Personalised Medical Devices

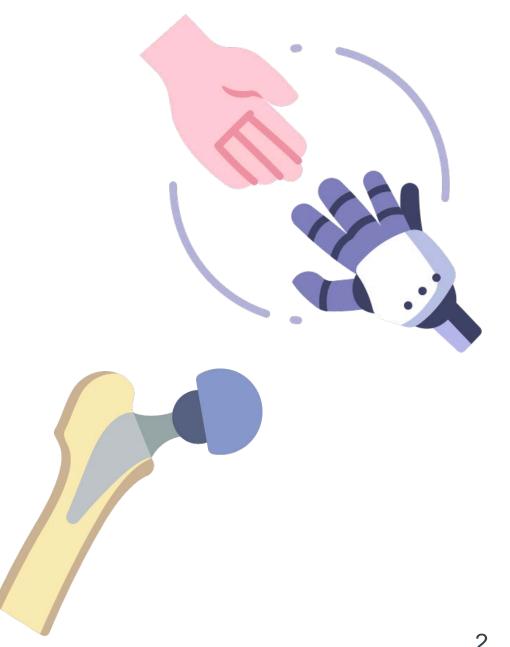
ARCS 2023

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The challenge

- Easier access to technology (eg: 3D printers) presents new challenges for patient safety / confidence
 - Use of these technologies is increasing
 - Higher risk custom-made medical devices
 - New manufacturers entering the market
- On 25 February 2021 a new framework for the regulation of personalised medical devices commenced



PMD Framework – key features

- Reduced in scope
- Exempt from ARTG inclusion
- Low numbers of supply
- Intended for rare, bespoke devices where no other device is available

- Can be validated, verified and reproduced
- Manufactured within a design envelope
- Included in the ARTG
- Intended for consistent methods and materials

- End-to-end system for manufacture of a personalised device
- Used by practitioners and professionals
- Within healthcare facilities
- Included in the ARTG
- Devices made using an MDPS are part of the ARTG inclusion for the MDPS

Custom-made Medical Devices



Patient-matched medical devices

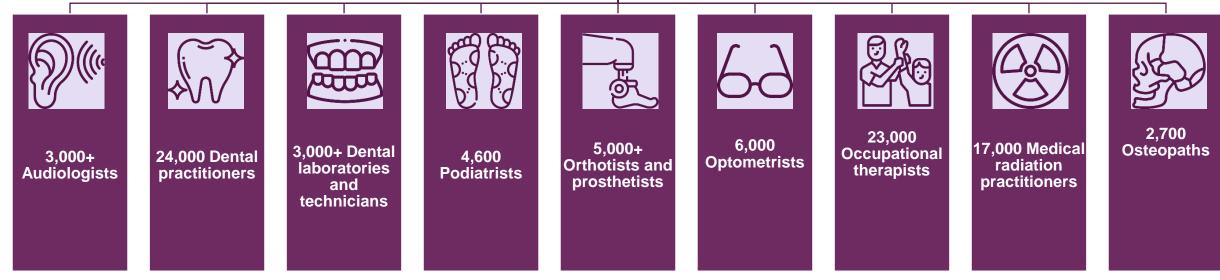


Medical Device Production Systems (MDPS)



Stakeholders in healthcare sectors

More than 50,000 stakeholders



Feedback from healthcare stakeholders











Healthcare practitioners are not sure whether they are regulated and what their regulatory responsibilities to the TGA are

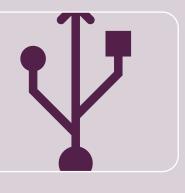
Existing regulation may present a barrier to supply through clinical practice

Point-of-care manufacturing hubs already exist and operate very differently to the concept of an MDPS

The lines
between
clinical practice
and device
manufacture
are blurring as
technology
improves

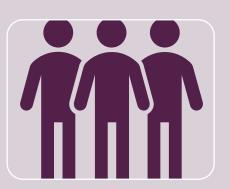
There is an appetite for regulatory amendments that recognise the role of clinical practice and encourage innovation

Feedback from industry stakeholders











The elements of device design and manufacture are (increasingly) no longer the responsibility of one entity

Manufacturers of MDPSs will not take responsibility for devices made in a system they do not directly operate Pathways to reimbursement need to be considered when introducing new frameworks or refinements

Traditional premarket approval processes are not always appropriate for personalised medical devices There is an appetite for regulatory amendments recognising new methods of manufacture and streamlining approval processes

Point-of-care manufacturing











Establish clear boundaries between regulators

Effectively communicate roles and responsibilities

Appropriate regulation to ensure risks are adequately met

Reduction in unnecessary financial and administrative burdens

Positive patient outcomes through timely access to the most appropriate medical devices

Collaboration and consultation

- Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency
- National Alliance of Self Regulating Health Professions
- Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care
- NDIA/NDIS Commission
- State/territory governments
- Private hospitals
- Healthcare practitioners/clinicians



Point-of-care manufacturing

Data collection (surveys)

Analysis of the responses

6.

A national symposium to discuss

• Public consultation of refinements if required

Consideration of impacts to the regulatory frameworks

• Implementation, communication and education



Looking ahead

- IMDRF Personalized Medical Devices Working Group remains open
- 2. In Australia:
 - a. Public consultation exempt devices framework
 - b. National symposium with regulators and state/territory governments
 - c. Potential refinements to the legislation
 - d. Education, communication and guidance



Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)

Exhibition booth No.1

Want to chat with me further? Come visit us.



Questions?

www.tga.gov.au



Australian Government

Department of Health and Aged Care Therapeutic Goods Administration