

Clinical evaluation of orphan devices

Specific considerations for MDR clinical evidence requirements

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18 April 2024

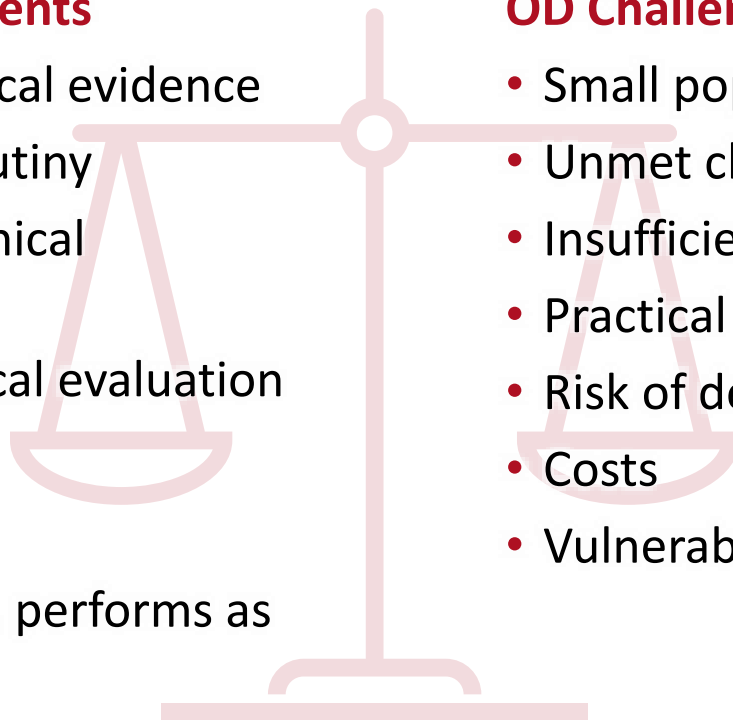
Clinical evidence and OD – the challenge

MDR improvements

- Increased clinical evidence
- Additional scrutiny
- Mandatory clinical investigations
- Life-cycle clinical evaluation
- PMCF
- Transparency
- Safe, effective, performs as intended

OD Challenges

- Small population
- Unmet clinical need
- Insufficient alternatives
- Practical difficulties
- Risk of delay
- Costs
- Vulnerable populations



MDCG Draft guidance – Orphan Devices

- Guidance for manufacturers and NB on the application of clinical evaluation requirements to OD
- MDCG ODTF clinical evaluation drafting group
 - Regulatory representatives:
 - IE, BE, ES, FR, IT, NL, COM, EMA
 - External representatives:
 - Notified bodies, Industry, Academic and Clinical experts including ESC
- **PART A – Clinical Evaluation Considerations**
- **PART B – Procedural Considerations**
- Guidance in development

Clinical considerations for Orphan Devices

- Acceptable limitations in pre-market clinical evidence
- Non-clinical data
- Clinical investigations for OD
- Post-market clinical data / PMCF
- Extrapolation of data from non-orphan indications

Acceptable limitations in pre-market clinical evidence

- **Limitations acceptable if the following can be justified:**
 - Non-clinical and clinical data evaluated; limitations identified
 - Risks reduced as far as possible; GSPRs fulfilled
 - Non-clinical and limited clinical data provides sufficient evidence to expect that the device will provide a clinical benefit
 - considering the clinical condition, state of the art, and patient safety
 - Not feasible or proportionate to generate further pre-market clinical data
 - PMCF plan to generate additional clinical data
 - to address specific limitations within an acceptable timeframe
 - Users of the device adequately informed
 - e.g., information in IFU

Clinical investigations

- **Specific considerations for studies in rare populations**
 - Population / Cohort
 - Comparator / Control
 - Outcomes
 - Endpoints
 - Design
 - Cross-over, N-of-1
 - Adaptive and sequential designs
 - Bayesian approaches

Post-market clinical follow-up

- **PMCF must generate additional clinical data**
 - Appropriate timeframe
 - Address pre-market limitations in clinical evidence
- **PMCF plan should be clear, well designed, prescriptive, and achievable**
 - PMCF investigations
 - Registries and registry-based studies
 - Real world evidence & PMS
 - Off label use

e.g. US FDA - EXCOR Pediatric VAD

- **HDE Approval 2011**
- IDE - Multi-centre, single arm study
 - 48 paediatric subjects – 2 cohorts (BSA)
 - 3rd cohort – compassionate use
 - Endpoints
 - Effectiveness – survival to 30 days/explant vs historical control (ECMO – ELSO registry)
 - Safety – SAE rate vs performance goal of 0.25 SAEs per patient-day (ppd) of support
 - Results
 - 30-day mortality higher in ECMO vs EXCOR (Cohort 1 – 10x, Cohort 2 – 50x)
 - SAE rate acceptable – Cohort 1 - 0.068 ppd, Cohort 2 – 0.079 ppd
 - Limitations – historical control, duration of ECMO vs EXCOR, L/T survival



e.g. US FDA - EXCOR Pediatric VAD

- **PMA Approval 2017**
- Clinical data from 565 patients
 - IDE – 148 subjects
 - including 54 in Cohort 3 - compassionate use
 - HDE Post-approval study
 - 39 subjects across 19 sites
 - Followed up to 24 months post-explant
 - Compassionate use data – 187 total
 - Other - 245 patients implanted across 45 hospitals



Conclusion

- **Clinical evidence challenges for OD**
- **Balance: clinical evidence vs unmet clinical need**
- **Acceptable limitations in clinical evidence**
- **Alternative clinical investigation approaches**
- **PMCF essential**

Thank you

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