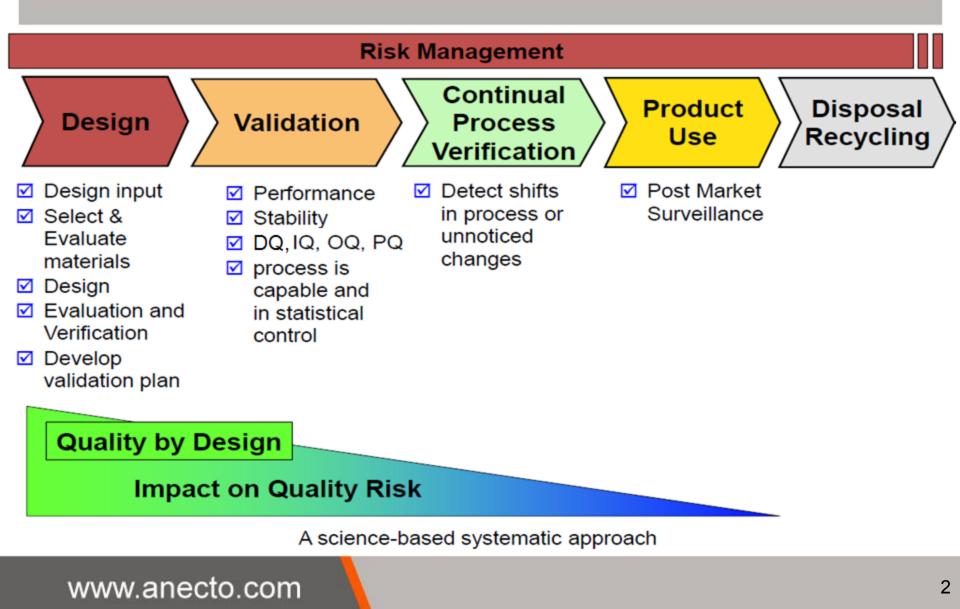


#### Test, Validation and Regulatory Requirements for Medical Electronics



### Life Cycle Approach



# Why Risk

- Risks and associated measures are called in the following regulations / standards:
  - 43 sections in the MDD
  - 14 sections in the AIMDD
  - 34 sections in the IVD
  - 4 sections in the ISO 13485
  - 35 sections in the CMDR
  - 3 sections in the J-GMP

#### - 153 sections in 60601-1 3rd Edition

# **Establish Initial Risk**

 What are you testing Is it a electronic / electro mechanical? Does it have embedded or external software? Is it externally controlled? What is the power source? What are the environmental limitations? What are inputs / outputs? What market are you supplying? What standards / regulations do you need to meet?

### **Results of Risk Management**

- Influence the supplier evaluation activities
- Deliver important inputs for the design process
- Serve as criteria for the evaluation of design output
- Show the necessity for design modifications
- Serve the process controls and the assigned acceptance criteria
- Verification and Validation, what do we have to do?

# Verification

- Verification: "Are we building the thing right?"
  - Verification activities include:
    - Worst case analysis,
    - Fault Tree Analysis,
    - Failure Mode and Effects Analysis,
    - Inspection,
    - Testing.

### Validation

- Validation: "Are we building the <u>right</u> thing?"
  - Validation: encompasses all activities that demonstrate that the product meets user needs.
  - It answers the question, "Are we building the right thing?"

# **Verification and Validation**

#### • Hardware

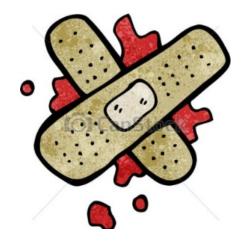
 Verification and Validation, in hardware, confirms that a product or service meets the needs of its users.

#### Software

 Verification and Validation in software, checks that a software system meets specifications and fulfils its intended purpose.

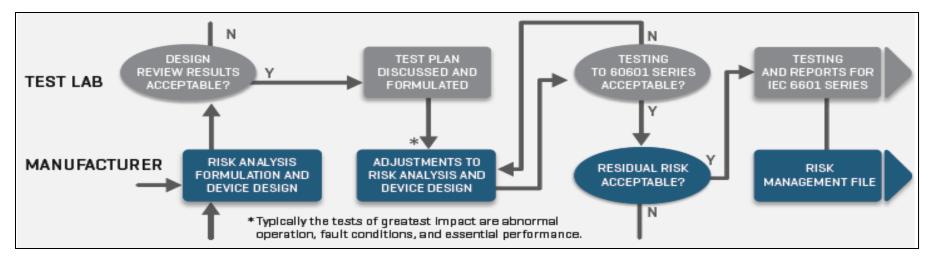
# **Common Validation Questions**

- How much?
- How soon?
- How often?
- How fast?
- How long?
- How many?
- How accurate?
- How will it be documented?
- How easy?
- How hard?



### ISO60601-1

- is a series of technical standards for the safety and effectiveness of medical electrical equipment.
- This is a risk based approach



 You have to <u>define the risks</u> and test to show you have <u>either negated or eliminated</u> the risk

### Case Study Unexpected Outcome

- The medical device customer changed some screws in the unit assembly and wanted to perform some vibration retesting to determine that this would not cause a problem.
  - During the operational vibration test, the system stopped working.
- Root Cause
  - The cause of the failure was traced to the power supply module.
  - The power supply manufacturer had changed the mounting method for a transformer core from glue mounting to double sided adhesive tape.
  - The core and coil separated from the PCB during the vibration test resulting in the failure.
- This had nothing to do with the original purpose of the test but highlights the benefit of ongoing periodic monitoring.

# **ISO and ASTM**

#### 6 standards required 29 different tests over 4 weeks

**Environmental Storage Conditions** Storage Conditions Test • **Environmental Operating Conditions** Ambient Conditions Test • . **Environmental Thermal Shock** Shock Test ٠ Laboratory Accuracy Low Power Operation Test ٠ Leakage Currents Labelling & Marking Tests • • **Cleaning & Disinfection Documentation Checks Dielectric Strength** ٠ • Ingress of Water and Particulate Matter Vibration ٠ ٠ **Cleaning and Disinfection** Manual Handling ٠ ٠ Compression **Excessive Temperature** ٠ ٠ **Battery Interruption** Altitude ٠ • Resistance to Heat **Concentrated Impact** ٠ ٠ World Wide Environmental Conditions Mechanical Strength - Push ٠ ELECTRO Mechanical Strength - Drop ٠ Mechanical Strength – Mould Stress Relief ٠ Mechanical Strength – Mechanical Shock ٠ Mechanical Strength – Random Vibration Label Test This could have been a multiple of this depending on risk and product



### **Product Ownership**



# Who is responsible if product fails and creates a problem?

- Typical Answer:
  - Who ever is responsible for causing the failure.
    - Material manufacturer
    - Shipping Agent
    - Storage Conditions
    - Mishandling
    - Any number of options
- Real Answer:
  - The product manufacturer.
  - Your Company name on the product = your problem

#### **Product Ownership**

The most expensive product is the one that is rejected by the customer or stops working after a short period of time

- Recall / retrofit often leads to loss of reputation
- Scraping of damaged Product / Packaging
- Customer satisfaction
- Loss to competition

You must remember the name on the product is your company name

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#### Who Owns The Product

# **Certification & Accreditations**





#### ISO17025:2005 Test Laboratory Accreditation

ISO9001:2008 Quality Management System

- **ISTA** (International Safe Transit Association)
- **ASTM** International Organisation Member

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