

Adoption and Implementation of the GHTF Global Regulatory Model in Asia

Asian Harmonization Working Party

*11th AHWP Meeting, Pre-Meeting Workshop
Seoul; 13-14 September 2006*

M. Gropp; Abbott Vascular, Brussels



Caveats

- Personal views
- Difficult to make general statements due to diversity across region – nonetheless general principles apply
- Presume general familiarity with work of Global Harmonization Task Force (GHTF)





Building a
Prosperous
Asia-Pacific
through Free
and Open Trade
and Investment



Source: *About APEC*, APEC Secretariat, 2004



ASIAN HARMONIZATION
WORKING PARTY
Working Towards Harmonization in Mutual Service Regulation



Promoting the Safe
and Efficient
Movement of
Goods, Services
and People through
the Asia-Pacific
Region



Source: *APEC At a Glance*, APEC Secretariat, 2006



ASIAN HARMONIZATION
WORKING PARTY
Working Towards Harmonization in Mutual Service Regulation

European Union -- Treaty of Rome

“... an internal market characterised by the abolition, as between Member States, of obstacles to the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital; ...”



to clothes to communications.

Highlights include -

- APEC economies have improved their governance and are ahead of the rest of the world in this area.
- APEC's Economic and Technical Cooperation is contributing to the reform process.
- The APEC region is meeting the Millennium Development Goals.



Extending the Benefits of the Knowledge-Based Economy to the People of the Asia-Pacific



Adoption of GHTF Global Regulatory Model in Asia



Sharing Knowledge and Skills to Promote Growth in the Asia-Pacific Region



Source: APEC At a Glance, APEC Secretariat, 2006

AHWP Workshop Seoul 14 Sept 06: Adoption of GHTF Global Model; M. Gropp

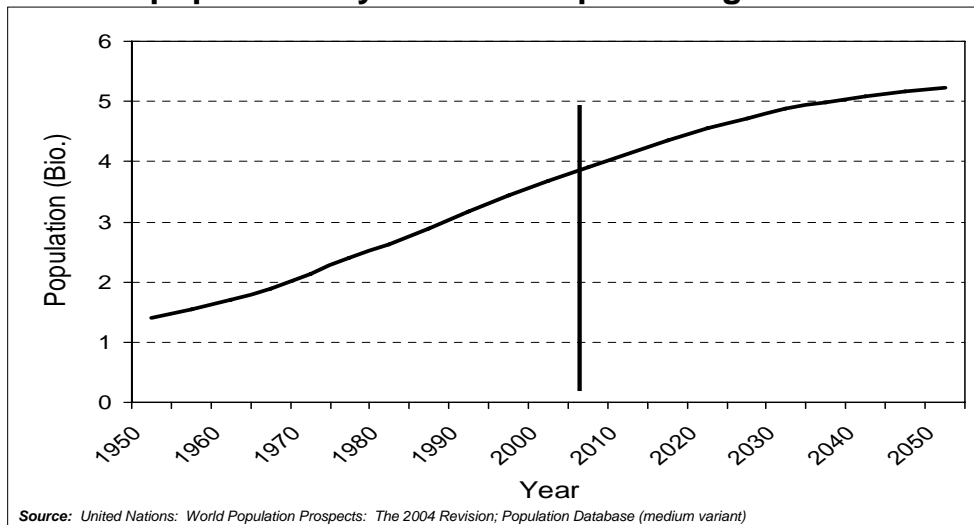
7



ASIAN HARMONIZATION
WORKING PARTY
Sharing Knowledge, Harmonizing Standards in Mutual Service Regulation

Adoption of GHTF Global Regulatory Model in Asia

Asia population dynamics – Population growth



Source: United Nations: World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision; Population Database (medium variant)



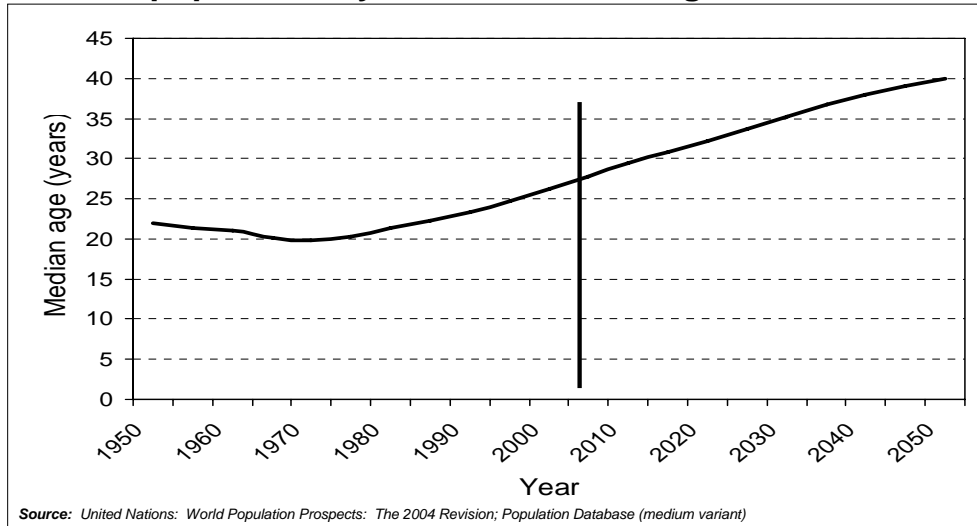
AHWP Workshop Seoul 14 Sept 06: Adoption of GHTF Global Model; M. Gropp

8

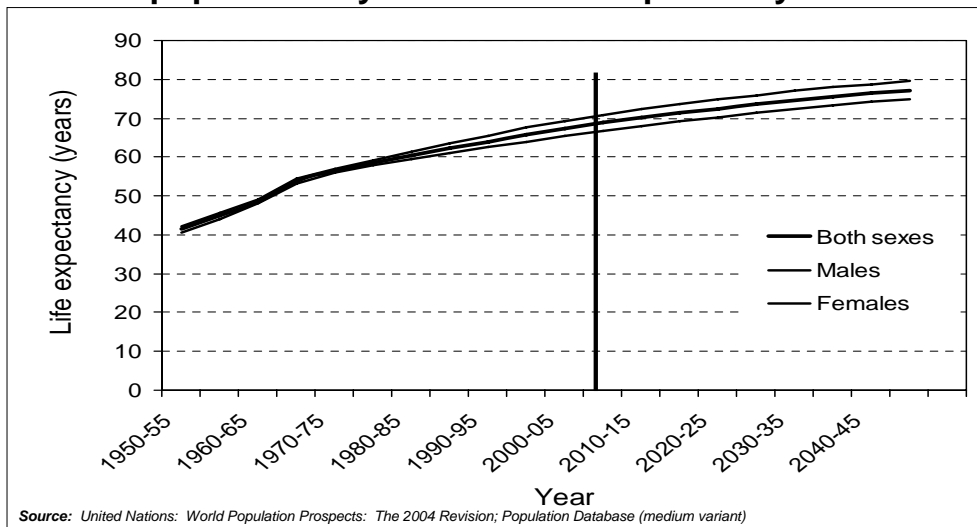


ASIAN HARMONIZATION
WORKING PARTY
Sharing Knowledge, Harmonizing Standards in Mutual Service Regulation

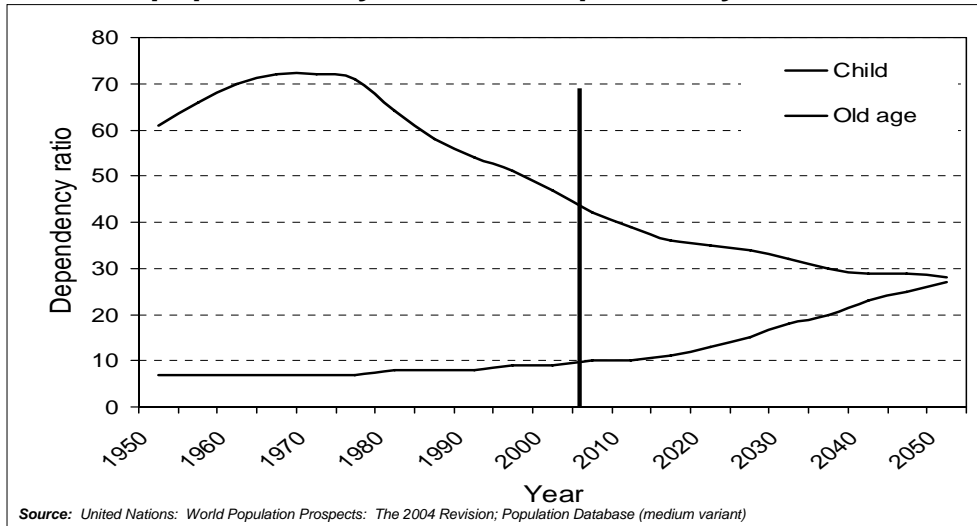
Asia population dynamics – Median age



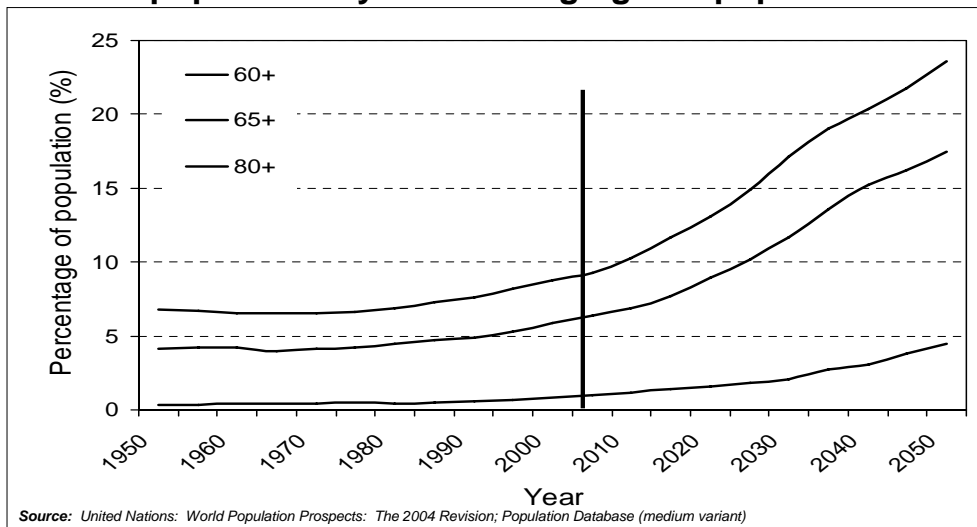
Asia population dynamics – Life expectancy at birth



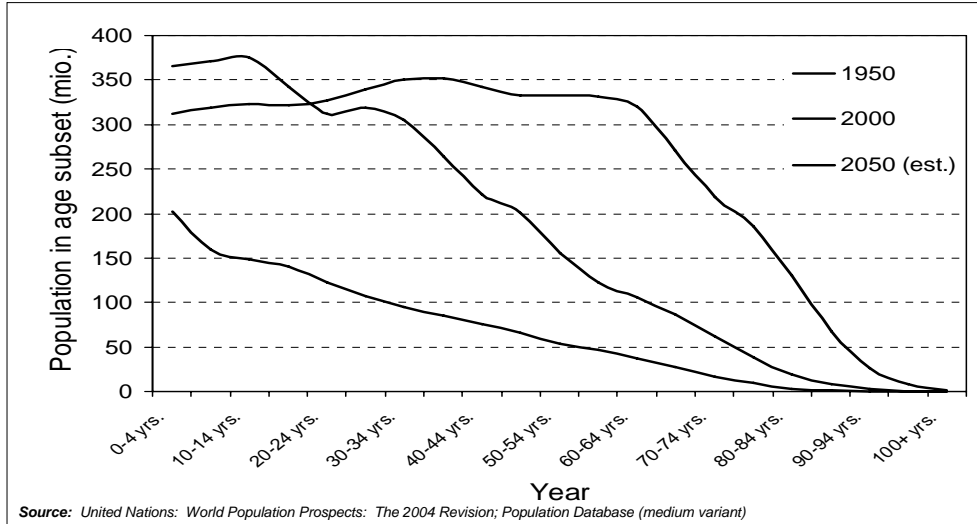
Asia population dynamics – Dependency ratios*



Asia population dynamics – Aging sub-populations



Asia population dynamics – Age distributions over time



Source: United Nations: World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision; Population Database (medium variant)



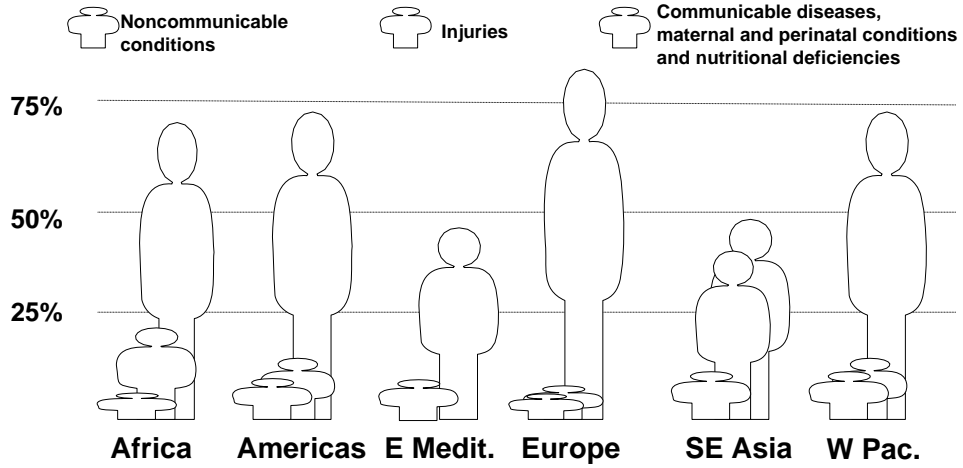
Asia population dynamics



Source: Financial Times Feb. 6, 2003



Asia population dynamics – Disease burden

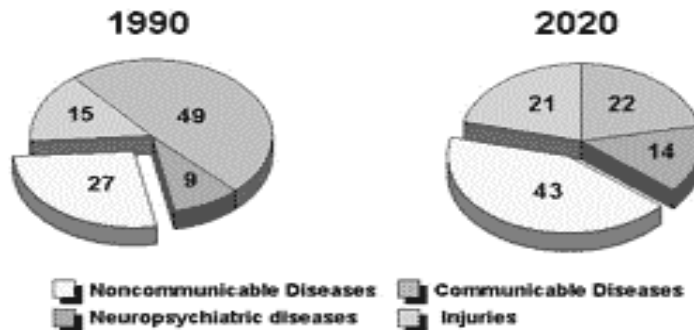


Source: WHO; Courtesy of J. Epping-Jordan: Health Care for Chronic Conditions; 2003



Asia population dynamics – Disease burden

Global burden of disease 1990-2020 by disease group in developing & newly industrialized countries



Source: World Health Organization; *Innovative Care for Chronic Conditions*; 2002



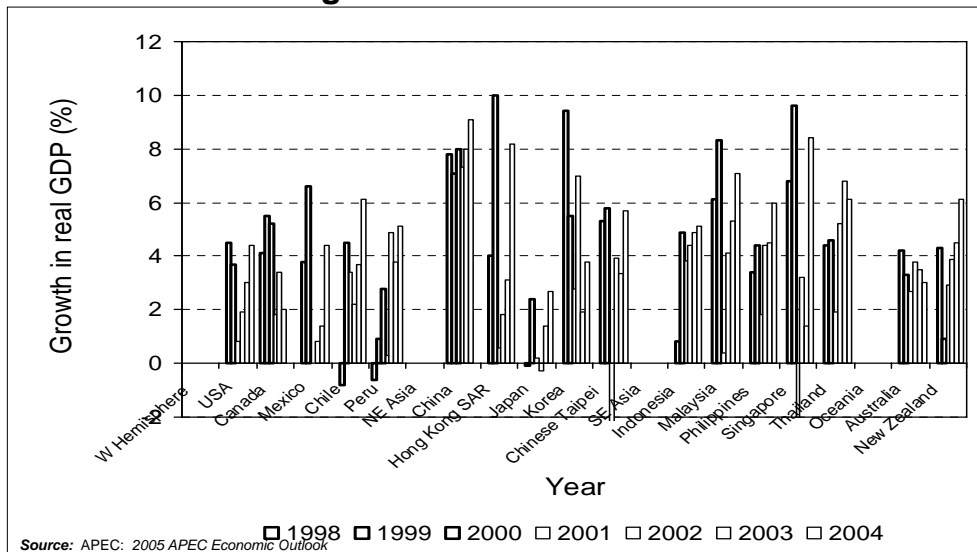
Background

Aging populations and the greater prevalence of chronic conditions create more demand for medical diagnosis and therapy

- How do policymakers and regulators respond?



Asia economic growth



Background

With growing prosperity come rising public expectations for improved health, reduced disability, and access to advanced diagnostic and therapeutic technologies and procedures

- How do policymakers and regulators respond?



Value of New Medical Technology

Reducing invasiveness

- Enhanced diagnostic capabilities
- Lower complication rates
- Faster patient recovery
- Improved cost effectiveness

Increasing effectiveness

- Lower hospitalisation rates
- Fewer repeat procedures
- Improved quality of life

Saving lives

- Productive members of society
- Families stay together

Improving performance

- Lower cost per therapy-year

Facilitating ease of use

- Reduced procedure times



Background

Growing public awareness of value of medical technology

- How do policymakers and regulators respond?



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Medical device regulation policy objectives
 - Protect and enhance public health
 - Promote technological innovation
 - Facilitate international trade



Developing a medical device regulatory system

Government policies and regulations define the medical technology industry

- Requirements for safety and performance/effectiveness
- Premarket conformity assessment
- Quality management systems
- Post-marketing surveillance and adverse event reporting



Developing a medical device regulatory system

Government policies and regulations also determine **access** by clinicians, patients, users, and health care systems to the benefits of safe and innovative medical technology



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Recognise that the characteristics and intended mode of action of medical devices differ from those of medicinal products
 - Adapt regulatory systems accordingly
- Base on local public health priorities, legal system, and industry profile
- Consider available resources



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Consider local needs for regulation
 - New devices placed on market
 - Remanufactured devices
 - Imported vs. domestic production
 - In-hospital “manufacturing” and reprocessing
 - Promotion and sales practices
 - Clinical investigations

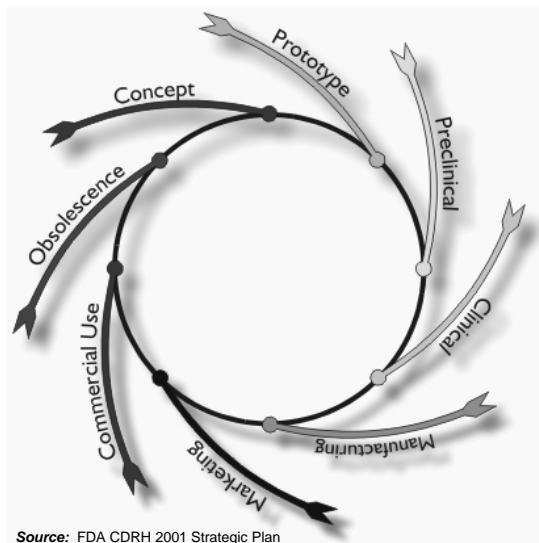


Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Be realistic
 - Objectives
 - Transition timelines
- Consult with all stakeholders
- Ensure that adequate resources are available in public and private sector to implement proposals
- Make use of experience in other systems
- Consider where in the product life cycle is most effective point for regulatory controls



Developing a medical device regulatory system



Source: FDA CDRH 2001 Strategic Plan



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Start with the basic elements of market control
 - What is being placed on local market?
 - By whom?
 - Origin and history of devices?
 - Local technical support?
 - Traceability and ability to conduct timely and effective advisories and recalls?



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Start with the basic elements
 - Definition of “medical device”
 - Adopt GHTF guidance document
 - Adopt globally harmonised medical device nomenclature (GMDN)
 - Adopt harmonised GHTF Essential Principles of safety and performance



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Start with the basic elements
 - Recognise international standards
 - Evidence of conformity with Essential Principles
 - Avoid national deviations
 - Avoid creating technical barriers to trade
 - Adopt international medical device quality management systems standard 13485:2003
 - Recognise certificates of conformity issued by reputable international bodies as evidence (in whole or in part) of conformity with local requirements



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Start with the basic elements
 - Adopt GHTF medical device classification system
 - Basis for escalating and proportional regulatory controls
 - Develop post-marketing surveillance and vigilance systems
 - Based on GHTF guidance
 - Recognise resource needs



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- As appropriate, and as resources are available, develop premarket conformity assessment process
 - Based on GHTF harmonised Essential Principles
 - Adopt GHTF Summary Technical Documentation (STED)
 - Or an abbreviated form of STED
 - STED depends on other elements of global regulatory model



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- As appropriate, and as resources are available, develop premarket conformity assessment process
 - As alternative to local premarket review, consider other forms of evidence of conformity
 - Results of conformity assessments by other recognised authorities
 - Ensure availability of sufficient appropriately qualified staff and advisors to review
 - Consider regional “pooling of competence” or mutual acceptance of results of conformity assessments

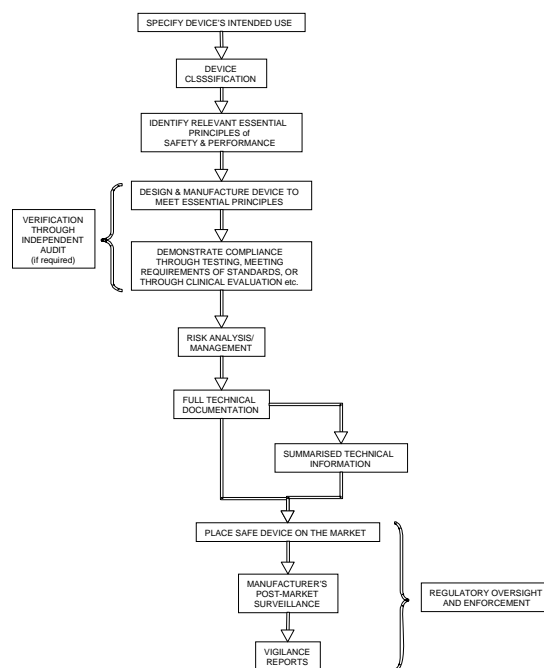


What is the GHTF global regulatory model?

- Compilation of voluntary guidance documents developed by GHTF
- Represents consensus view of best practices based on experience gained by regulators and industry

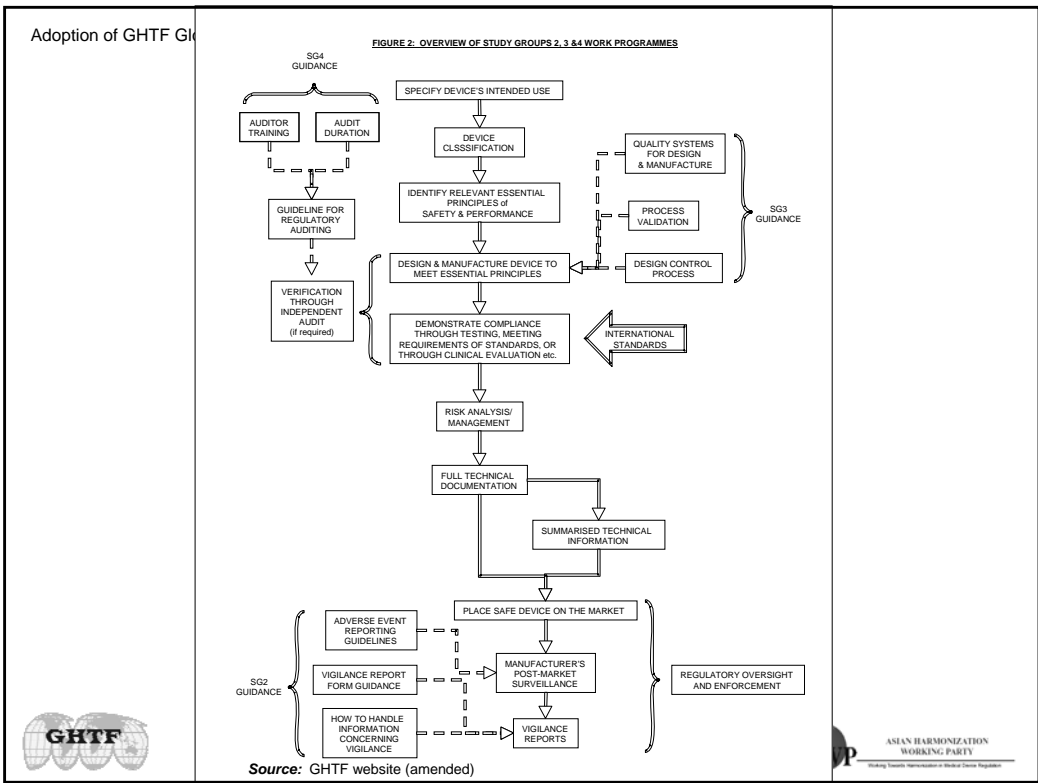
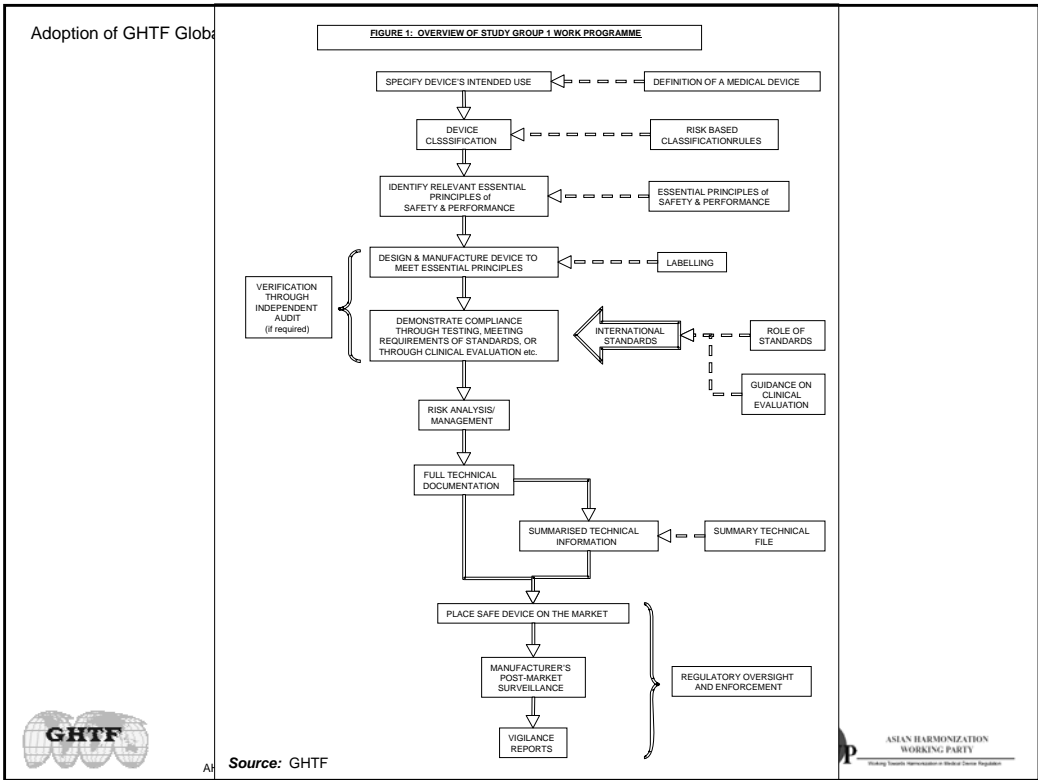


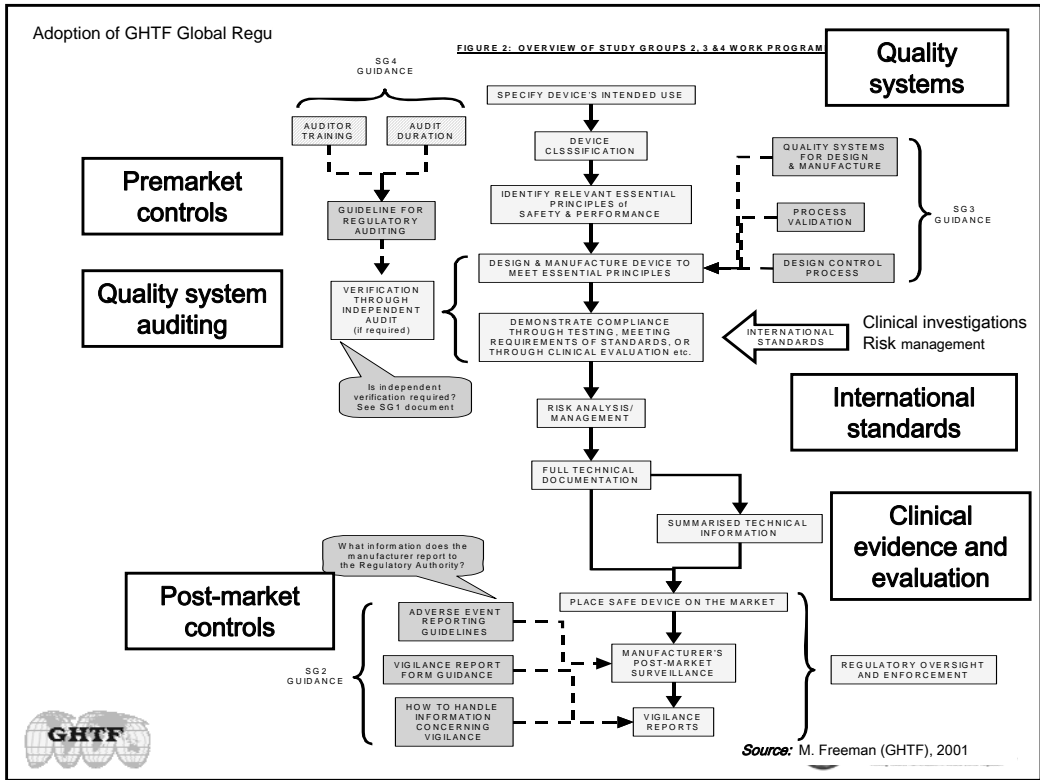
FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF STUDY GROUP 1 WORK PROGRAMME



Source: GHTF website (amended)







Adoption of GHTF Global Regulatory Model in Asia

GHTF guidance

URL: <http://www.ghtf.org>

The screenshot shows the GHTF website with the following content:

- Navigation:** HOME, What's New, General Information, GHTF Documents, MoU, Study Group 1, Study Group 2, Study Group 3, Study Group 4, Study Group 5, Steering Committee, Conferences.
- Main Content:**
 - GHTF Updates...**

SG3 Meeting Summary	07/28/06
SG2 Proposed Documents	07/19/06
SG4 Participants	07/19/06
SG4 Meeting Summary	07/19/06
SG1 Participants	06/19/06
 - The five founding members of the GHTF are:** European Union, United States, Canada, Australia, Japan.
- Footer:** Last Updated July 28, 2006

GHTF

AHWP Workshop Seoul 14 Sept 06: Adoption of GHTF Global Model; M. Gropp

40

ASIAN HARMONIZATION WORKING PARTY

World Health Organization guidance

“Regulatory programmes for medical devices can be developed in stages according to a country’s needs as they are stated in the national policy and identified in consultation with all stakeholders”

Source: Medical Device Regulations: Global Overview and Guiding Principles; World Health Organization, Geneva, 2003



World Health Organization guidance

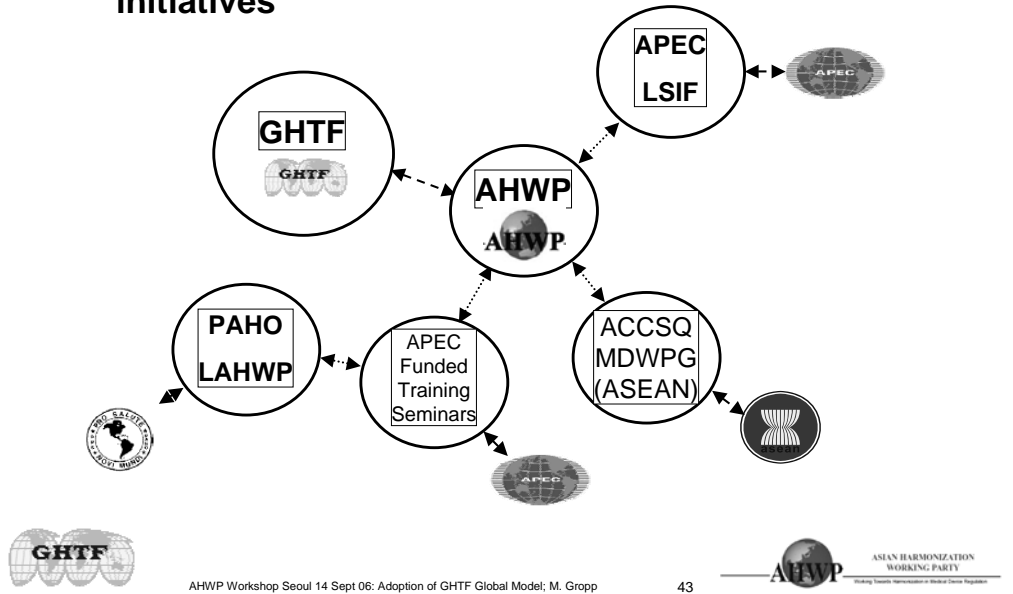
Figure 10. Suggested priorities for regulatory programme development



Source: Medical Device Regulations: Global Overview and Guiding Principles; World Health Organization, Geneva; 2003



Regional medical device regulatory harmonisation initiatives



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Recognise that different paths and speed of implementation and harmonisation may be appropriate
 - Different laws and legal systems
 - Different administrative resources
 - Different public health priorities
 - Different policy objectives
- Promote regional regulatory “convergence”
- Is there an opportunity for greater coordination between different regional regulatory harmonisation initiatives?

Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Ensure consistent interpretation and application of regulations and guidance documents
- Ensure that administrative decisions are made in reasonable times and transparent appeals process is established
- Avoid regulatory redundancy
- Ensure communication between government departments on requirements, e.g., MoH and customs



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Recognise that globally harmonised requirements and systems facilitate both imports and exports
 - Harmonisation supports industrial development policy objectives



Developing a medical device regulatory system

- Apply international principles of good governance
 - Transparency and openness of decision-making
 - Non-discrimination
 - Proportionality, “least burdensome”, “light touch”
 - Consultation with all stakeholders
 - Periodic review
 - Application of competition principles
 - Avoidance of unnecessary trade restrictiveness
 - Use of internationally harmonized measures
 - Recognition of equivalence of other countries/regions regulatory measures



GHTF Vision

**Enhancing the health of the public worldwide
and facilitating innovation by harmonising the
global regulatory environment**

