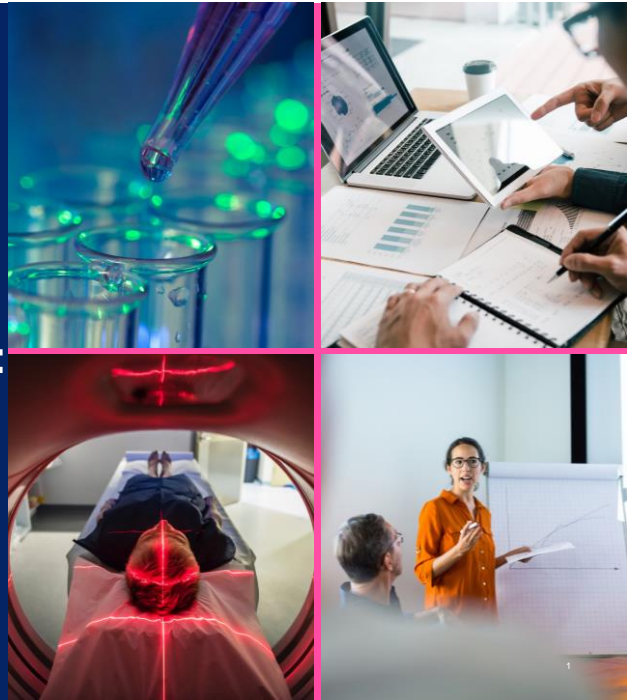


Clinical Risk Management: Beyond Device Failure

Sally Sennitt MBBS, FRCA

30 MAY 2024



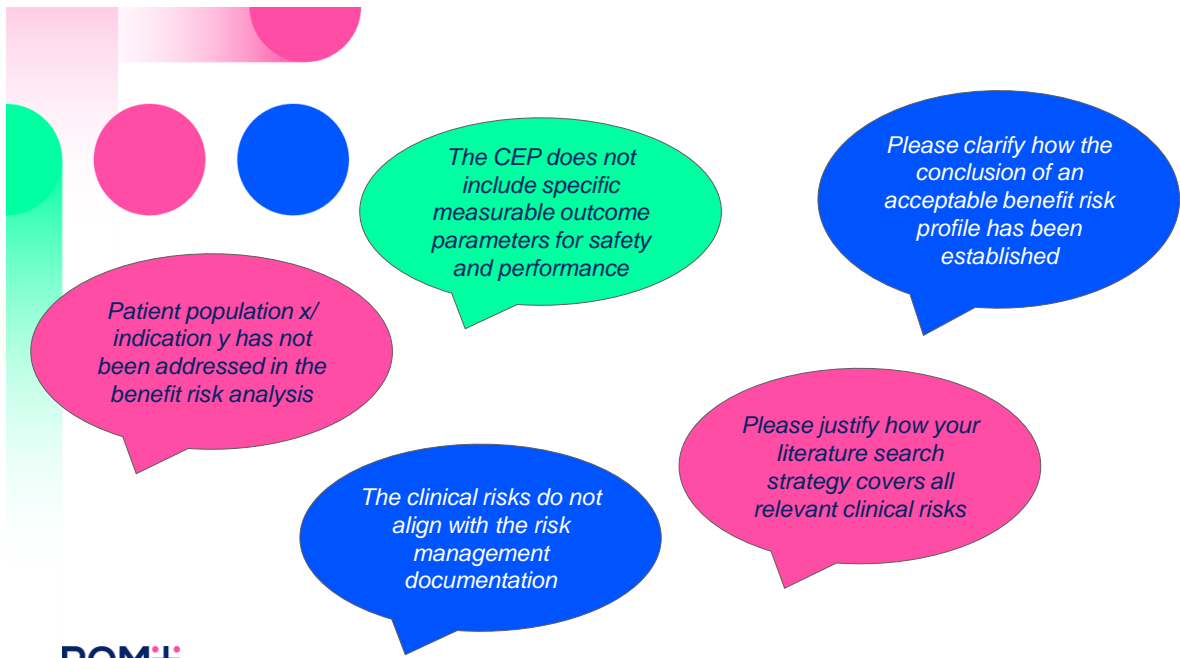
Agenda

- **Clinical Risk Management Throughout the Device Lifecycle**

- Why do it
- When
- Who to get involved
- How to make it work
- Signs of success

• Clinical Risk Management Throughout the Device Lifecycle

Why do it



Why?

'All' activities prior to market authorisation....

'All' activities during post-market phase.....

Is the Benefit Risk profile/ratio for this device favourable?

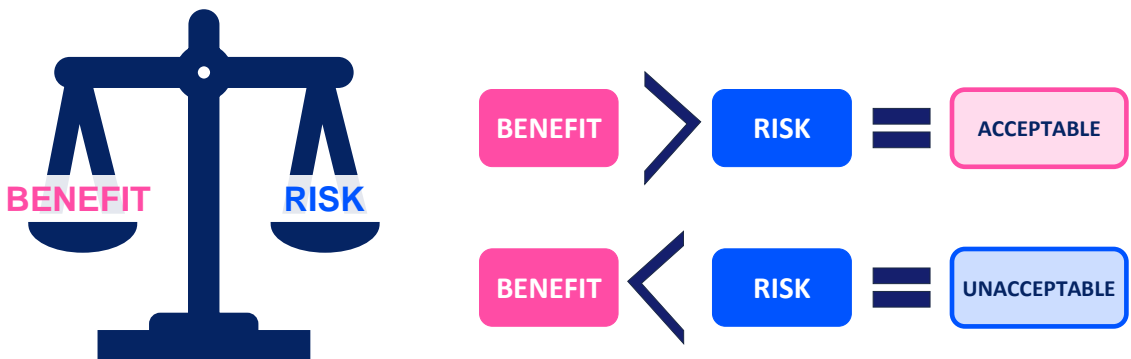
ISO 14971:2019 Medical Devices – Application of risk management to medical devices

ISO 9000:2015 Quality Management Systems – Fundamentals and vocabulary



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Benefit Risk Ratio



Does the clinical benefit of its use outweigh the risks?
Is the device safe?



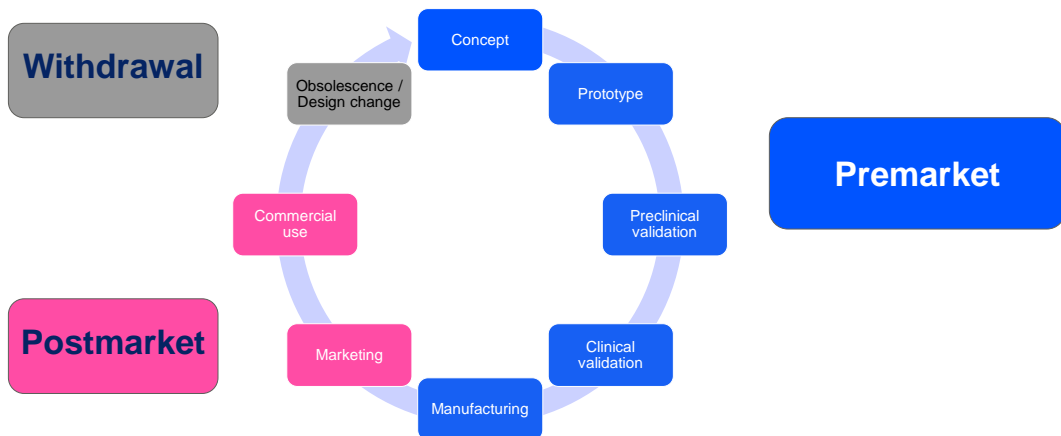
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- Clinical Risk Management Throughout the Device Lifecycle

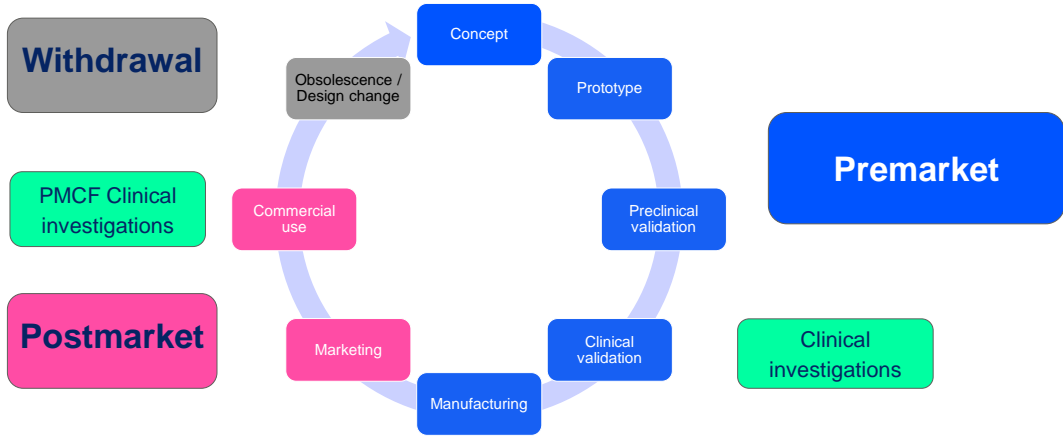
When



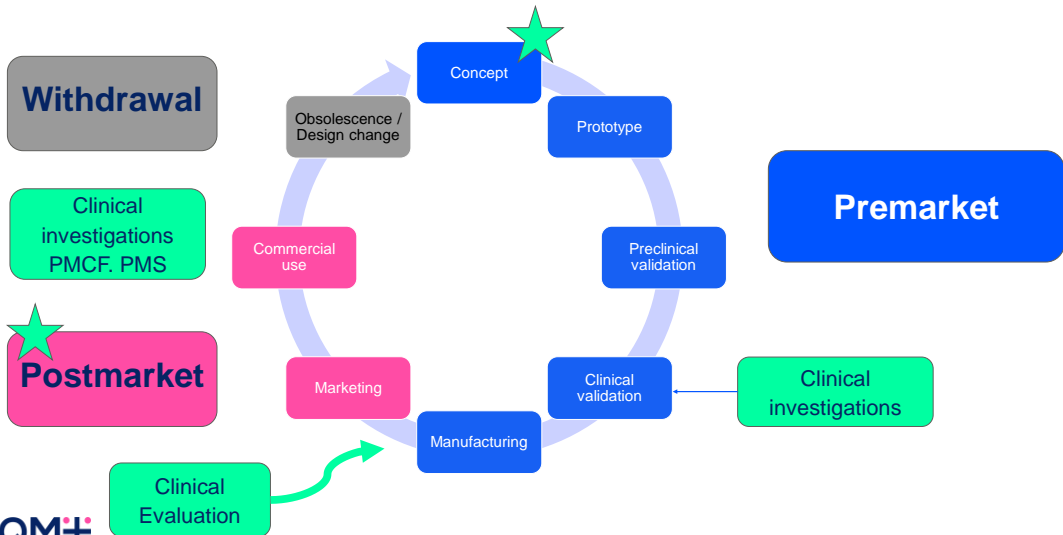
When?



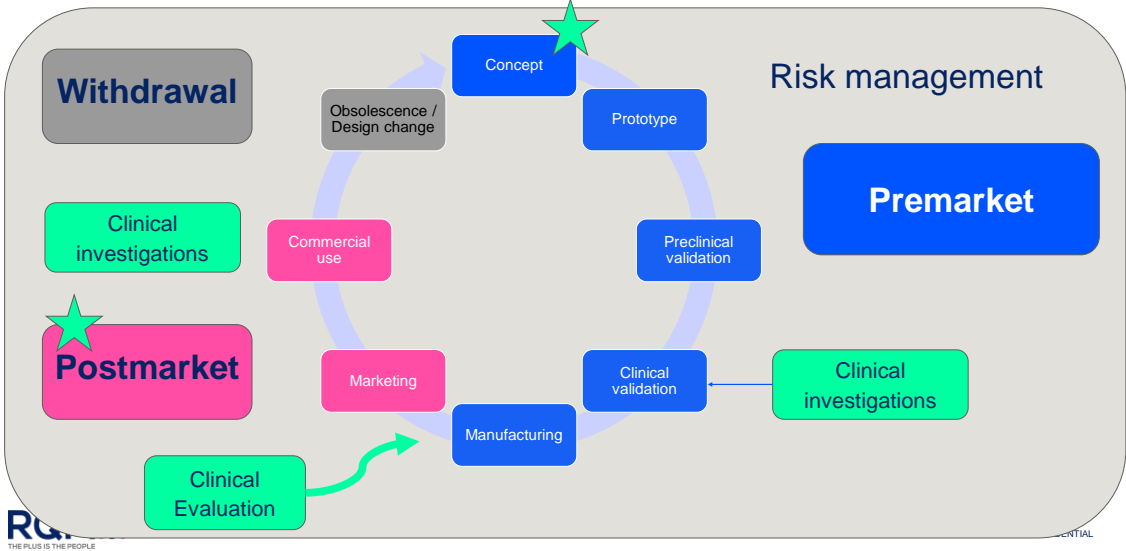
When?



When?



When?



- Clinical Risk Management Throughout the Device Lifecycle

Who to get involved

Risk management planning

ISO 14971:2019

Personnel performing risk management shall be knowledgeable and experienced to cover all aspects of the risk management process...

- Design, construction, function
- Intended use
- Regulatory requirements
- Production processes
- Supply chain issues
- Applicable ISO/IEC standards etc.
- Validation
- Risk management process
- Device lifecycle activities (e.g. maintenance, service, complaints)

X

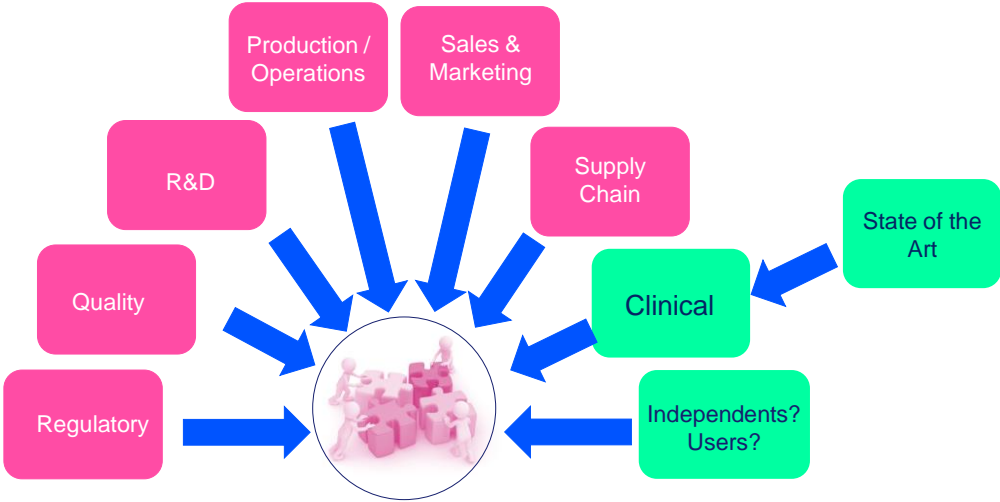
One person

✓

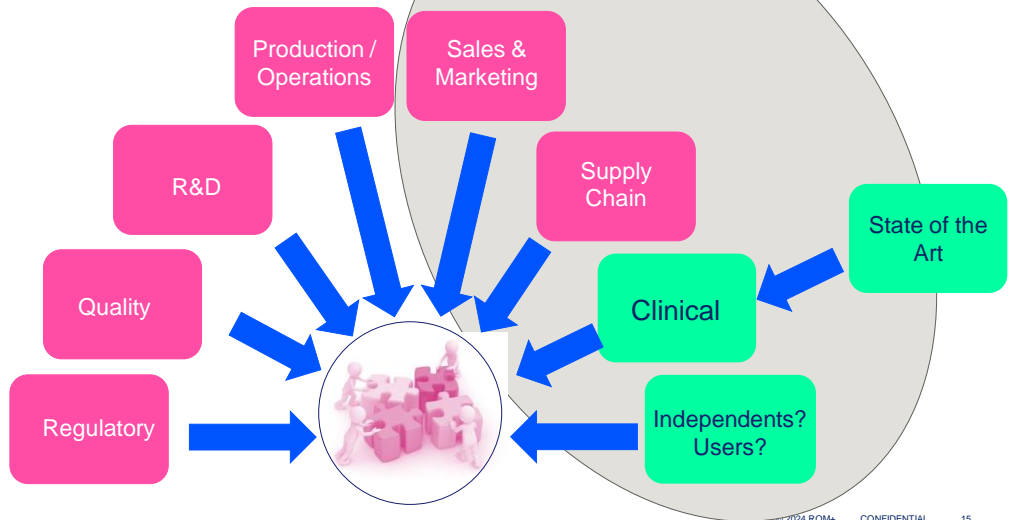
A multi-disciplinary team of knowledgeable people



Risk management planning



Risk management planning



- **Clinical Risk Management Throughout the Device Lifecycle**

 **How to make it work**

How to make it work – Risk identification

- Getting clinicians and relevant HCPs involved from the start*
 - Use clinicians to ask the right questions and to help find right experts if they don't have the specific expertise required
 - Start with a systematic review of the state of the Art (SOTA)
 - Comprehensive coverage of processes around device use – implantation procedure, removal & replacement, dressing applications, associate devices and accessories,
- *Start = NPD design concept stage



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How to make it work – Risk identification

- Consider user and patient perspective, different patient groups, indications, disease severity, user environments (home, hospital, field, patient-users, carers etc)
- Foreseeable use and mis-use – breakage, connections, accidental desterilisation, sizing, compatibility, allergies and sensitivities
- Get granular – are all infections the same in terms of significance?



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How to make it work – Risk analysis

- Use RM process to focus in on intended purpose, indications, contraindications, high risk groups requiring additional clinical data
- Ensure risks are traceable to relevant patient / use groups for easy stratification

How to make it work – Risk mitigation

- Use the same team when evaluating mitigations and residual risks
- Keep mitigation proportional ALAP without adversely affecting clinical benefit
- Final list of residual risks is an input to the clinical evaluation process – most will appear in the IFU as warnings / known adverse events – needs to make sense to a Dr.

How to make it work – Risk mitigation

- Clinical team should be encouraged to:
 - Oversee translation of risks to hazards and harms,
 - Take some ownership of the Master Harms List
 - Review relevant parts of risk management reports

- **Clinical Risk Management Throughout the Device Lifecycle**

 **Signs of success**

Thoughts from a risk expert

- Risk is everywhere, safety does not mean 'risk free'.
- Risk management is quite simple at a basic level.
 - Identify
 - Analyse
 - Evaluate
 - Control
 - Monitor
- To do it well requires:
 - teamwork
 - understanding your device, your stakeholders, your audience
 - effective communication throughout the process

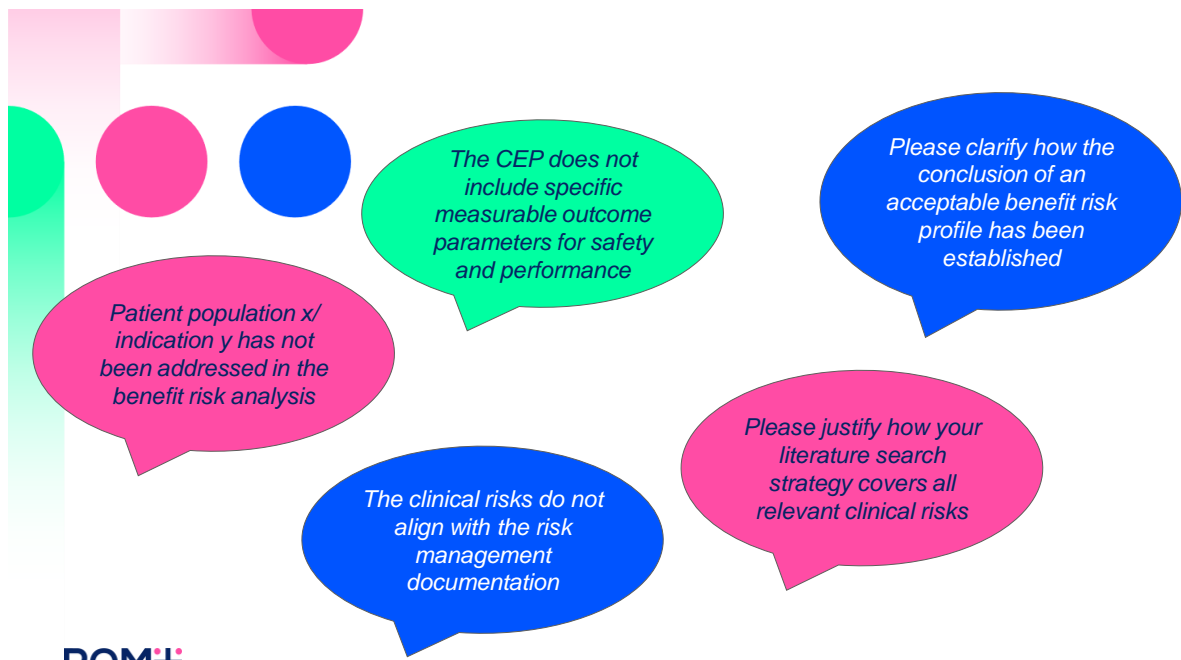
What does good clinical RM look like?

- Clinical reviewer of CER will recognise the contents, logic and consistent terminology of the input documents:
 - State of the Art review (SOTA)
 - Risk management report
 - List of residual risks
 - CSRs
 - PSUR/ PMSP
 - PMCF Reports

Processes
are
integrated

What does good clinical RM look like?

- The CEP will be easy to write/update – benchmarks (including safety) will have been established for each relevant patient population,
- The RM documentation will naturally align with CEP and CER in terms of residual risks,
- CER updates can be confidently made on the strength of the inputs without any retrospective Tech File remediation.





What does good look like?

I want to congratulate with you, your team and the consultant company, this is the first time I didn't raise a single question during clinical assessment. Please consider that Clinical Oversight process already started and there might be request of clarification from the internal clinician.



Thank you!