order on AI

**EU**

EU AI Act

**China**

Generative AI Law

**Brazil**

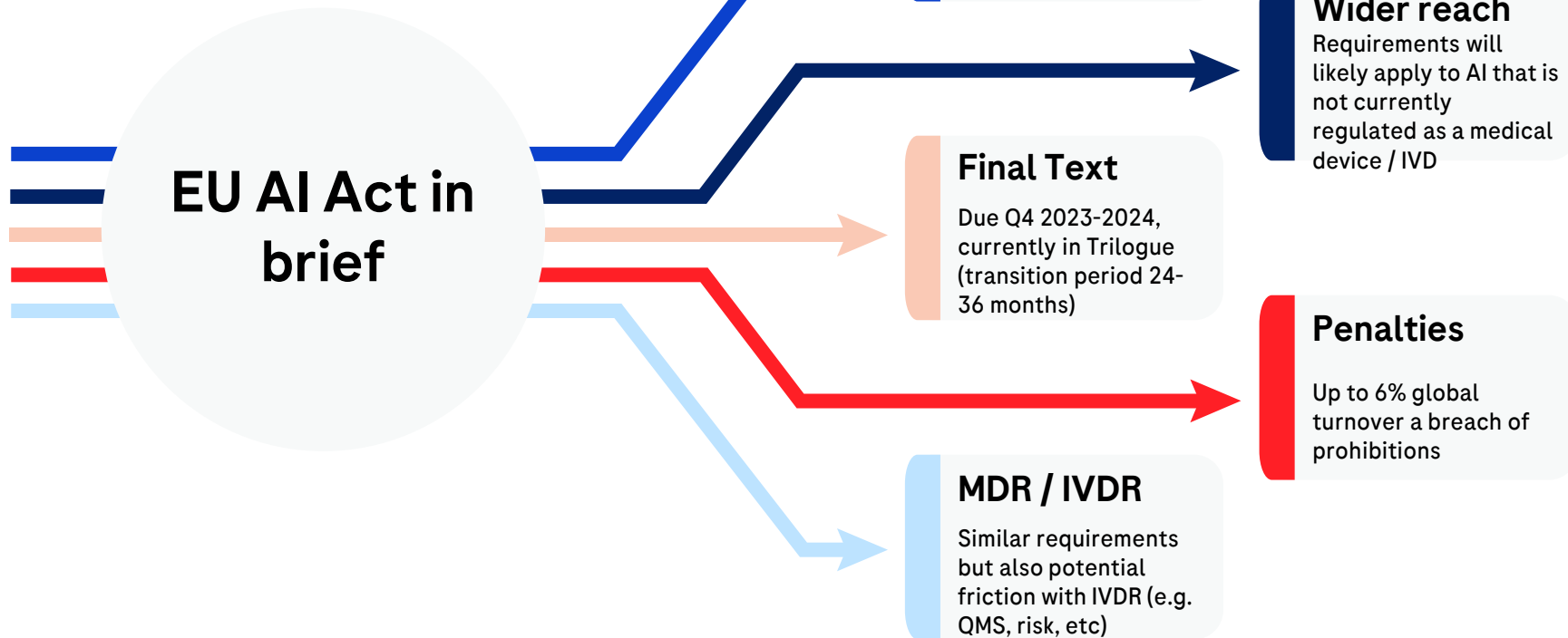
Draft AI Law

+ [Hiroshima AI Process](#)

+ [‘Bletchley Declaration’](#)



For example: zooming in



# The current model of assuring modifications in SaMD

In most jurisdictions, the current method of notifying, assuring, and getting modifications is as follows:



## *The safety case for agility*

*There is a risk to patients of static devices degrading across time, especially AI/ML-enabled devices*

*The traditional system of notifying modifications for SaMD (and devices more broadly) often favours atrophy of models*

*There is a need to find new ways to manage change in SaMD*

*That's why Roche support PCCPs*

# What are predetermined change control plans (PCCPs)?

PCCPs are a methodology for managing change in medical devices and IVDs

They will likely be deployed for [ML/AI-enabled medical devices](#)\* first, where the need for agility is most pressing

As proposed by the [2023 Draft FDA Guidance](#), PCCPs have three components:

- [Description of Modifications](#) *what* you want to modify
- [Modification Protocol](#) *how* you execute that modification
- [Impact Assessment](#) what impact the modifications will have



# Where do PCCPs fit?

Minor modifications

Significant or substantial modifications that are not changes to the intended use / purpose

Modifications that significantly change the intended use / purpose

**OUT OF** scope of PCCPs.

In most jurisdictions, these modifications already do not need to be authorised by the regulatory authority

**IN** scope of PCCPs.

In most jurisdictions, without a PCCP, these modifications usually must be authorised by the regulatory authority

Usually **OUT OF** scope of PCCPs.

It is unlikely that significant changes to the intended use / purpose of the device will be within the allowed scope of PCCPs

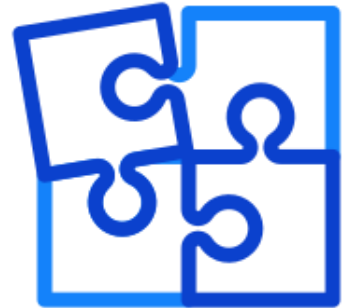
Where a modification has been included within an Authorised PCCP and the Protocol has been adhered to, the modification does not need to be further authorised by the regulatory authority, instead the modification is documented via QMS and risk management procedures

The value of PCCPs is to allow manufacturers to make significant or substantial changes included with an authorised PCCP (that are not changes to the intended use) without further authorisation from the regulatory authority

Especially in the context of AI, [this method for managing change is likely much more sustainable](#), so long as PCCPs are sufficiently flexible and not overly burdensome in terms of documentation

For instance, without PCCPs, retraining of AI models would typically need authorisation from the regulatory authority, slowing:

- a) timely improvements to model performance
- b) responsiveness to performance drift
- c) tailoring models to better fit locales

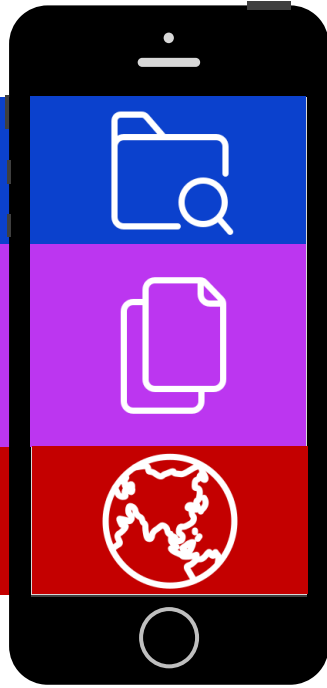




*PCCPs have the potential to strike the **right balance** between assuring change and allowing agile modifications*

*It is also a great opportunity to **reduce burden on regulators**, as authorising the scope and methodology to implement modifications rationalizes regulators' time*

# Three anticipated challenges for PCCPs



## **Specificity of detail in premarket phase**

It can be difficult to provide specificity of detail for all modification in the premarket phase - some modifications are necessarily responsive (e.g. retraining for data drift)







## **Integration with existing documentation**

PCCPs may be more oriented to agile ways of working but existing documentation in the QMS, risk management, etc are still static and so this integration likely poses challenges

## **International harmonisation**

PCCPs will be an agile set of documentation, there needs to be a high-degree of convergence, even to the detail of common templates if we are to get the most out of PCCPs

# The international picture (select examples)

	<b>US FDA</b>	Release of draft guidance on premarket submissions for PCCPs for AI/ML-enabled devices, legislative authority is broader than just SaMD, joint publication of PCCP Guiding Principles with HC and MHRA
	<b>Health Canada</b>	Draft guidance on premarket submissions for AI/ML-enabled devices, including PCCPs, joint publication of PCCP Guiding Principles with US FDA and MHRA
	<b>UK MHRA</b>	Announced intention to change legislation to allow for PCCPs for SaMD, joint publication of PCCP Guiding Principles with HC and US FDA
	<b>EU</b>	EU MDR / IVDR does not really allow for PCCPs, potential for flexibility to allow for PCCPs under the forthcoming AI Act but for AI/ML-enabled devices only or for devices more broadly if the MDR / IVDR get updated
	<b>Japan PMDA</b>	In 2020, PMDA introduced the IDATEN System to allow for timely of modifications and includes change plans
	<b>Korea MFDS</b>	MFDS potentially picking up the baton of a concept that's similar to the US FDA Precertification Pilot

*PCCPs have incredible potential*

*Roche are excited to support the development of this innovative regulatory concept*

*We emphasise the special need for convergence and harmonisation on PCCPs to maximise their benefit for patients*

# Thank You