

October 6 - 8, 2014 | McCormick Place | Chicago, IL

# Case for Quality: FDA & Industry 2014 Update

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#### **2013 Case for Quality Activities**



#### **Sub-Initiative Activities**

Focus on Quality

Develop, implement, and assess a pilot that changes engagement during an inspection

Assess internal/external incentives and measures

Benchmark with other quality performance models

Data Transparency Provide relevant device quality data

Gather and assess stakeholder data needs

Develop a framework for delivering releasable information

Stakeholder Engagement Engage industry and other stakeholders in national venues
Engage industry and FDA districts in local venues
Partner with stakeholders to develop collaborative
forums and trustful engagements



## **Case for Quality: Battery Pilot**

- Implantable battery-containing devices
- Inspections focused on critical-toquality (CtQ) factors
- Prioritized Form FDA-483s
- Does the pilot improve focus on quality and resource allocation?

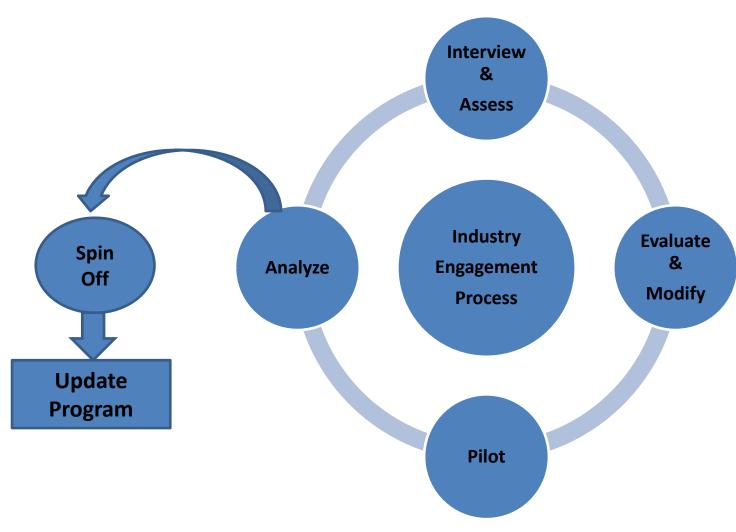


### **Case for Quality: Battery Pilot**

- Four of six inspections completed and another started; two more during 2015 surveillance inspections
- Two sets of investigator and firm interviews completed
- Lessons learned so far:
  - Communication
  - Engagement
  - Resources
  - Modifications



#### Successful Pilots Can Be Expanded



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# **More Critical-to-Quality Work**

	PMA-CtQ	Public Input-CtQ	RBWP-CtQ
ASD Branch	0004		6
CD Branch		00	
POND Branch		0	2
REGO Branch		00	
Total # Inspectional Guidances by 12/31/2014:	FDA Pilo CDRH S CDRH S Total:	tage 1:	1 1 11 13

# CtQ-PMA Inspectional Approach (in process)



- Current program:
  - Focus on whether PMA sites are inspection ready
  - Most firms hit the mark
- Reward firms that get it right. Perhaps:
  - Sponsor describes how it defines CtQs
  - Sponsor's primary site gets a CtQ-directed inspection
  - Push CAPA+PPC+MDR to post-approval inspection



#### Case for Quality: Maturity Model

#### **Crosby Maturity Grid – Sample Assessment Model**

Measurement Categories	Stage 1: <i>Uncertainty</i>	Stage 2: <i>Awakening</i>	Stage 3: Enlightenment	Stage 4: Wisdom	Stage 5: Certainty
Management understanding and attitude	No comprehension of quality as a management tool. Tend to blame quality dept. for "quality problems"	Recognizing that quality management may be of value but not willing to provide money or time to make it happen 3.	While going through quality improvement program learn more about quality management; becoming supportive and helpful	Participating . Understand absolutes of quality management. Recognize their role in continuing emphasis	Consider quality management as an essential part of company system
Quality Organization status	Quality is hidden in manufacturing or engineering departments. Inspection probably not part of organization. Emphasis on appraisal and sorting	A stronger quality leader is appointed but main emphasis is still on appraisal and moving the product. Still part of manufacturing or other.	Quality department reports to top management, all appraisal is incorporated and manager has role in management of company	Quality manager is an officer of company; effective status reporting and preventive action. Involved with customer affairs and special assignments	Quality manager on board of directors. Prevention is main concern. Quality is a thought leader.
Problem 1. handling	Problems are fought as they occur, no resolution, inadequate definition; yelling and accusations	Teams are set up to attack major problems. Long-range solutions are not solicited	Corrective action communication established. Problems are faced openly and resolved in an orderly way	Problems are identified early in their development. All functions are open to suggestion and improvement	Except in the most unusual cases, problems are prevented.
Quality improvement actions	No organized activities. No understanding of such activities.	Trying obvious "motivational" short- range efforts.	Implementation of a multi- step program. With a thorough understanding and establishment of each step.	Continuing the multi- step program and starting other pro- active/preventative product quality initiatives.	Quality improvement is a normal and continued activity
Company quality posture	"We don't know why we have quality problems"	"Is it absolutely necessary to always have problems with quality?"	"Through management commitment and quality improvement we are identifying and resolving our problems"	"Defect prevention is a routine part of our operation"	"We know why we do not have problems with quality"
Cost of quality as % of sales	Reported: Unknown Actual: 20%	Reported: 3% Actual: 18%	Reported: 8% Actual: 12%	Reported: 6.5% Actual: 8%	Reported: 2.5% Actual: 2.5%

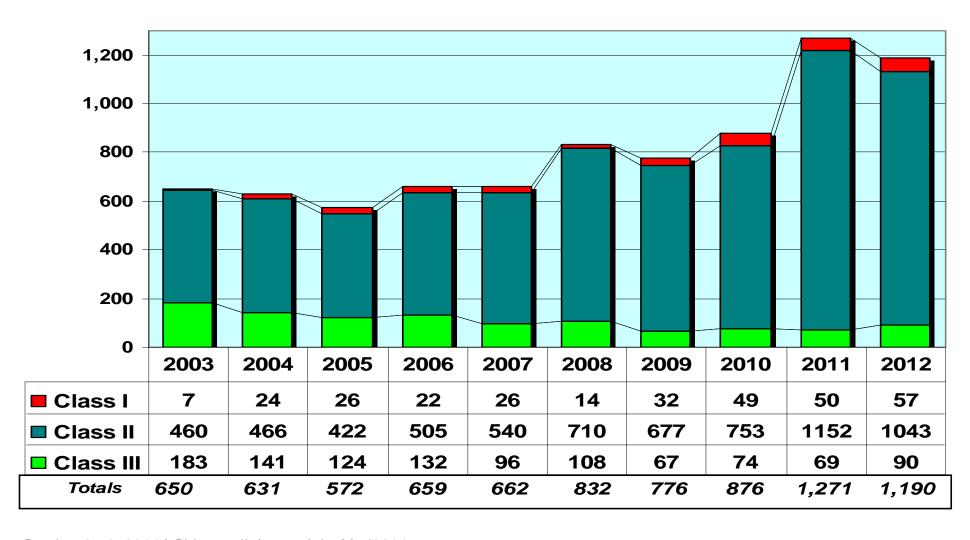
# Medical Device Quality Measures Working Group



- Goal: predictive internal measures of device quality across the product lifecycle (pre-production, production, and post-production)
- Deliverable: a recommendation for FDAstakeholder discussion:
  - A set of critical measures;
  - That yield aggregated metrics; and
  - That are indicators of product quality



#### **Medical Device Recalls: 2003-2012**



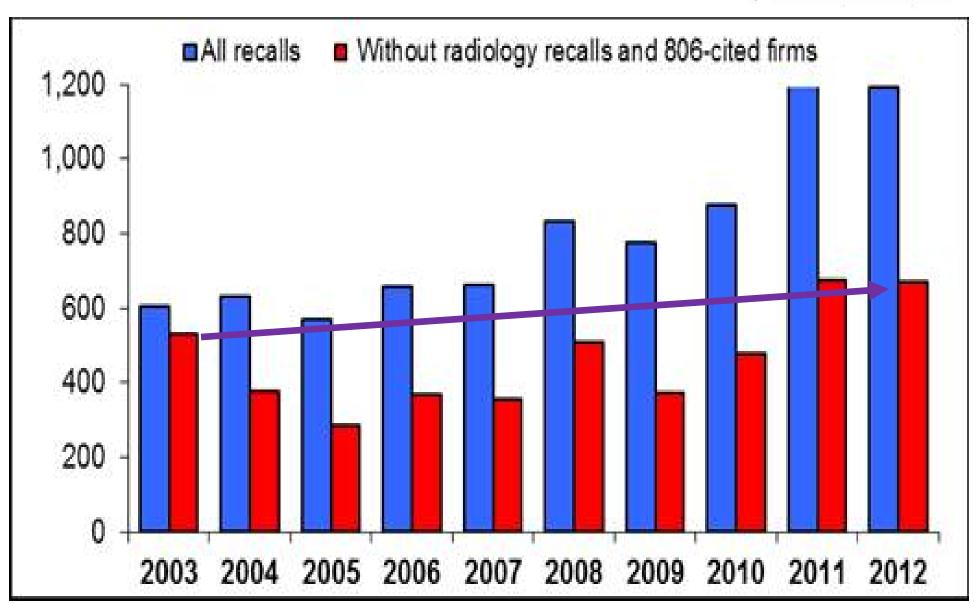


#### **Reasons for Recall Growth**

- Industry Growth:
  - FY 2008: 19,153 registered
     establishments/117,618 device listings
  - FY 2012: 24,133 registered establishments/157,441 device listings
- High-risk/problematic devices: AEDs, ventilators, infusion pumps, radiation safety
- Impact of 806 citations

#### Adjusted Counts: FY 2003-FY 2012







### Stakeholder Forum

- Prior strategy:
  - Engage stakeholders at national and local meetings
  - Good for awareness and buy-in, less good for continuity and issue development
- Current strategy:
  - Continue national and local engagement
  - Create a standing CfQ stakeholder forum:
    - Regular and predictable meetings
    - Selected topics
    - Participant continuity