

# Accelerating Medical Device Innovation with Regulatory Science Tools

**FDA Small Business Regulatory Education for Industry (REdI)**

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# Learning Objectives



- Provide some background about the Office of Science and Engineering Labs (OSEL)
- Identify Regulatory Science Tools (RSTs) in the Precompetitive Space and how to use them in product development
- Identify and distinguish among Reg Science tools, MDDTs and Consensus Standards
- Discuss how CDRH uses Regulatory Science Tools

# CDRH's Office of Science and Engineering Labs

165

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES  
Up to 180 visiting scientists

140

Research Projects  
In 20 Program Areas

400/year

Peer-reviewed presentations, articles,  
and other public disclosures

> 3,000/year

Premarket  
regulatory reviews

75


Standards and  
conformity assessment  
committees

70%

Staff with a  
graduate degree

55,000 ft<sup>2</sup>

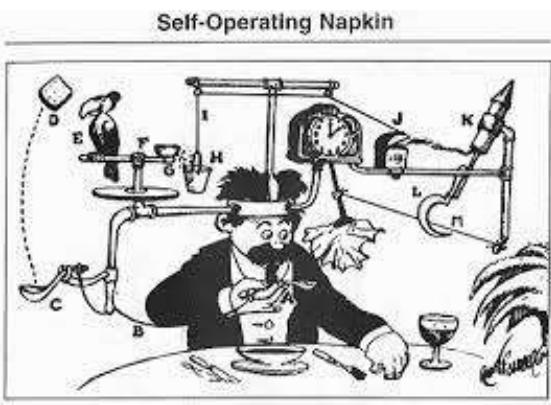
Lab facilities





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# Regulatory Science Tools



- Innovative, peer reviewed approach or methodology to help assess the safety or effectiveness of a medical device or emerging technology
  - Brought into the public domain as early as possible before other standards may be available
- We have identified a number of types
  - Virtual and physical phantoms
  - CM&S and related datasets
  - Lab methodologies
  - Best practices





# The Family of Evaluation Tools



- Reg Science Tools
  - May be developed in parallel with novel technology
- Medical Device Development Tools
  - Qualified for regulatory use within a specific and defined Context of Use (CoU)
  - Voluntary
  - If used within CoU, methodology prequalified for regulatory pathway use
- Recognized Consensus Standards
  - Quite burdensome to come to consensus
  - Heavy lifting often done by innovators



# An Evaluation Tool for All Seasons



(with apologies to Robert Bolt and Sir Thomas More)

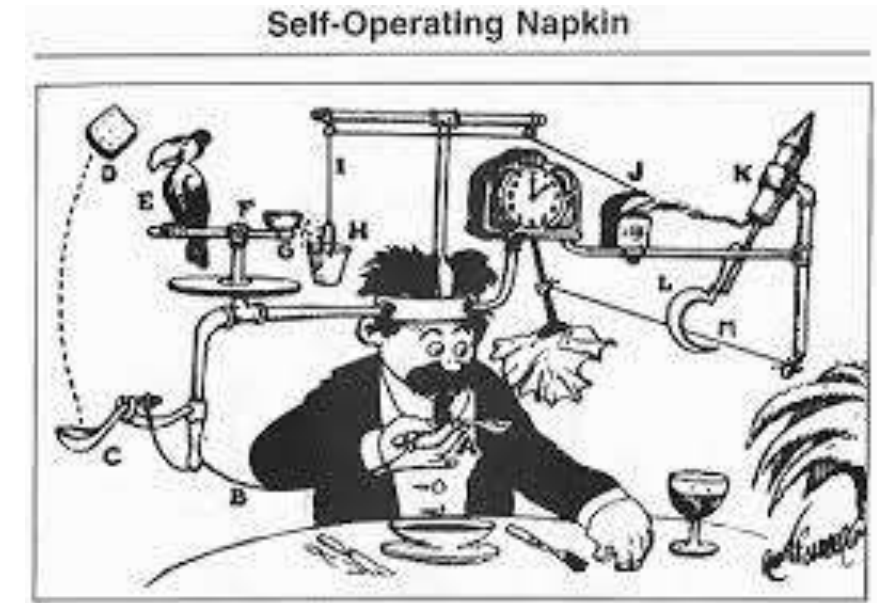
- Early de-risking of technology and product development
  - Focus on how good an innovation is and not just how well it is tested
  - More efficient use of scarce resources
- Breadth of technology increasing from other industries
  - E.g. Augmented/ virtual/ extended reality being adapted from gaming
  - Is it sufficiently robust for medical applications?
- Common methodologies drive predictability and premarket review





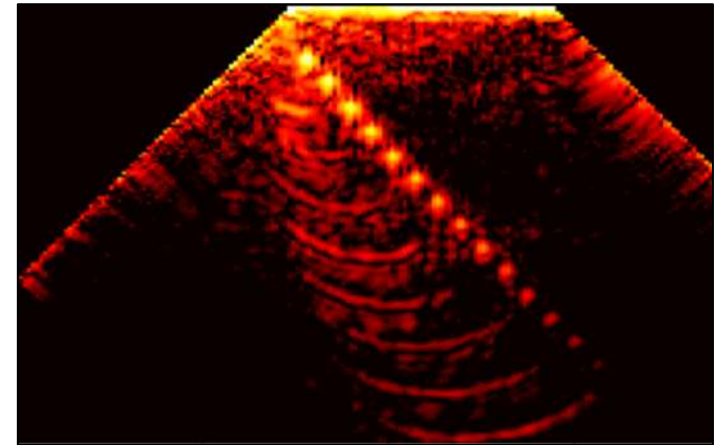
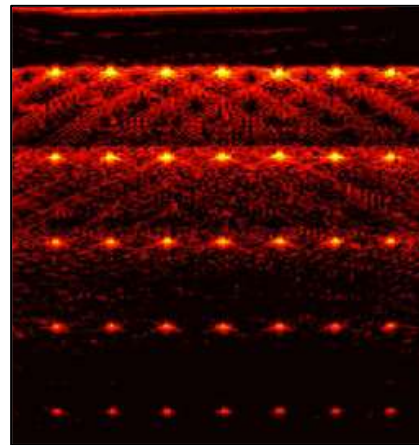
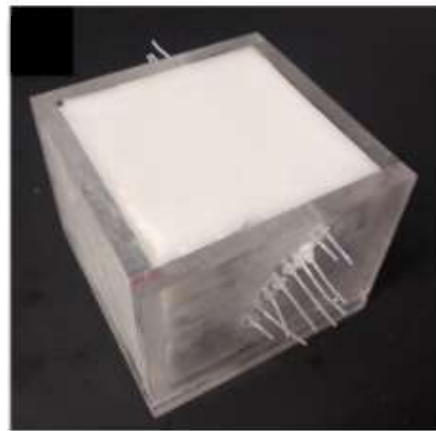
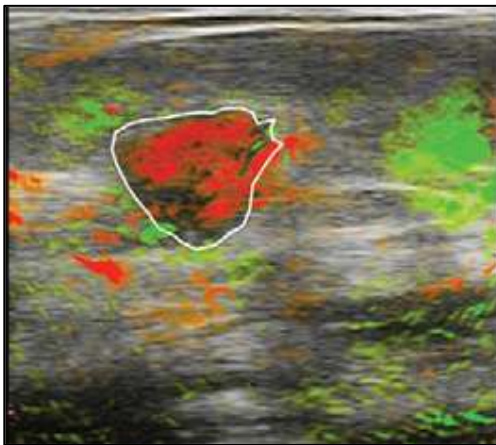
# RST Examples

- Virtual and physical phantoms
  - Photoacoustic Imaging (PAI) physical phantom
- CM&S and related datasets
  - Virtual Family
- Lab methodologies
  - Color Hazard and Risk Calculator
  - Methods for extractables and leachables testing
- Best practices
  - Material selection for specific applications



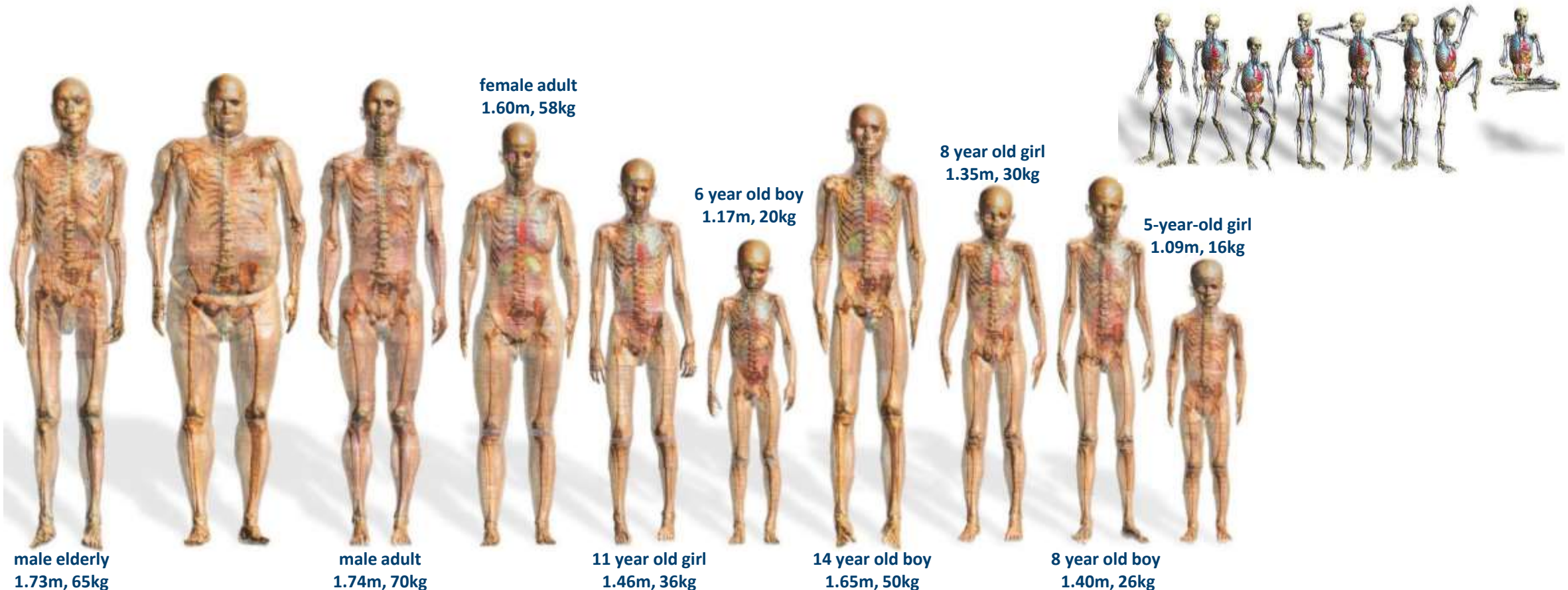
# Photoacoustic Imaging Phantom

- PAI is used for deep imaging of blood vessels, for eg early cancer detection
  - We developed i) tissue mimics for testing of new devices and ii) performance methods
  - Already used in the first premarket submission from a small business



# The Virtual Family/Population

- The Virtual Population is a set of anatomically correct whole body models for thermal, electromagnetic and fluid dynamic simulations

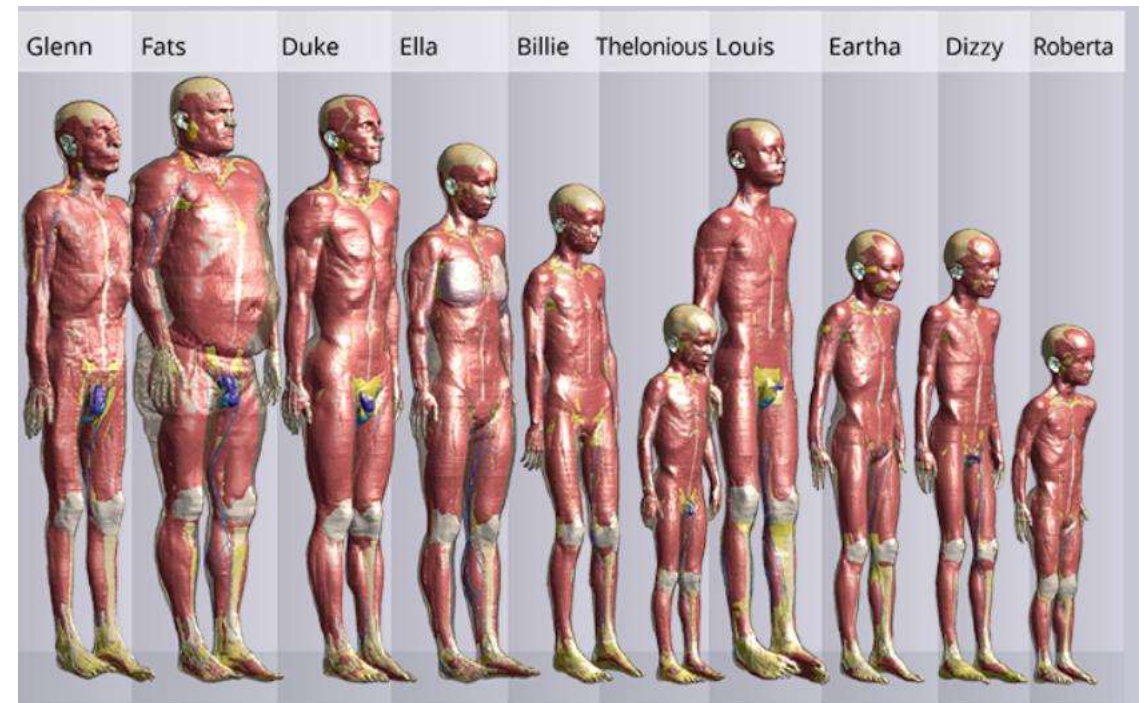




# The Virtual Family/Population

<https://itis.swiss/virtual-population/virtual-population/overview/>

- Developed between CDRH and the IT'IS Foundation, Zurich
  - Models have been downloaded 000s of times
  - The models have been used in over 200 premarket submissions...
  - Including the world's first 7T MRI without needing a clinical trial



Christ et al, PhysMedBiol (2010), Gosselin et al, PhysMedBiol (2014) and Iacono et al, Plos One (2015)



# CHRIS: Color Hazard and RiSk Calculator



<https://dsaylor.github.io/CHRIS/>

- Is the level of a color additive likely to cause biocompatibility concerns?
- Define specific parameters including:
  - Polymer, color additive
  - Exposed surface area etc...
- Output used by both developers and reviewers
  - Design in safety early
  - Submit the OK as part of pre-market submission

**Color additive**

Identity:

Amount (mg):

Concentration (mg/cm<sup>3</sup>):

**Impurities**

Total impurity concentration (%):

**Polymer matrix**

Identity:

**Device characteristics**

Exposed surface area (cm<sup>2</sup>):

Exposure type: ☒ permanent ☐ prolonged ☐ limited

Patient type: ☒ adults ☐ pediatrics ☐ neonates ☐ other

**Assumptions**

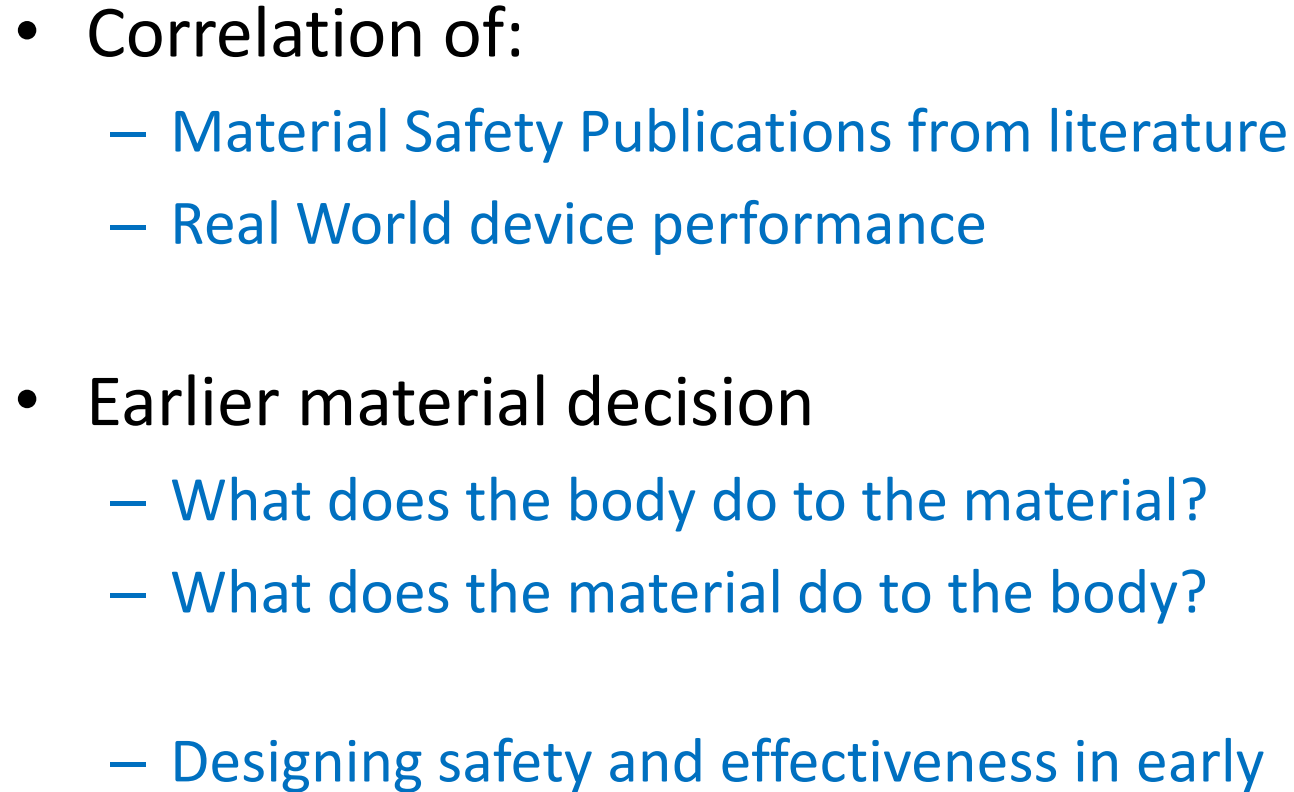
Check all statements below that are applicable to your color additive containing component:

- ☐ The clinical use environment does not cause the polymer matrix to swell or degrade.
- ☐ Color additive particles/aggregates are much smaller than the smallest component dimension.
- ☐ The color additive is homogeneously distributed throughout the polymer.
- ☐ The total amount of color additive is present in dilute concentrations ( $\leq 2$  m/v %).
- ☐ Manufacturing processes do not impact the stability of the polymer.

**Risk assessment**

Click to screen your device:

D.M. Saylor, et al., Strategies for rapid risk assessment of color additives used in medical devices, Toxicol. Sci. (2019).





# Public Availability of RSTs

Phantom Name	Description	Type	Areas	Reference
3D printed phantom material and design with tissue-relevant Raman signature	A tool for performing Raman spectroscopy measurements on a well-characterized 3D printed sample that has tissue-simulating optical properties	Physical	Medical imaging and diagnostics	<a href="#">Article</a>
Blood Mimicking Fluid for High Intensity Focused Ultrasound	A blood mimicking fluid (BMF) for the acoustic and thermal characterizations of high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) ablation devices	Physical	Therapeutic ultrasound	<a href="#">Article</a>
Digital models of retinal vasculature based on a clinical fundus camera image	Digital model available on NIH's 3D Print Exchange site that can be used to fabricate tissue simulating phantoms with biomimetic vascular structures derived from a clinical image	Physical	Medical imaging and diagnostics	<a href="#">Article</a> <a href="#">Article</a> <a href="#">Assembly</a>
Microcalcification templates	Templates containing clusters of microcalcifications that can be inserted into physical breast phantoms	Physical	Evaluation of 3D breast imaging systems	<a href="#">Article</a> <a href="#">↗</a>
Nanostructured Virus-simulating Phantoms for Evaluating Optical Biosensing Methods	A shelf-stable, biohazard-free viral particle phantom for evaluation of optical biosensing methods	Physical	Medical imaging and diagnostics	<a href="#">Article</a>
Parchment breast phantom	A physical breast phantom fabricated from inkjet printing onto parchment paper that can be pendant, compressed, or contain masses	Physical	Evaluation of 3D breast imaging systems	<a href="#">Article</a> <a href="#">↗</a>
Phantom for assessing performance of near-infrared hematoma detectors	A modular, polymer phantom approach that enables evaluation of the performance of hematoma detectors using wavelengths close to the 805 nm isosbestic point of hemoglobin	Physical	Medical imaging and diagnostics	<a href="#">Article</a>

[www.fda.gov/medical-devices/science-and-research-medical-devices/catalog-regulatory-science-tools-help-assess-new-medical-devices](https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/science-and-research-medical-devices/catalog-regulatory-science-tools-help-assess-new-medical-devices)



# Future Plans

- Expand Reg Science Tools/ Product Catalogue
  - Towards a RST library that is the go to place for evaluations
  - Expand “Owners’ Manuals”
- Acceleration in the precompetitive space is a team sport
  - Strengthens and is fed by Collaborative Communities eg PiCC
  - Useful methodologies have an intrinsic and tangible value
- The program is now in place
  - >120 RSTs in the product catalog



# Knowledge Check



**Is the use of regulatory science tools mandatory in FDA submissions?**

- 1. True**
- 2. False**

# Knowledge Check



**Which tool is useful in assessing the biocompatibility of color additives?**

- 1. Photoacoustic Imaging Phantoms**
- 2. Virtual Family/Population**
- 3. CHRIS**

# Summary



- CDRH's Office of Science and Engineering Laboratories has an important role in the early-stage development of scientific tools
- Regulatory science tools (RSTs) may help to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of medical devices, and in emerging technology
- We have some examples of RSTs in place for use now, and plans for future expansion of the available catalog

# Questions







**U.S. FOOD & DRUG  
ADMINISTRATION**

**(& Devices)**