

Developing the Capabilities for Device Surveillance through the Medical Device Epidemiology Network

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Brookings Roundtable on Active Medical Product Surveillance

Some Initial Housekeeping

- To minimize feedback, please confirm that the microphone on your telephone is muted.
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- **There will be several opportunities for questions and discussion throughout today’s session. Please use the Q&A tab at the top of your screen to submit your questions into the queue at any point and we will call upon you to state your question.**
- We will open up the lines for questions from those participating only by phone at the end of each Q&A session.
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FDA Medical Device Epidemiology Network (MDEpiNet) Initiative

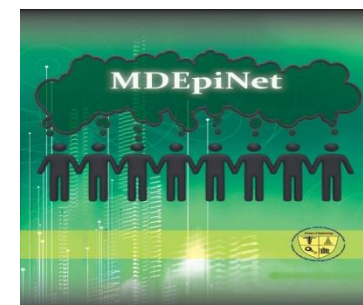
Danica Marinac-Dabic, MD, PhD

Mary Beth Ritchey, RN, PhD

Benjamin Eloff, PhD

Fred Resnic, MD, MS

Art Sedrakyan, MD, PhD



Outline

- **FDA MDEpiNet Core:**

- Postmarket context, mission, objectives, strategies: Danica Marinac-Dabic
- Contracts and Work Streams: Mary Beth Ritchey
- Public Private Partnership: Benjamin Eloff

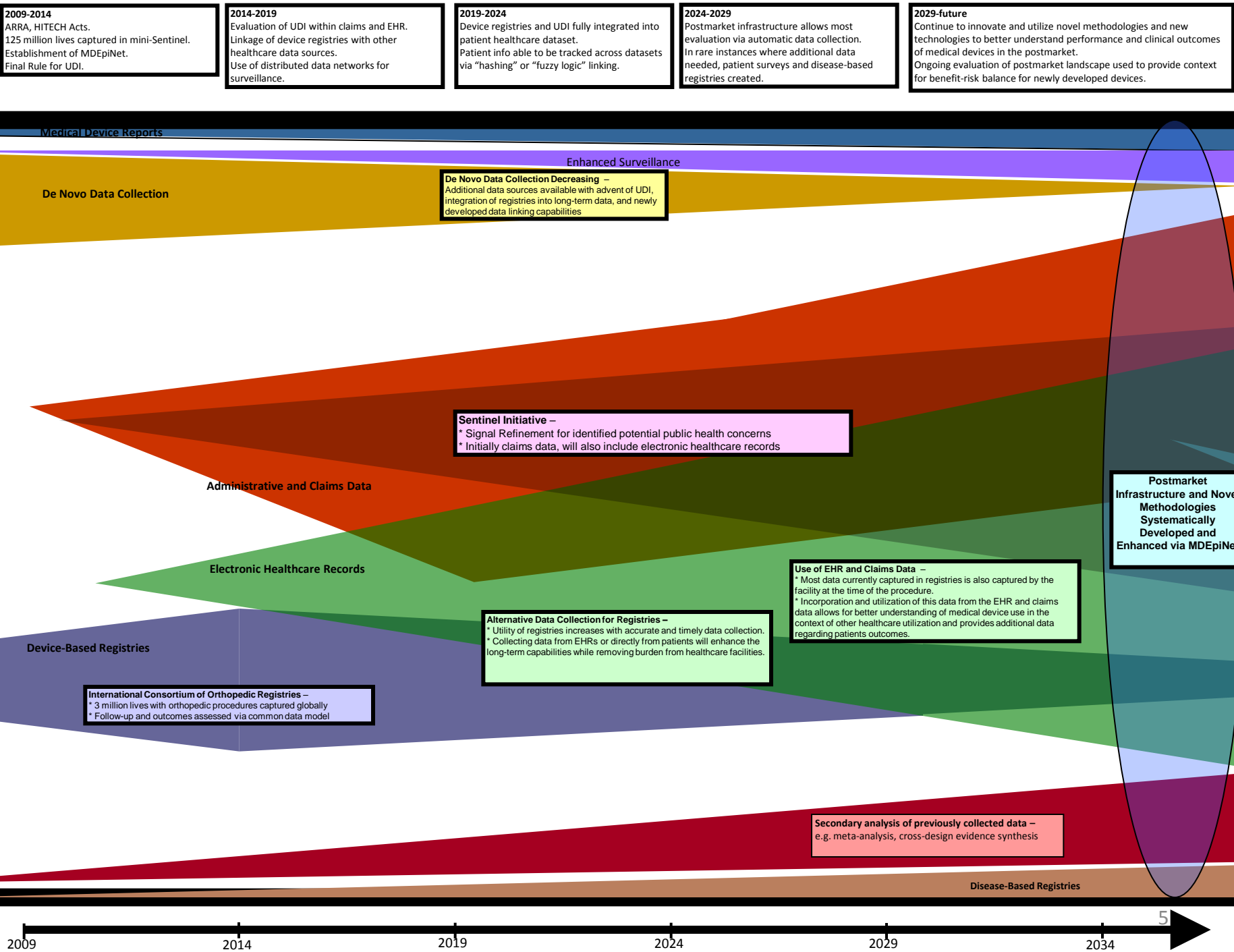
- **MDEpiNet Methodology Center :** Fred Resnic

- **MDEpiNet Infrastructure Center:** Art Sedrakyan

- **MDEpiNet Public Private Partnership:** Benjamin Eloff

- **Next steps:** Danica Marinac Dabic

Evaluation of Medical Device Postmarket Landscape



Devices ≠ Drugs

- **Put what know about drug regulation aside**
 - Drugs and devices, and the way they are used, are very different
 - A minor drug change can alter its properties – not always true for devices
 - Implanted devices may remain in the body for extended time
 - Discontinuing exposure to a device may be difficult/impossible
 - Devices are very susceptible to manufacturing tolerances and mechanical failures
 - Device use is more dependent on the skills of the operator
 - It is very difficult to blind a patient or user to device exposure
 - The laws governing drug regulation (premarket and postmarket processes/requirements) are very different than those for devices.
 - Multiple RCTs are not the norm in the world of devices
 - Device law allows for a broader interpretation of “valid scientific evidence”
 - Many devices can reach market by bench comparison testing to a predicate

<http://www.fda.gov/MDEpiNet>

Medical Device Epidemiology Network Initiative (MDEpiNet) - Windows Internet Explorer

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FDA U.S. Food and Drug Administration
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Medical Devices


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Science and Research (Medical Devices)

- Epidemiology (Medical Devices)
- Medical Device Epidemiology Network (MDEpiNet)
- Mission, Objectives, and Strategy
- MDEpiNet Public-Private Partnership
- Work Streams and Projects
- Workshops
- Publications
- Contact Us

Medical Device Epidemiology Network Initiative (MDEpiNet)

Medical Device Epidemiology Network Initiative: Get e-mail updates




The Medical Device Epidemiology Network Initiative (MDEpiNet) is part of the Epidemiology Research Program (ERP) at the FDA's Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH). The initiative is a collaborative program through which CDRH and external partners share information and resources to enhance our understanding of the safety and effectiveness of medical devices after they are marketed.

By bridging gaps in evidence, developing datasets and creating new methods of conducting robust analytic studies, MDEpiNet aims to develop new ways to study medical devices that improve the understanding of their safety and effectiveness throughout their life cycle.

CDRH is developing MDEpiNet in stages, with the expectation that it will ultimately become a self-sustaining, independent Public-Private Partnership between the FDA and participating partners. By providing more complete and accurate information on device use and performance, MDEpiNet will help the FDA, the medical device industry, medical professionals, and the American public make better, more informed health care decisions.

Share More info



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MDEpiNet Initiative

MISSION

✓ To develop infrastructure and innovative methodological approaches for conducting robust studies to improve medical device safety and effectiveness understanding throughout the device life cycle.

MDEpiNet Initiative

OBJECTIVES

- ✓ Improve the paradigm of how medical device knowledge is utilized throughout device life cycle
- ✓ Leverage partner resources and expertise to create a sustainable, robust infrastructure through which stakeholders will continue to gain valuable knowledge about medical devices
- ✓ Become fully integrated in the systematic evaluation of medical devices and CDRH decision making

MDEpiNet Initiative

APPROACHES

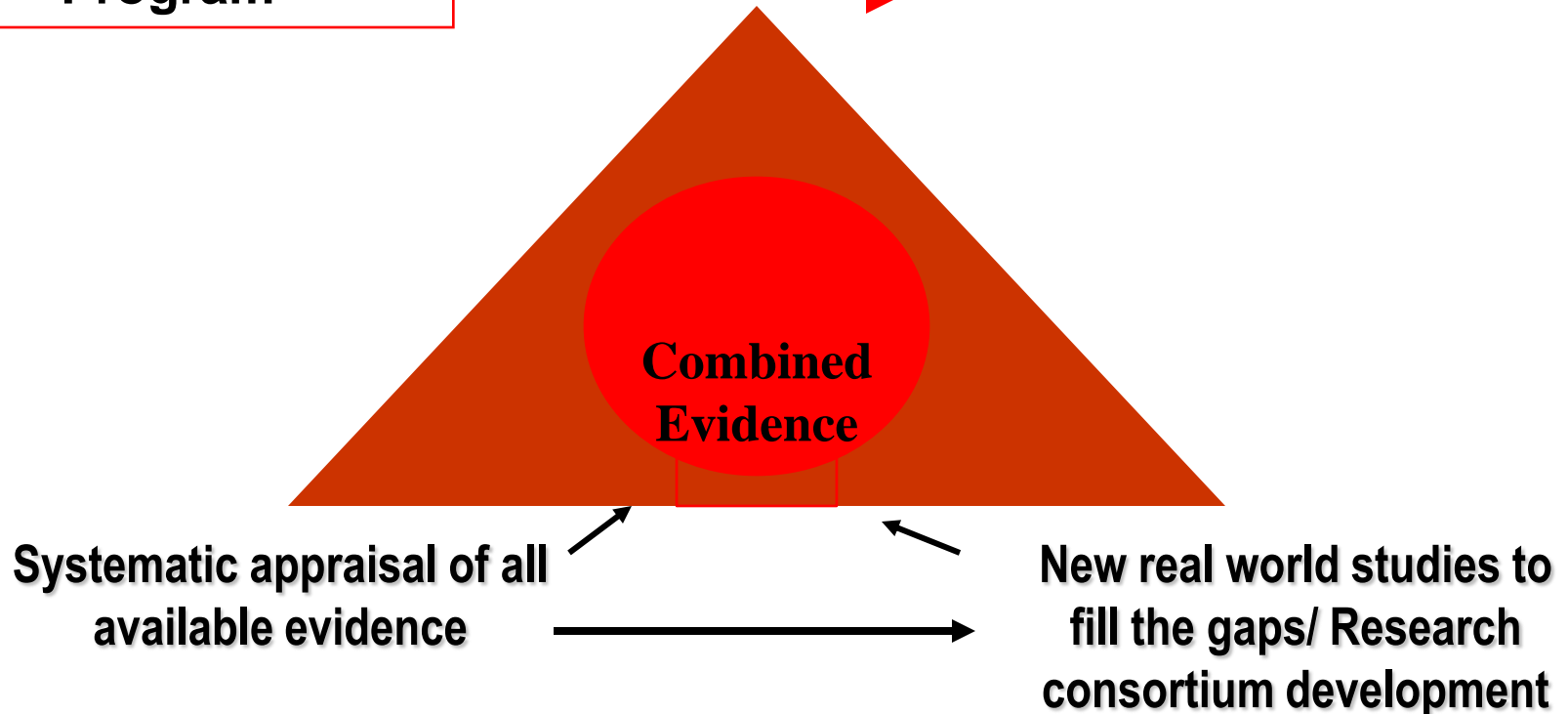
- ✓ Systematically evaluate evidence of risks and benefits associated with medical devices
- ✓ Collaborate with external parties with relevant expertise to determine evidence gaps, study questions, methodologies and best practices
- ✓ Develop and test innovative methodological approaches for medical device research and regulatory science
- ✓ Disseminate the findings to all stakeholders

MDEpiNet Conceptual Framework

Translate the results for regulatory
decision making and dissemination for
patients, clinicians

**CDRH Epidemiology
Program**

MDEpiNet Partners



Methodology Work Stream

MDEpiNet Methodology Center: Harvard University

Evidence Synthesis

- Obtain safety and effectiveness estimates, develop and apply modeling techniques, translate results

Patient-Centered Outcomes

- Compare adverse events between groups, accounting for important device, operator, and patient characteristics

Existing Gaps

- Identify gaps in existing data sources and develop sustainable infrastructure and methods for addressing gaps to better evaluate medical devices

Infrastructure Work Stream

MDEpiNet Science and Infrastructure Center:
Cornell Weill Medical College

ICOR

- International Consortium of Orthopedic Registries
- Classification and harmonization with UDI
- Demonstration projects: bearing surface, femoral head size, fixed vs. mobile knees, pediatric joints

UDI Work Stream

Incorporated within Methodology Center and
Science and Infrastructure Center

UDI

- Identify challenges and opportunities with UDI; demonstrate capabilities for use within EHR and registries
- Roadmap of potential hurdles and best practices
- 2 EHR cardiovascular demonstration projects
- 3 orthopedic registry demonstration projects

The MDEpiNET Methodology Center

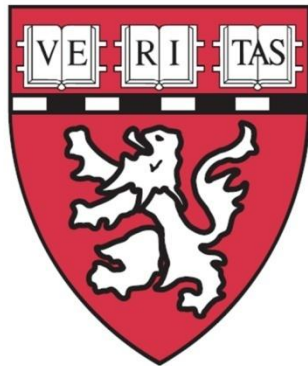
Co-Principal Investigators:

Sharon-Lise Normand, PhD

Harvard Medical School & Harvard School of Public Health

Frederic S. Resnic, MD MSc

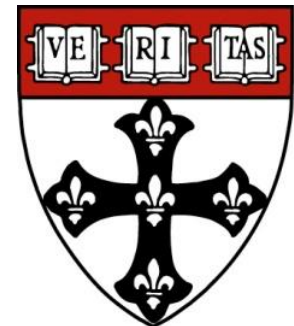
Brigham and Women's Hospital & Harvard Medical School



Harvard Medical School



Brigham & Women's
Hospital



Harvard School of Public
Health

No Medical Device is Perfectly Safe

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The New York Times

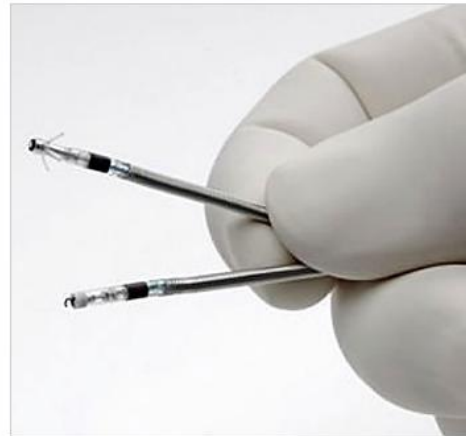
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In Data for Heart Devices, Parts



Experts say there is a dearth of information about the performance of the

By BARRY MEIER

Published: October 16, 2007

Medtronic's decision to stop selling a widely used pair of heart devices underscores the dearth of safety monitoring products, as well as a design trend that may make them prone to failure, several experts said yesterday.

Remedy Is Elusive as Metallic Hips Fail at a Fast Rate



The New York Times

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Doctors Rethink Widespread Use of Heart Stents



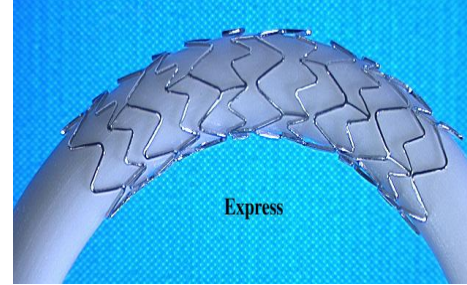
An orthopedic surgeon, Dr. Young, at Hospital.

By BARRY MEIER

Published: September 30, 2011

BOSTON — As surgeons have found that a failed artificial hip in a 53-year-old man was like a biological dead zone, stained gray and black; a contracted.

Key Differences in Safety Monitoring



Medications:

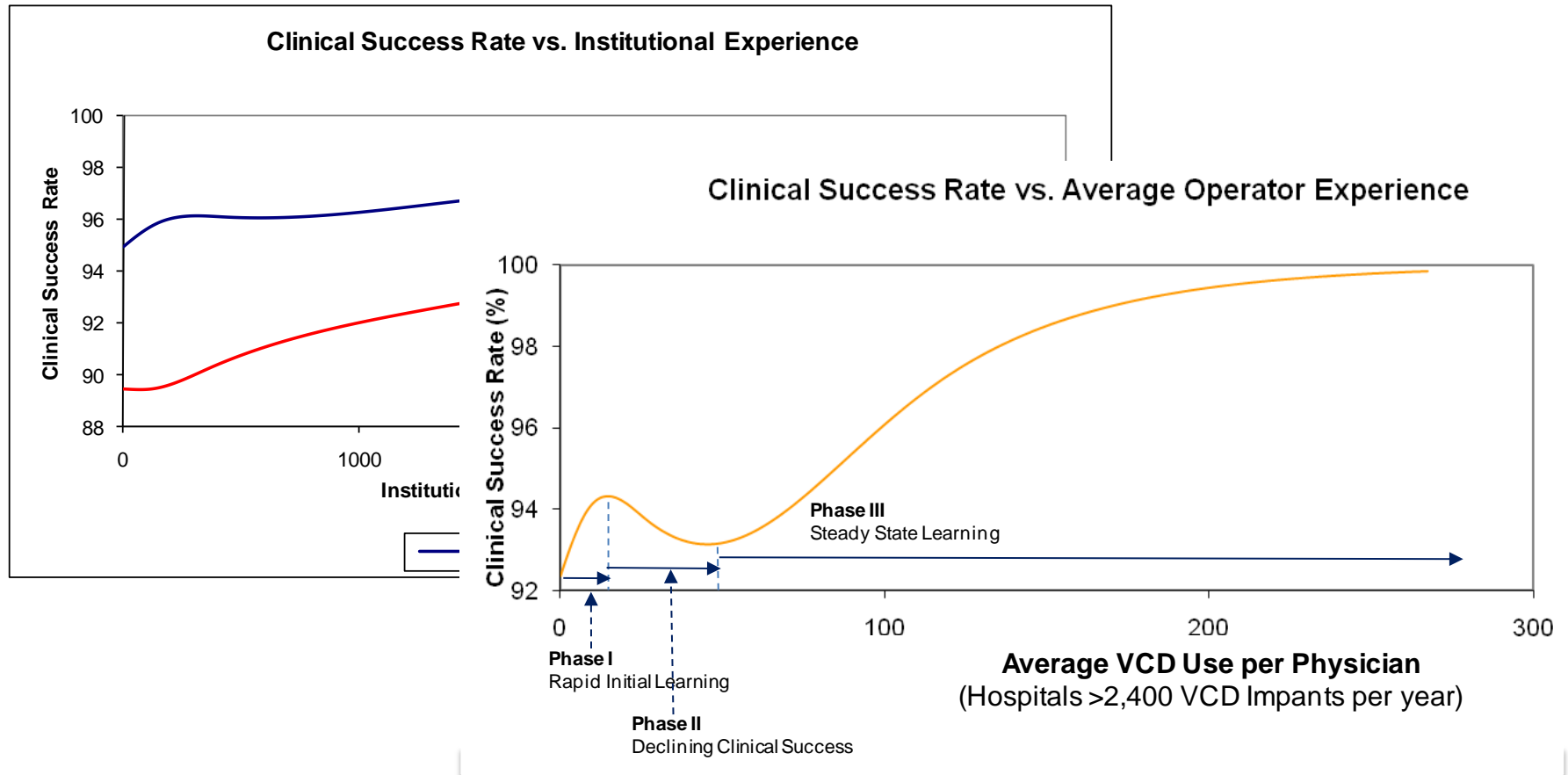
- Exposure: NDI uniform documentation; available in claims records
- Outcomes: general clinical conditions, rare diagnoses
- Often suitable for population based surveillance

Devices:

- Exposure: No existent uniform identification. Initial UDI efforts underway; ? claims requirement for UDI.
- Variable documentation of implant procedure
- Multiple failure modes of interest
- Learning curve; procedural quality

Learning Curve with Novel Device

An evaluation of 107,000 consecutive new VCD deployments in the national NCDR CathPCI dataset demonstrates a clear learning curve in the use of these devices.



Methodology Center Project Goals

1. Developing evidence-based regulatory science
 - Novel approaches for **combining** information
 - Identification of methodological **gaps**
 - **Comparative** effectiveness and safety studies
2. Implementation of a Unique Device Identifier Demonstration Project
 - Development of an **end-to-end** (purchaser to point of consumption) UDI tracking system
 - Utilize **electronic health records** and **clinical registries** to assess the continued safety and effectiveness of medical devices after they have reached the marketplace

Investigators

- **Statisticians:**
 - Sharon-Lise Normand (HMS & HSPH)
 - Laura Hatfield (HMS)
- **Epidemiologists:**
 - Miguel Hernan (HSPH)
 - Sebastian Schneeweiss (HMS & HSPH)
- **Clinicians:**
 - Frederic Resnic (Brigham & HMS)
 - Joe Drozda (Mercy Healthcare System)

Developing Evidence-Based Regulatory Science and Surveillance

Combining Information

- Selection of Medical Device Area & Data Sources
- Protocol Development of Evidence Abstraction
 - From published literature
 - From virtual data bases
- Development of Methodology to Combine Information
 - New measures of evidence
 - Comparison groups
- Proof of Concept: apply to selected devices

Existing Resources for Evaluation of Medical Devices

- Identification of Classes of Medical Devices and Data Sources
 - diagnostic, therapeutic, aesthetic, combination
- Evaluation of Gaps in Analytical Approaches
- Identification of Databases & Development of New Methodology
- Proof of Concept: apply to selected devices

Going Forward

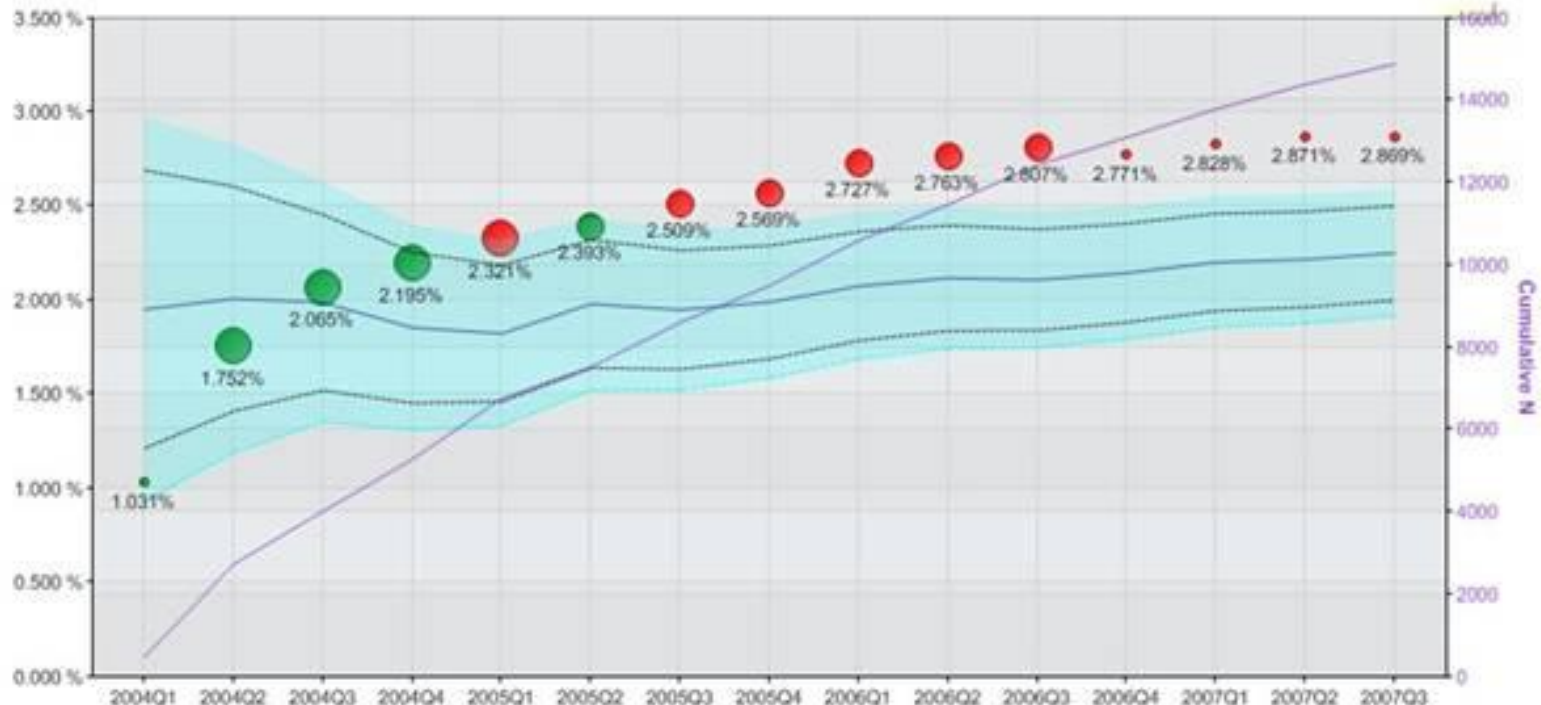
- **Tools:** statistical methodologies to use retrospectively and prospectively data (1) to infer cause and effect and (2) validity of assumptions to infer cause and effect
- **Collaborators:** network of multidisciplinary investigators interested in assessing devices
- **Data Sources:** virtual warehouse of post-approval surveillance information

Example Analysis: Retrospective Surveillance Demo

Using the MA state-wide PCI device dataset, we explored the ***cumulative*** post-procedure myocardial infarction rate for new drug eluting stent as compared with propensity matched control DES.

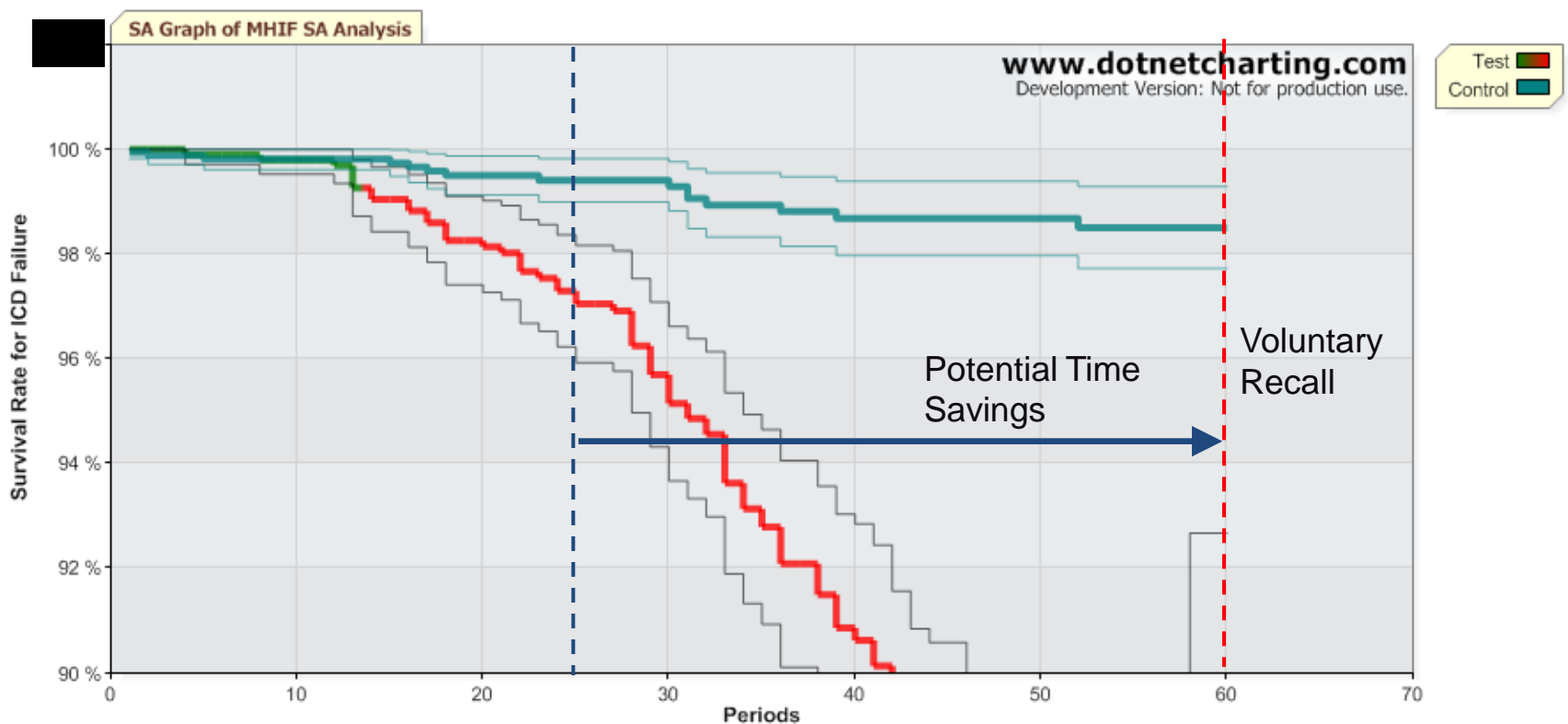
Using 38 clinical variables in propensity match a total of 81.5% of 18,277 new stents were analyzed.

MA Experience 2004-2007: Post Procedure MI Rates – Taxus Express vs. Cypher DES



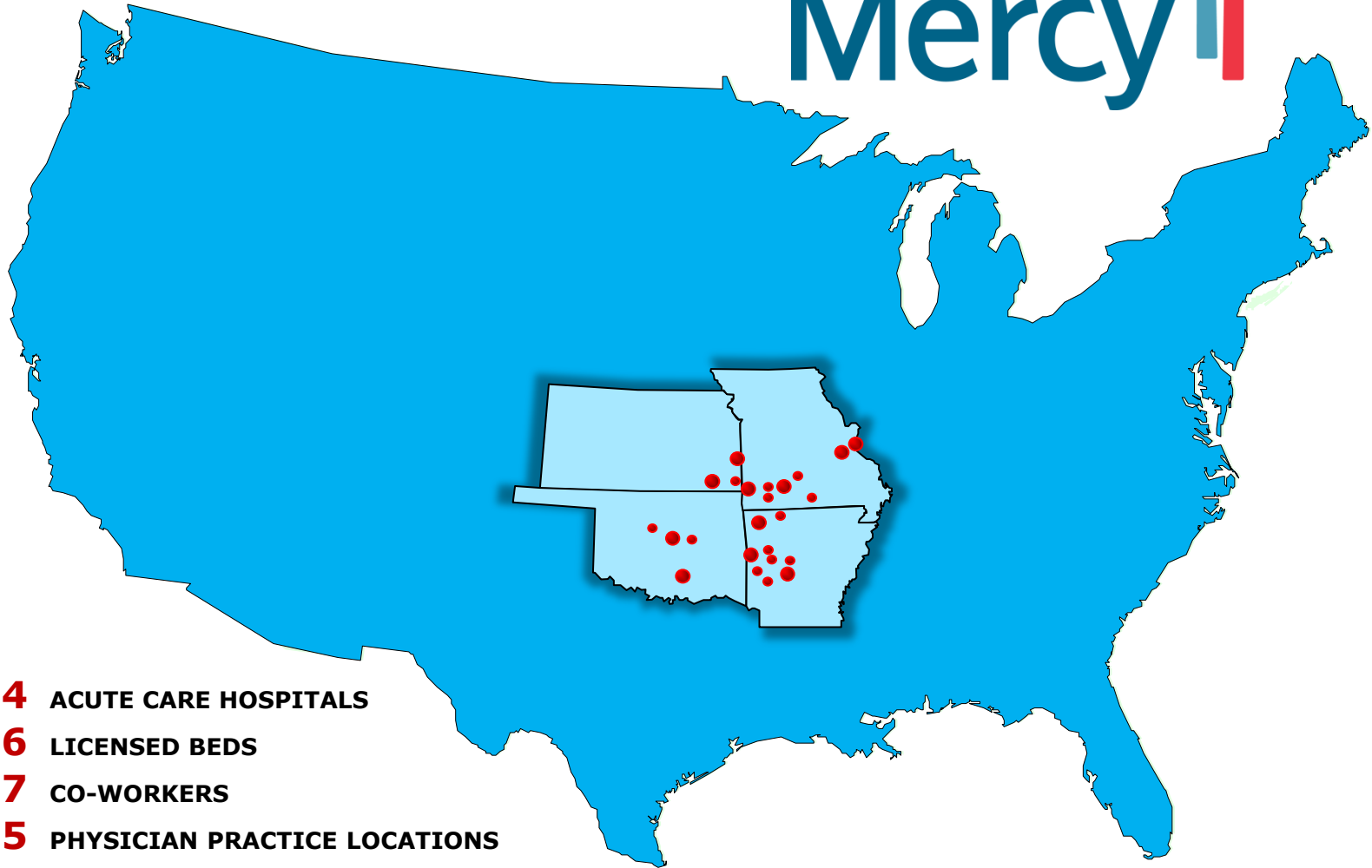
Example: Potential Time Savings

Using pooled data from *three* high volume centers, DELTA performed a propensity matched analysis of 859 Fidelis lead implants versus traditional leads. By 25 months of analysis (dashed line) 3% of Fidelis leads had fractured (red line) whereas only 0.1% (1 of 859) alternative ICD leads had fractured.



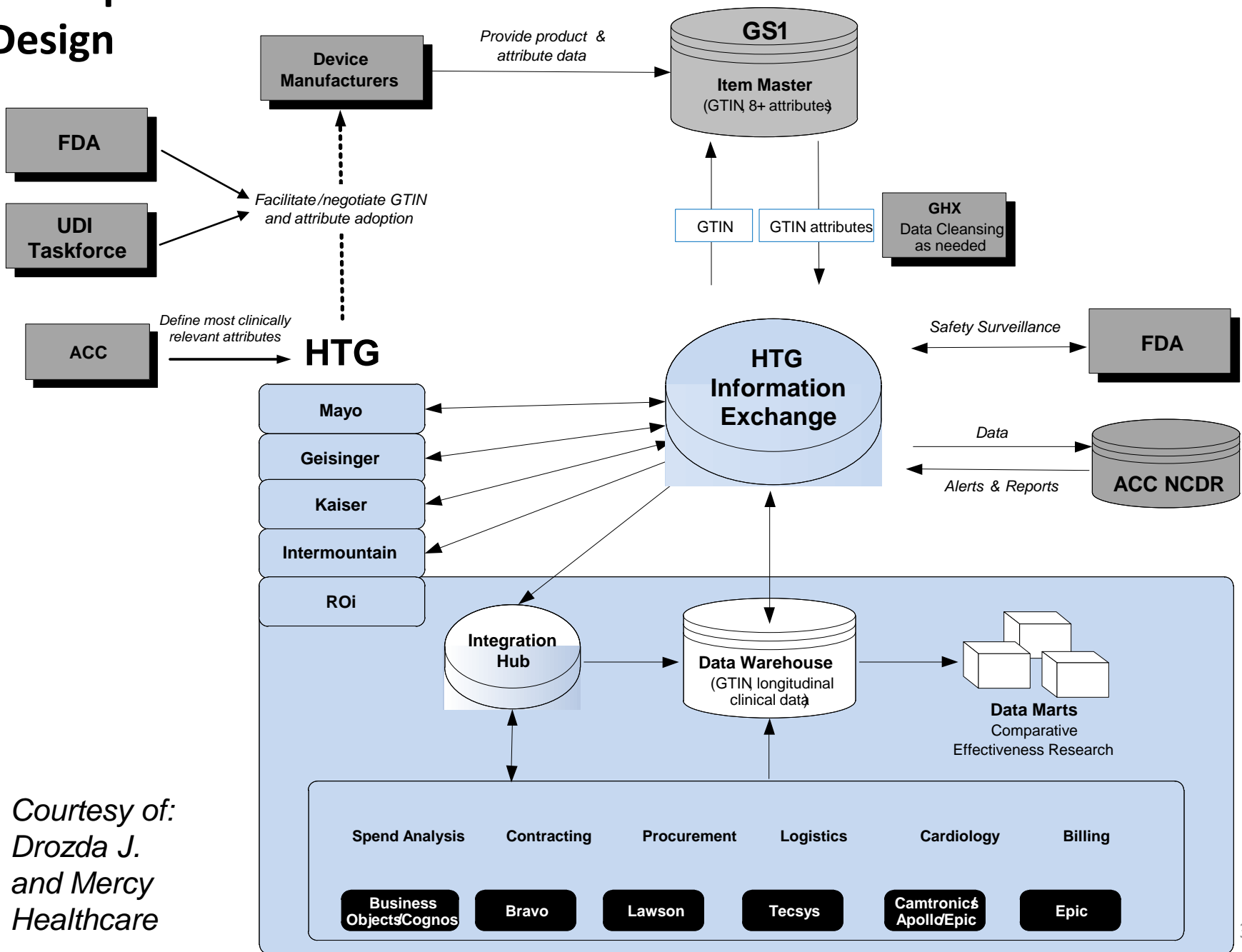
Unique Device Identifier Demonstration Project

- Dr. Joe Drozda (PI)
- Site: **Mercy Health System**
 - 34 acute care hospitals
 - 2 heart hospitals, outpatient care facilities
 - Over 1200 integrated physicians
 - skilled nursing and long-term residential care facilities, clinics, and other health-related services
 - one of the nation's "Most Wired" health care organizations in the U.S. (Hospitals and Health Networks)
- Professional Society Advisors:
ACC and SCA&I
- Implement a **coronary artery stent** UDI-based surveillance system in the EHR in a multi-hospital system
- Identify **obstacles** to implementation of the UDI Roadmap & to characterize the effectiveness of interventions to overcome them;
- Assess the **validity and utility** of data obtained from the EHR and incorporated UDIs for purposes of post-market surveillance

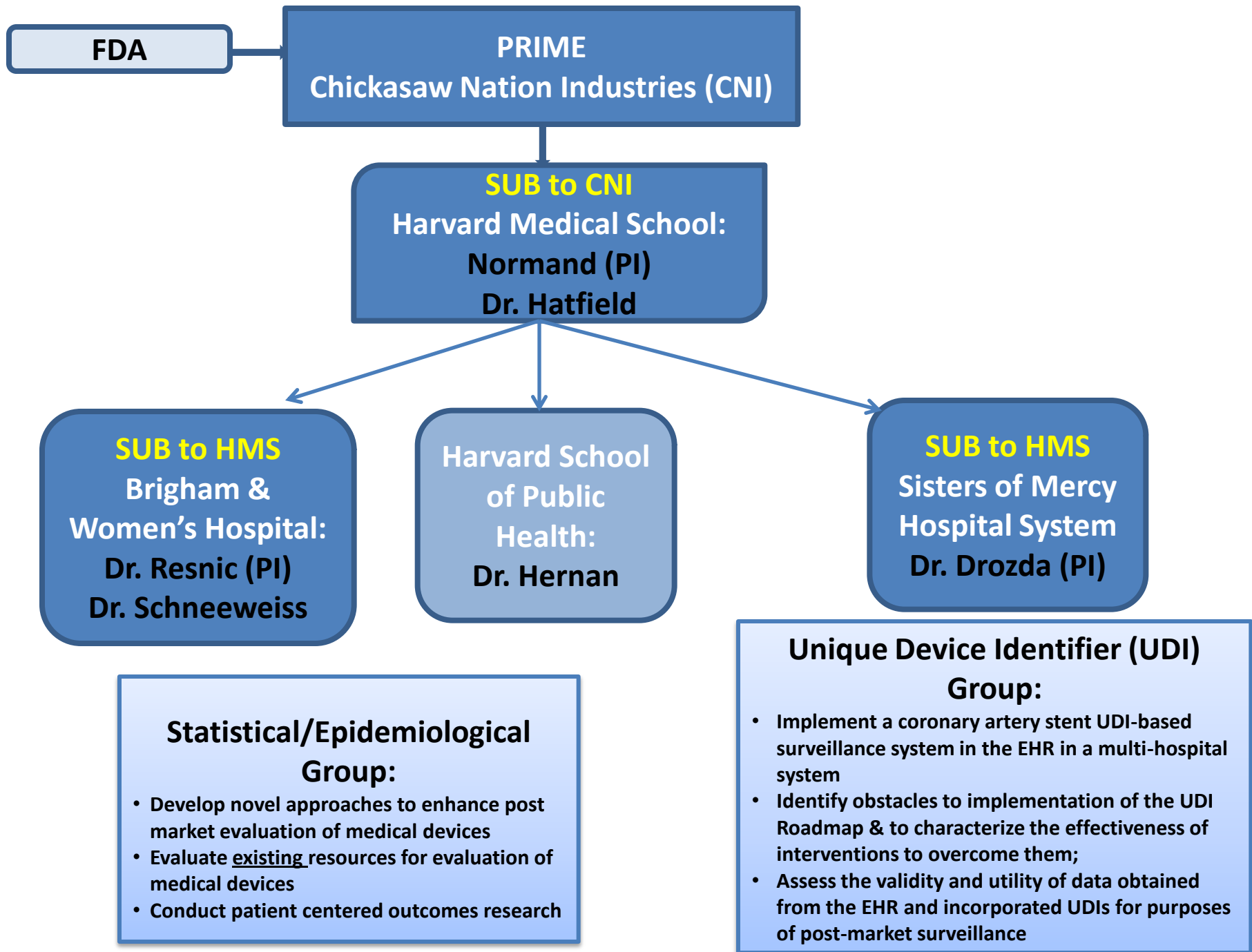


34 ACUTE CARE HOSPITALS
4,396 LICENSED BEDS
36,917 CO-WORKERS
185 PHYSICIAN PRACTICE LOCATIONS
4,659 MEDICAL STAFF MEMBERS
1,235 INTEGRATED PHYSICIANS
\$4.05 OPERATING REVENUE (Billions USD)

Conceptual Design



Courtesy of:
Drozda J.
and Mercy
Healthcare



The MDEpiNET Science and Infrastructure Center

Principal Investigator:

Art Sedrakyan, MD, PhD

Associate Professor

Weill Cornell Medical College

Director of Comparative Effectiveness Research Program

Co-investigator:

Elizabeth Paxton, MA

Director of Surgical Outcomes and Analysis

Kaiser Permanente



Weill Cornell Medical College

└ NewYork-Presbyterian Hospital
└ Weill Cornell Medical Center



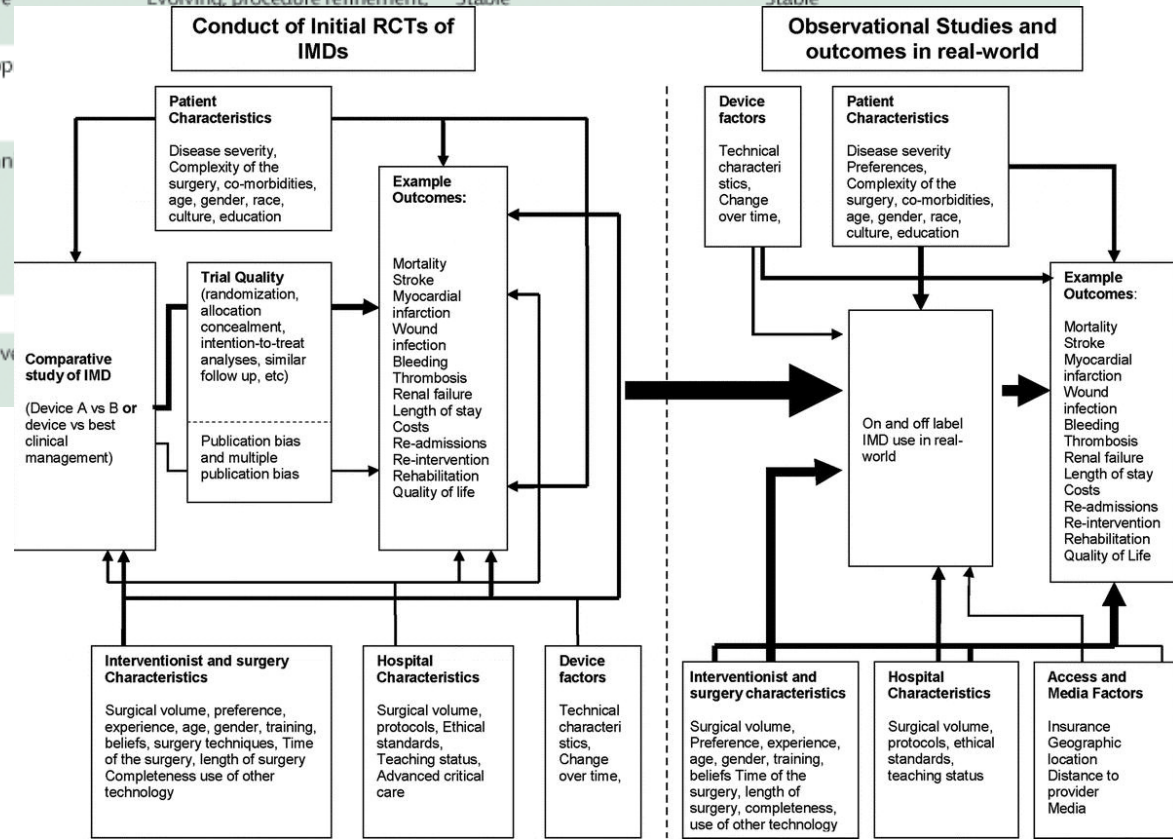
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Science and Infrastructure Center

- Developing Conceptual Frameworks for Device evaluation

	1 Idea	2a Development	2b Exploration	3 Assessment	4 Long-term study
Purpose	Proof of concept	Development	Learning	Assessment	Surveillance
Number and types of patients	Single digit; highly selected	Few; selected	Many; may expand to mixed; broadening indication	Many; expanded indications (well defined)	All eligible
Number and types of surgeons	Very few; innovators	Few; innovators and some early adopters	Many; innovators, early adopters, early majority	Many; early majority	All eligible
Output	Description	Description	Measurement; comparison	Comparison; complete information for non-RCT participants	Description; audit, regional variation; quality assurance; risk adjustment
Intervention	Evolving; procedure inception	Evolving; procedure development	Evolving; procedure refinement	Stable	Stable
Method	Structured case reports	Prospective develop studies			
Outcomes	Proof of concept; technical achievement; disasters; dramatic successes	Mainly safety; technical procedural success			
Ethical approval	Sometimes	Yes			
Examples	NOTES video ⁶	Tissue engineered v			

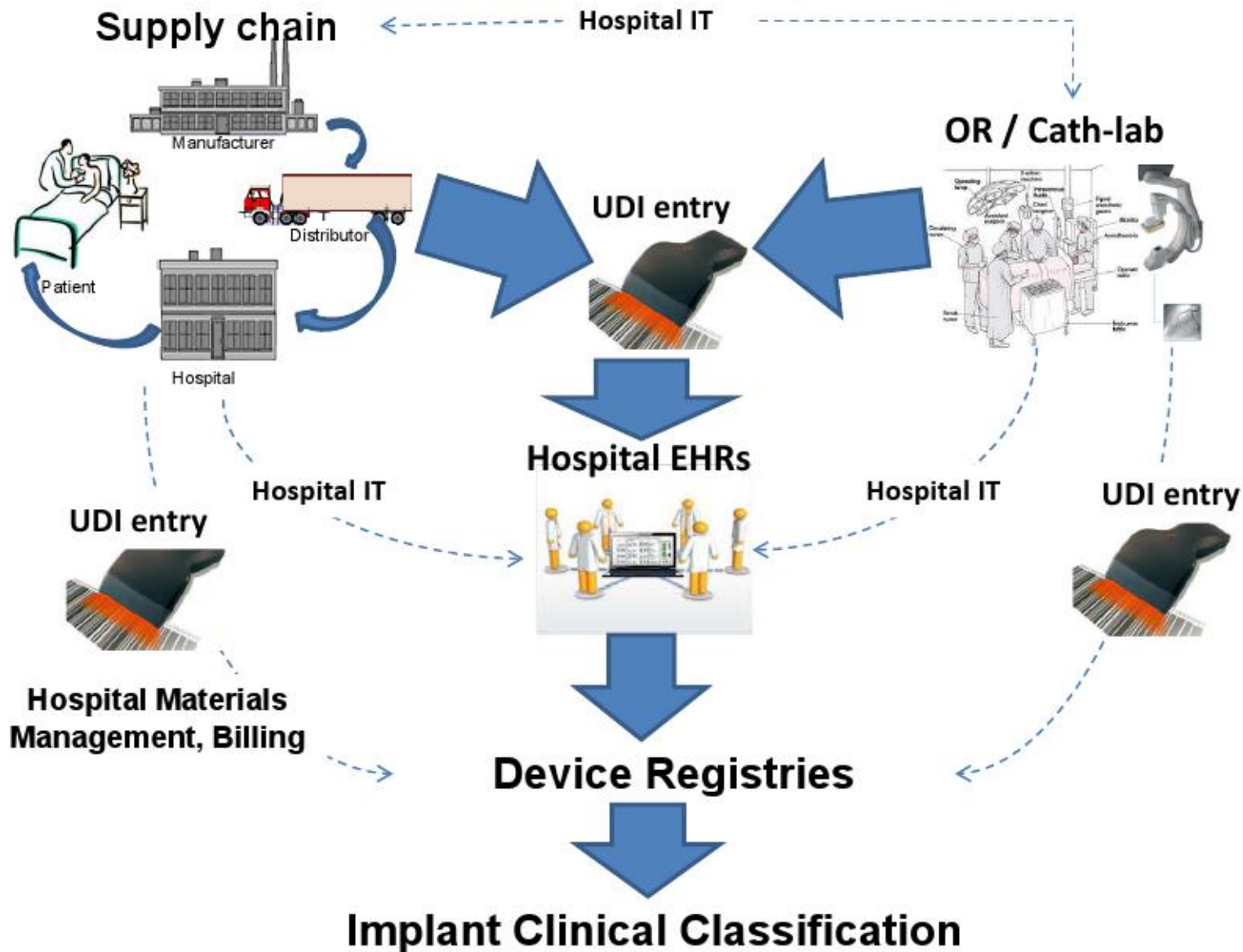
Sedrakyan et al. A framework for evidence evaluation in implantable device studies. Med Care 2010



Registry: a key infrastructure

- ‘A *patient registry* is an organized system that uses observational study methods to collect uniform data (clinical and other) to evaluate specified outcomes for a population defined by a particular disease, condition, or exposure, and that serves one or more predetermined scientific, clinical, or policy purposes’ *AHRQ handbook*
- Critical discussion issues:
 - Hypothesis driven?
 - Comprehensive, all inclusive, mandatory
 - National or nationally representative?

Building UDI based device registries: Various models of Implementation



The ICOR: Mission and Goals

- Contract Awarded to Cornell-Kaiser
- To advance the research and improve evidence for the safety and effectiveness of orthopedic devices and procedures
 - Harmonize the data among US based and international orthopedic registries
 - Implement a distributed data analysis system and conduct studies to monitor the safety and effectiveness of orthopedic devices
- First study: bearing surface



American Joint Replacement Registry

Austrian Arthroplasty Register

Australian Orthopaedic Assoc. Registry

California Joint Replacement Registry

>3,000,000 Patients Worldwide

Columbia University Medical Center
Hospital for Special Surgery

Kaiser Permanente

Mayo Clinic

New Zealand Joint Register

OrthoCarolina

Rush University Med. Ctr. Joint Registry

ScFCOT THA Registry

Scottish Arthroplasty Project

Virginia State Registry

Italian Register of Orthopaedic Implants

Massachusetts General Hospital

New England Baptist Hospital Registry

Norwegian Arthroplasty Register

Portuguese Arthroplasty Register

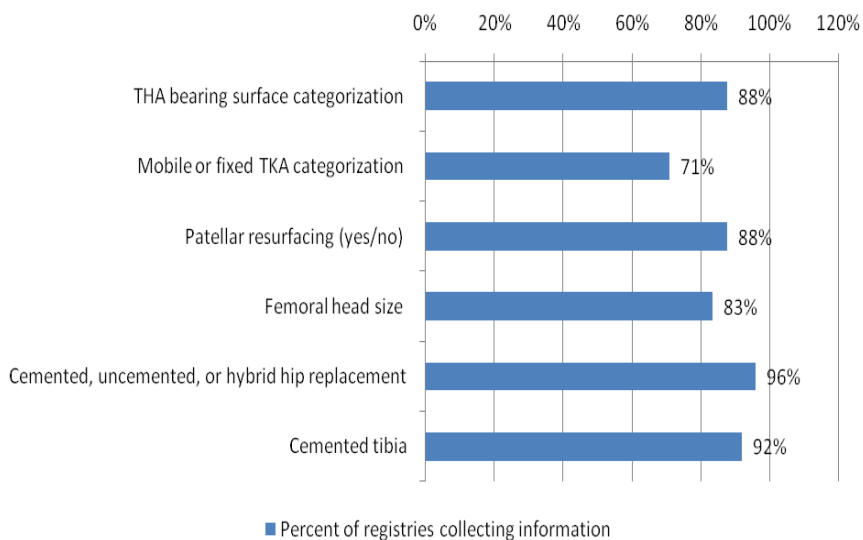
Slovakian Arthroplasty Register

Swedish Hip and Knee Registers

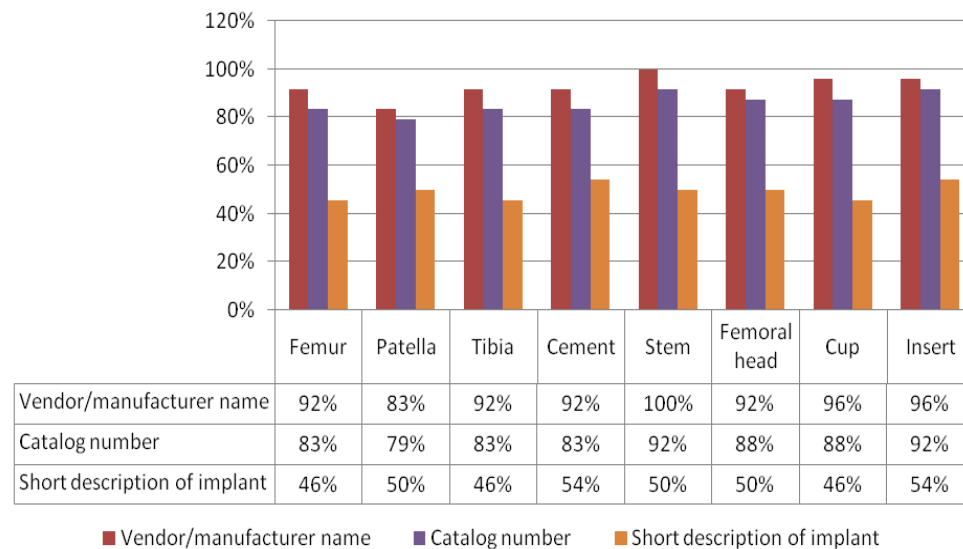
UMass FORCE Registry

Western Slope Study Group

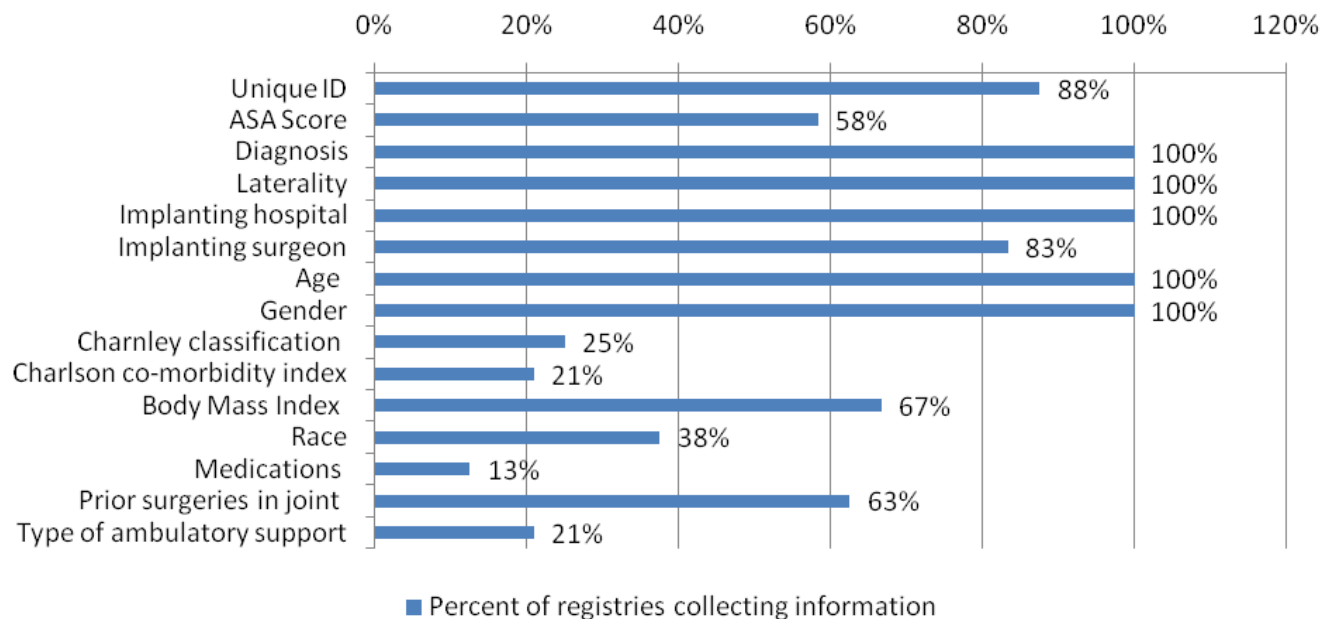
Fixation and Implant Characteristics



Implant Components



Patient Characteristics and Diagnosis

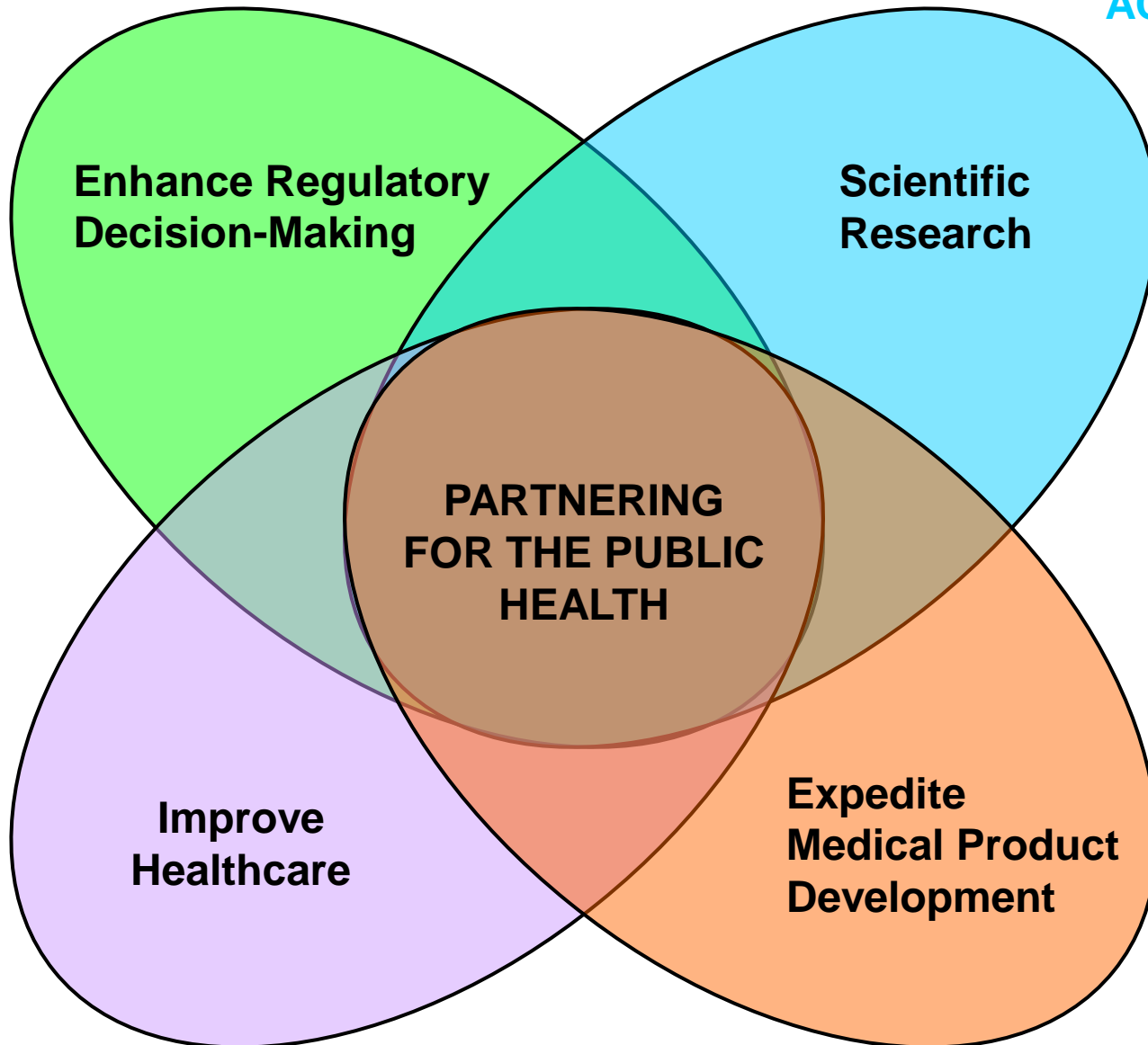


Why Public-Private Partnerships?

- FDA and stakeholders have limited resources, time & expertise
- Leverage resources and expertise among stakeholders to minimize costs (time and money)
- Open new lines of communication among partners
- Create “value added” for all stakeholders:
optimizing economies of scale . . . advancing public health mission

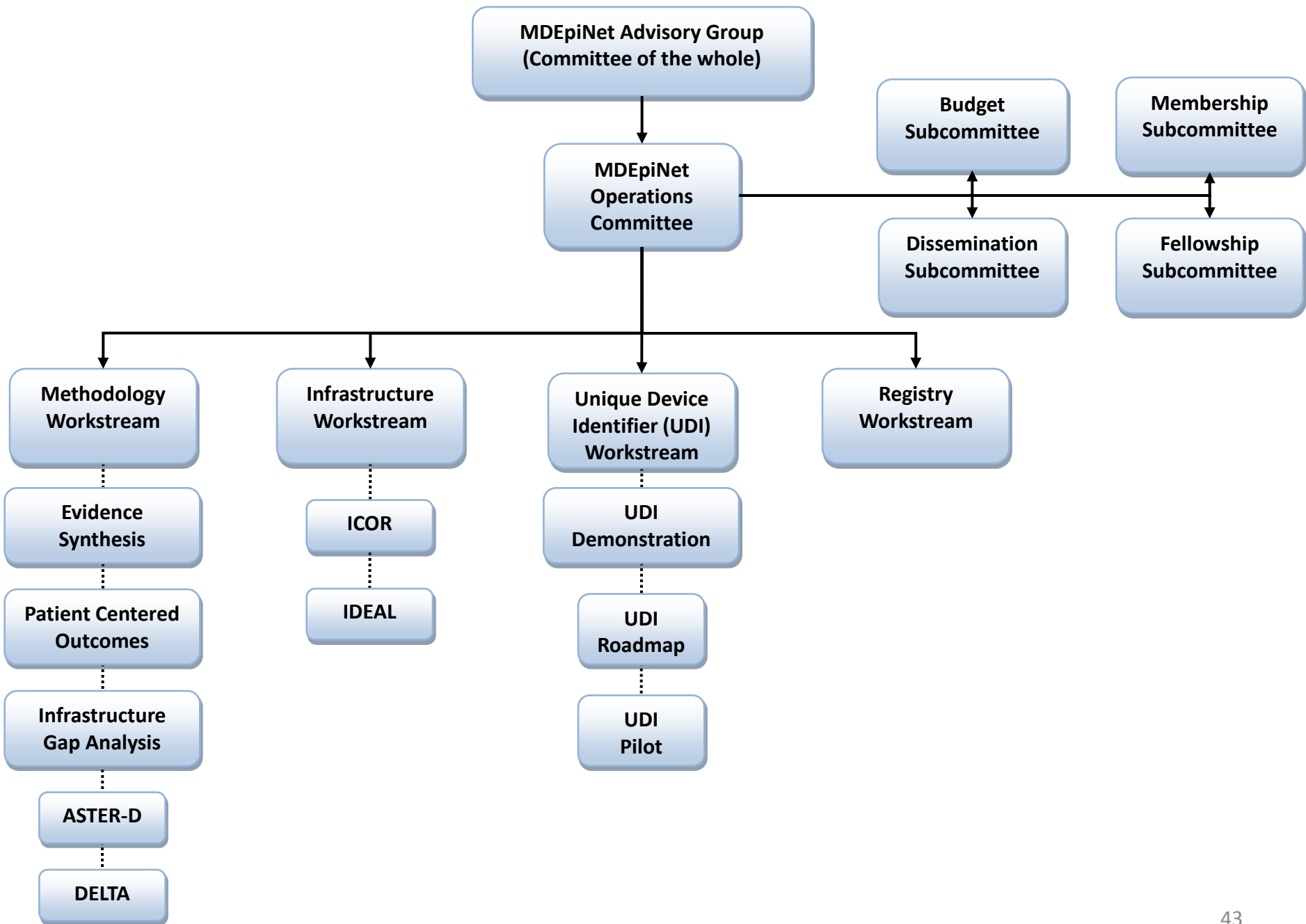
FDA

**GOVERNMENT/
ACADEMIA**



**PATIENTS/
SOCIETIES/
PAYERS**

INDUSTRY



Who are our Partners?

Other Federal Agencies (“*public-public*” partnerships)

Academia

Public & Patient Advocates

Professional Societies

Industry

3rd Party Payers & Hospitals

So long as . . . The Partnership is:

- Science Driven & Rigorous
- Fair & Inclusive
- Compliant with Federal law, regulation & policy
- Priority to the agency and stakeholders

Alignment of Missions

Alignment of Missions & Goals -- *relatively easy*
Alignment of cultures is not so easy

- Different timelines
- Different concepts of time
- Different internal processes
- Different decision points
- Different vocabularies

Difficulty is in the details!

Keys to Successful Collaborations

- Collaboration and Stakeholder involvement...early
- Shared risks and benefits
- Develop infrastructure (e.g. registries/databases) that may serve many needs
- Collaboratively identify and address gaps in knowledge
- Leverage resources, expertise, best practices, and know how
- Communicate outcomes/findings: timely, inform future efforts
- Translate findings into medical product development, labeling, and guidelines for public health benefit

Next Steps

- May 14-17, 2012 – Series of FDA Public meetings (FR Notices going out next week) focusing on:
 - National postmarket surveillance system for devices
 - MDEpiNet
 - Registries
- RFA – opportunity
- Public Private Partnership development

Roundtable Discussion and Questions

View this and past Active Medical Product Surveillance webinars at:
<http://www.brookings.edu/health/Projects/surveillance/roundtables.aspx>