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November 10, 2005

Division of Dockets Management
U.S. Food and Drug Administration
5630 Fishers Lane, Room 1061
HFA-305
Rockville, Maryland 20852

**RE: "Guidance for Industry and FDA Staff, Menstrual Tampons and Pads:
Information for Premarket Notification Submissions (510(k)s), July 27, 2005"**

To the Docket:

With regard to the guidance document cited above, I am writing on behalf of the Feminine Hygiene Task Force comprised of members of INDA, Association of the Nonwoven Fabrics Industry. Nonwovens are a primary component used to manufacture menstrual tampons and pads, and members of INDA's Feminine Hygiene Task Force produce the vast majority of these products offered for sale in the United States today.

We have reviewed the guidance, and are writing to bring several issues to FDA's attention. Specifically, we note the following:

Page 8 – Fragrances and deodorants usually consist of a large number of components, and previous practice in our industry has been to specify a particular fragrance in the submission and submit toxicology/biocompatibility data to demonstrate the safety of the particular fragrance. Members of INDA's Feminine Hygiene Task Force feel this approach still adequately addresses the safety of tampon fragrance formulations and would like to retain the option of continuing this practice.

Page 9 (Table 3) – Under the section on vaginal injury and vaginal infection (labeling), we note that current tampon labeling requirements do not speak to vaginal infection or injury. Preclinical and clinical studies are conducted to address these issues. Other than natural sea sponge tampons, which were removed from the market several years ago by FDA action, we are not aware of definitive evidence that tampons are associated with increased risk of bacterial infection. Can FDA provide citations to the medical literature that vaginal injury and vaginal infections are "identified risks" associated with tampon use? Alternatively, we recommend making these two "identified risk" categories optional in the Guidance Document, depending on the design parameters of the 510(k) tampon.

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Division of Dockets Management

November 10, 2005

Page 2

Page 10 – With regard to residues of TCDD/TCDF, pesticides and herbicides, we recommend that the following language be incorporated into FDA’s guidance document: *“FDA recommends that tampons be free from detectable 2,3,7,8 - tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)/2,3,7,8 – tetrachlorodibenzofuran (TCDF) and free from pesticide and herbicide residues at levels known to be hazardous to human health.”*

Page 10 – Where a new submission utilizes a similar design and technology to the predicate device, there is already substantial evidence from the earlier cleared submission to show that the product is acceptable with regard to product integrity concerns. Substantiation of “tampon integrity,” “fiber shedding,” and “string strength” should only be addressed if the design and/or materials of the 510(k) tampon are substantially different from the predicate tampon(s) or other legally marketed tampon(s). We suggest additional language following the last bullet point on Page 10, therefore, *“only if the design and or materials of the 510(k) tampon differ substantially from those of the predicate tampon(s) or other legally marketed tampon(s).”*

Page 10 – FDA recommends delineating performance characteristics for “fiber shedding” and “tampon integrity.” How are these different and – particularly in the case of fiber shedding – what is the relevance to tampon safety and effectiveness?

Page 10 – The Clinical Studies section recommends evaluating “residual fiber retention” in clinical studies. While this might be a valid observation in a clinical study involving vaginal examination, including it as a clinical end point could add significantly to the cost of such studies and be of little value in determining safety or effectiveness of the tampon. We ask, therefore, that such evaluations not be required.

Page 11 – Suggestions for preclinical microbiology should utilize the same philosophy as used in the preclinical toxicology, i.e. *“...if identical materials are used in a predicate device with the same type and duration of user contact, you may identify the predicate device in lieu of providing [clinical] results in your submission.”*

Page 11 – There is adequate information in the cited FDA guidance to make exposure determinations. The parenthetical reference to repeat use devices and “30 days or more” in contact with skin/mucosal membrane surface has potential to unnecessarily limit the flexibility of the manufacturer to select appropriate duration and level of contact for biocompatibility tests.

Page 14 – The Tampon Labeling section includes a recommendation to avoid overnight wear, in contradiction of the guidance in FDA's 1993 letter to tampon manufacturers. We suggest, therefore, adding the language, *“...if the user intends to sleep for more than 8 hours.”*

Overall, we also note that Health Canada issued a similar guidance document earlier this year (copy attached). Considering that tampons manufactured in the United States are sometimes sold in Canada and vice versa, we urge FDA to consider revising this guidance so that it is more in

Division of Dockets Management
November 10, 2005
Page 3

line with the Health Canada document. This would promote harmonization between U.S. and Canadian regulatory requirements, an oft-stated goal of FDA.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this guidance document. Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or need any additional information. Members of INDA's Feminine Hygiene Task Force also welcome the opportunity to discuss any of the issues raised in this during a meeting with the appropriate FDA personnel.

Sincerely,



Peter G. Mayberry
Director of Government Affairs

Attachment: as above

cc/w/attachment: Colin M. Pollard
Mridulika Virmani, PhD.



Therapeutic Products Directorate
Medical Devices Bureau
Room 1605, Statistics Canada Main Building
Tunney's Pasture, A.L. 0301H1 NOV 14 09:05
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

June 12, 2004

To: All Stakeholders

RE: Guidance for the Labelling of Medical Devices under Section 21 to 23 of the *Medical Devices Regulations*, Appendices for Labelling: Soft Contact Lenses and Menstrual Tampons

Please find attached the finalized *Guidance for the Labelling of Medical Devices under Section 21 to 23 of the Medical Devices Regulations*.

The *Medical Devices Regulations* set out the requirements governing the sale, importation and advertisement of medical devices. The goal of the Regulations is to ensure that medical devices distributed in Canada are safe, effective, and meet quality standards.

This guidance document sets out the Therapeutic Product Directorate's guidance for industry on the subject. It is being provided now to assist manufacturers in understanding and complying with the regulatory requirements for labelling a medical device other than an *in vitro* diagnostic device. This will help ensure that the label provides the user with the information required to choose the device which meets his/her needs and to use it safely and effectively.

The appendices to this document serve as additional labelling guidance for soft contact lenses and menstrual tampons. The document has been revised with the major changes being:

- the Appendices on medical gloves and contraceptive devices have been removed as Policies exist which handle these products;
- an "Ultra absorbency" category has been added to Appendix 2 on menstrual tampons.

This guidance document is available on the Therapeutic Products Directorate website at:
http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpfb-dgpsa/tpd-dpt/labl_dv10_e.html

For more information on how to label devices please contact:

Device Licensing Services Division

phone: (613) 954-0285

fax: (613) 957-6345

email: licensing_services@hc-sc.gc.ca

Yours sincerely,

Original Signed By:

Robert G. Peterson, MD, PhD, MPH

Director General

Attachments



GUIDANCE FOR INDUSTRY

Guidance for the Labelling of Medical Devices under
Sections 21 to 23 of the *Medical Devices Regulations*,
Appendices for Labelling: Soft Contact Lenses and Menstrual
Tampons

Published by authority of the
Minister of Health

Date Adopted	2004/06/12
Effective Date	2004/09/12

**Health Products and Food Branch
Guidance Document**

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Également disponible en français sous le titre :

Directive concernant l'étiquetage des instruments médicaux conformément aux articles 21 à 23 du Règlement sur les instruments médicaux, Annexes relatives à l'étiquetage: lentilles cornéennes souples, tampons hygiéniques, moyens anticonceptionnels et gants médicaux

FOREWORD

Guidance documents are meant to provide assistance to industry and health care professionals on how to comply with the policies and governing statutes and regulations. They also serve to provide review and compliance guidance to staff, thereby ensuring that mandates are implemented in a fair, consistent and effective manner.

Guidance documents are administrative instruments not having force of law and, as such, allow for flexibility in approach. Alternate approaches to the principles and practices described in this document *may be* acceptable provided they are supported by adequate scientific justification. Alternate approaches should be discussed in advance with the relevant program area to avoid the possible finding that applicable statutory or regulatory requirements have not been met.

As a corollary to the above, it is equally important to note that Health Canada reserves the right to request information or material, or define conditions not specifically described in this guidance, in order to allow the Department to adequately assess the safety, efficacy or quality of a therapeutic product. Health Canada is committed to ensuring that such requests are justifiable and that decisions are clearly documented.

This document should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notice and the relevant sections of other applicable guidances.

Purpose

This guidance document is intended to assist manufacturers in understanding and complying with the regulatory requirements for labelling a medical device under the new *Medical Devices Regulations* (Regulations).

Background

Sections 21 to 23 of the new *Medical Devices Regulations* specify how medical devices shall be labelled in Canada. In response to requests by manufacturers this document has been prepared to explain the labelling requirements within the intent of the Regulations.

In addition to this guidance document, the Appendices serve as labelling guidance for soft contact lenses and menstrual tampons.

All published Policy and Guidance Documents can be found on the Therapeutic Products Directorate (TPD) website:

http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpfb-dgpsa/tpd-dpt/devices_guidance_e.html.

Scope

The labelling requirements apply to all medical devices offered for sale in Canada or imported for sale or use in Canada. These labelling requirements do not apply to custom-made, special access devices, nor investigational testing devices. Specific labelling requirements for these types of licence applications are described in the guidance documents entitled *How to Apply for Authorization to Obtain Custom-Made or Special Access Devices*, and *Preparation for an Application for Investigational Testing- Medical Devices*.

Guidance on labelling for *in vitro* diagnostic devices can be found in a separate document entitled *Guidance for the Labelling of In Vitro Diagnostic Devices*.

Definitions

The following definitions were created to guide and explain technical terms specific to this guidance document:

ADVERSE EFFECT is an undesirable effect, usually seen in clinical studies, and has associated frequency data. (*Réaction indésirable*)

CAUTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS are pieces of information which alert the user to exercise special care necessary for the safe and effective use of the device. (*Mises en garde et avertissements*)

CONTRAINDICATIONS describe situations where the device should not be used because the risk of use clearly outweighs any foreseeable benefits. (*Contre-indications*)

CONTROL NUMBER means any distinctive symbols, such as a distinctive combination of letters or numbers, or both, from which the history of the manufacturing, packaging, labelling, and distribution of a unit, lot, or batch of finished devices can be determined (*Medical Devices Regulations*). (*Numéro de contrôle*)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE for a medical device means full information as to the procedures

recommended for achieving the optimum performance of the device, and includes CAUTIONS, WARNINGS, CONTRAINDICATIONS, and possible ADVERSE EFFECTS (*Medical Devices Regulations*). (*Mode d'emploi*)

INDICATIONS FOR USE is a general description of the disease(s) or condition(s) the device will diagnose, treat, prevent or mitigate, including where applicable a description of the patient population for which the device is intended. The indications include all the labelled uses of the device, for example the condition(s) or disease(s) to be prevented, mitigated, treated or diagnosed, part of the body or type of tissue applied to or interacted with, frequency of use, physiological purpose and patient population. The indications for use are generally labelled as such, but may also be inferred from other parts of the labelling, including the DIRECTIONS FOR USE, PRECAUTIONS, WARNINGS and bibliography sections. (*Indications d'emploi*).

LABEL includes any legend, word or mark attached to, included in, belonging to or accompanying any food, drug, cosmetic, device or package (*Food and Drugs Act*). (*Étiquette*)

IDENTIFIER means a unique series of letters or numbers or any combination of these or a barcode that is assigned by the manufacturer and that identifies it and distinguishes it from similar devices (*Medical Devices Regulations*). (*Identificateur*)

NAME OF THE DEVICE in respect of a medical device, includes any information necessary for the user to identify the device and to distinguish it from similar devices (*Medical Devices Regulations*). (*Nom de l'instrument*)

PACKAGE includes any thing in which any food, drug, cosmetic or device is wholly or partly contained, placed or packed (*Food and Drugs Act*). (*Emballage*)

SELL includes offer for sale, expose for sale, have in possession for sale and distribute, whether or not the distribution is made for consideration (*Food and Drugs Act*). (*Vendre*)

WARNING describes serious adverse reactions and potential safety hazards that can occur in the proper use, or misuse, of a device, along with the consequent limitations in use and mitigating steps to take if they occur. (*Avertissement*)

1.0 Interpretation of the Regulations

All medical devices must have a LABEL which provides the information specified in Section 21(1), (a) to (j) of the Regulations. The definition of LABEL as defined in the *Food and Drugs Act* allows flexibility in that the information need not be affixed to the device but may be provided with the device as, for example, PACKAGE inserts, brochures or leaflets.

1.1 Section 21 of the *Medical Devices Regulations* - General Labelling Requirements

Section 21(1)(a) - The name of the device

Each device including a system, medical device group, medical device family, or medical device group family must have a name. The device licence is issued to the name on the LABEL which may describe one device, an administrative grouping of devices sold for convenience under a single name or a grouping of devices that carry the same generic name specifying the intended use of devices. This name permits the user to identify it and distinguish it from other devices or device types.

For example: Acme Monofil Nylon Suture
J. Doe Double Lumen Haemodialysis Catheter
Mary Doe Intraocular Lenses, or
T-Pack Procedure Kit (procedural packs)

Section 21(1)(b) - The name and address of the manufacturer

In the Regulations, “manufacturer” means a person who SELLS the medical device under their name, or under a trade mark, design, trade name or other name or mark owned or controlled by the person, and who is responsible for designing, manufacturing, assembling, processing, labelling, packaging, refurbishing or modifying the device, or for assigning to it a purpose, whether those tasks are performed by that person or on their behalf. The licence is issued to the manufacturer named on the LABEL.

The Regulations do not require nor prevent the name and address of any other person such as the importer or the distributor to be on the LABEL also. If more than one name appears on the LABEL, the relationship of each name to the device must be made clear.

There may be private labelling agreements between the fabricator and the distributor or importer where the distributor or importer name and product name appear on the LABEL. In this case, the name and address on the LABEL, by definition, becomes the manufacturer. The device licence is issued to the manufacturer named on the LABEL. Further, the named manufacturer is required to satisfy the safety and effectiveness requirements applicable to the “manufacturer.” It is not acceptable for the solely named manufacturer on the LABEL to be preceded by words such as “imported by”, “distributed by”.

The name and address should be in sufficient detail to serve as a postal address.

Section 21(1)(c) - The identifier of the device, including the identifier of any medical device that is part of a system, medical device group, medical device family or medical device group family

The IDENTIFIER is a unique number assigned to the device by the manufacturer, which along with the NAME OF THE DEVICE, will permit a device to be distinguished from all other devices. It may be a catalogue number, model number, or a barcode and will permit, in combination with the name, a certain level of control and traceability in the market place.

For example: Acme Monofil Nylon Suture Catalogue # 23114
Acme Monofil Nylon Suture Catalogue # 23115

Section 21(1)(d) - Control number in the case of a Class III or Class IV device

The CONTROL NUMBER means any distinctive symbols, such as a distinctive combination of letters or numbers, or both, from which the history of the manufacturing, packaging, labelling or distribution of a unit, lot or batch of finished devices can be determined. Rather than define both lot number and serial number as was done in the old Regulations, the Directorate has chosen to adopt CONTROL NUMBER, a term which is broad in scope, and encompasses both lot and serial numbers. The CONTROL NUMBER allows the device to be traced from manufacture to the end user, including an individual in whom the device may have been implanted. Along with the NAME OF THE DEVICE and the IDENTIFIER, it provides the highest degree of traceability.

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This is a requirement for Class III and Class IV devices only. Although not mandatory for Class I and Class II devices, the CONTROL NUMBER enhances postmarket traceability.

Section 21(1)(e) - If the contents are not readily apparent, an indication of what the package contains, expressed in terms appropriate to the device, such as the size, net weight, length, volume or number of units

The intent of this requirement is to provide specific information describing the package contents to the user and to enable the user to make an informed choice when comparing similar devices. The information will also allow the user to pick a size suitable for his purposes. Units should be expressed in metric or SI units (International System of Units).

For example, the LABEL for a surgical procedure pack should describe its contents giving a full list of the device and non-device components. The user is then informed of the suitability and completeness of the pack for the procedure to be performed. In the case of devices containing natural rubber latex, this material should be identified.

Section 21(1)(f) - The word "Sterile" if the manufacturer intends the device to be sold in a sterile condition

If the device is sterilized by the manufacturer and the manufacturer means it to be sold in a sterile condition, the word "Sterile" must appear on the LABEL.

The absence of the word "sterile" indicates that the device is not meant to be made available to the user in a sterile condition.

Section 21(1)(g) - The expiry date of the device, if the device has one, to be

determined by the manufacturer based on the component of the device that has the shortest projected useful life

The life of the least stable component determines the expiration date. The expiration date must be based on the results of studies which demonstrate that the device will perform as intended and will meet its specifications until that date. The date should be expressed in the internationally accepted format (ISO 8601:1988 Data Elements and Interchange Formats-Information Exchange-Representation of Dates and Times): year (in four digits), month (in two digits), and day (in two digits). The separator for the three portions of the date should be a hyphen (-).

Section 21(1)(h) - Unless self-evident to the intended user, the medical conditions, purposes and uses for which the device is manufactured, sold or represented, including the performance specifications of the device if those specifications are necessary for proper use

This section requires the manufacturer to state succinctly what the device is intended to do and on which population subgroup the device is intended to be used, for example, "For use in adults over 18 years of age." The purposes and uses refer to the function of the device as well as the objective intent of the manufacturer. This intent may be communicated by the labelling claims, by advertising, written or oral statements made by the manufacturer or representatives.

There are some devices for which the INDICATIONS FOR USE are commonly understood, and such labelling may not be necessary. For example, it may not be necessary to state that use of an ordinary toothbrush will help prevent tooth decay. There are certain surgical instruments whose uses are obvious to the intended user, such as a stainless steel scalpel. Other examples are non-medicated adhesive bandages or tongue depressors.

The detail and level of the language used should be appropriate to the educational level or expertise of the intended user.

The purposes and uses must be supported by valid scientific evidence that the device, as labelled, will provide clinically significant results. In the case of Class III and Class IV devices, the manufacturer may wish to include a summary of pre-clinical or investigational testing results with appropriate references.

Section 21(1)(i) - The directions for use, unless directions for use are not required for the device to be used safely and effectively

Refer to the **Definitions** section for DIRECTIONS FOR USE. This is the information supplied to the lay person and/or the health care professional enabling these persons to use the device without causing unnecessary harm to themselves or another person and to achieve the desired result. The DIRECTIONS FOR USE should be written at a level commensurate with the training of the expected users.

For some more complex, active or powered devices, the DIRECTIONS FOR USE may require a special Surgeon's Instruction Manual, Operator's Manual, and a User's Manual.

If the device is an implant listed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations, the manufacturer is

required to include two implant registration cards, as detailed in Sections 66 and 67. A signed Patient Consent Form with patient information should also be included.

Refer to the **Definitions** section for additional information on the following terms:

Adverse Effects

This section should list the ADVERSE EFFECTS that have been reported in association with the use of the device. A description and the frequency of the most serious ADVERSE EFFECTS should also be provided.

Contraindications

CONTRAINDICATIONS are conditions, especially any condition of disease, which render some particular line of treatment improper or undesirable. This section should describe situations in which the device should not be used because of risk which outweighs any potential therapeutic benefit. Examples might be "Contraindicated for use in pregnancy", or "Not to be used in a patient who has an implanted Cardiac Pacemaker/Defibrillator."

Warnings and Cautions

To warn is to give notice beforehand, especially of danger. WARNINGS describe serious adverse and potential safety hazards that can occur in the proper use, or misuse, of a device, along with consequent limitations in use and mitigating steps to take if they occur.

For example:

- CAUTION:** The operation of this implantable cardioverter/defibrillator may be affected by the electromagnetic fields produced by anti-theft systems and metal detectors.
- CAUTION:** The risk of meningitis may increase in cochlear implant recipients.

If animal or potentially infectious material is used during the manufacturing process, the LABEL should state: "Warning, this product contains material of human (or animal) origin which may have the potential to cause disease." The instructions should include Disposal Instructions, such as "Material of human (or animal) origin, incinerate or sterilize before disposal."

It is suggested that in a case where a condition or circumstance may result in death or serious injury a succinctly worded WARNING enclosed within a distinctive visual box contained within the labelling should be provided.

CAUTIONS: This term is sometimes referred to as "PRECAUTIONS". CAUTIONS should be written to get the user's attention, to inform of the seriousness of the hazard, and to recommend steps to avoid the hazard.

For example, exposure to the radiofrequency (RF) signals from a cellular telephone may cause malfunction of a recording device or a cardiac pacemaker. The CAUTIONS should advise the telephone user of a safe distance outside which the device and telephone may be used.

Section 21(1)(j) - Describe any special storage conditions applicable to the device

Some devices may deteriorate rapidly under certain environmental conditions e.g. temperature, humidity, light, and may need to be stored in a specified manner to prevent this deterioration. The user must be provided with this information in order to decide if such storage conditions are accessible or within their means. Storage temperatures should be provided in degrees Celsius.

Section 21(2) - The information required pursuant to section 21(1) of the Regulations shall be expressed in a legible, permanent and prominent manner, in terms that are easily understood by the intended user

All of the labelling items described in the sections above are required to be presented in a conspicuous and clear fashion on the LABEL. The LABEL information must be presented in a format most likely to be understood by the expected user.

1.2 Section 22 of the *Medical Devices Regulations* - Outer Package Labelling for Sale to the General Public

Section 22(1)(a), (b) - Labelling for devices intended to be sold to the general public
LABEL information must be set out on the outside of the package. The information must be visible to enable the intended user to make an informed choice in purchasing a device, and to permit the postmarket identification of a device during a product recall.

Please refer to Appendices 1 and 2 for specific guidance on the labelling of soft contact lenses, menstrual tampons, contraceptive devices, and medical gloves.

Section 22(2) - Labelling for devices too small to display all the required information
This section recognizes that under some circumstances, the PACKAGE that contains the device may be too small to allow the DIRECTIONS FOR USE to be displayed. The DIRECTIONS FOR USE may then accompany the product as a PACKAGE insert. In these circumstances, information on the outside of the PACKAGE should refer the user to this further labelling.

1.3 Section 23 of the *Medical Devices Regulations* - Language Labelling Requirements

Section 23(1), (2), (3) - Official Language Requirements
Devices sold to the general public

In respect of a medical device that is sold to the general public, the information required by paragraphs 21(1) (a) and (e) to (j) shall, as a minimum, be in both English and French. In such cases, the DIRECTIONS FOR USE must be supplied in both official languages at the time of purchase.

All other devices

Devices sold in Canada must be labelled in either English or French. Any other additional languages are also permitted. It should be noted that the DIRECTIONS FOR USE must be readily available in the other official language at the request of the purchaser.

2.0 Bibliography

1. *Food and Drugs Act*, R.S. c. F-27, s.1.
2. *Medical Devices Regulations*, Chapter 871

Appendix 1 - Labelling for Soft Contact Lenses

- 1.0** The outer LABEL of the package to display the correction factor of the contact lens.
- 2.0** The outer LABEL, or the package insert, to contain information indicating:
- (i) at least two lens care systems that are recommended by the manufacturer for the contact lens,
 - (ii) a warning statement contraindicating the use of non-compatible lens care products, if applicable,
 - (iii) a statement that the safety and effectiveness of contact lenses depends on proper use,
 - (iv) that an eye care professional should be consulted regarding proper use,
 - (v) the recommended period of continuous wear, expressed in hours or, in the case of a prolonged wear lens, in days,
 - (vi) the minimum period the contact lens should be left out of the eye before re-insertion,
 - (vii) the recommended number of times, if any, that the contact lens can be cleaned,
 - (viii) that adequate follow-up by an eye care professional is essential for the safe use of the contact lens,
 - (ix) that infection, with possible permanent damage to vision, could result from the failure to strictly follow recommended DIRECTIONS FOR USE and lens care procedures,
 - (x) that an eye care professional should be consulted regarding the use of the contact lens in certain atmospheric or environmental conditions that can cause irritation to the eye,
 - (xi) that in the event of an adverse reaction to the wearing of the contact lens, including discomfort to the eye, red eye and blurred vision, the user should immediately remove the contact lens and consult an eye care professional before resuming use,
 - (xii) where the contact lens is a cosmetically tinted contact lens, a warning statement that the tinted contact lens can reduce visibility in low light conditions,
 - (xiii) where the contact lens is a prolonged wear lens, a warning statement that users of extended-wear lenses have a higher risk of infection and permanent damage to their vision, and
 - (xiv) where the soft contact lens is not a prolonged wear lens, a warning statement that the wearing of the contact lens while sleeping increases the risk of infection and permanent damage to vision.
- 3.0** Where the above information is displayed in a package insert, the following statement is to appear on the outer LABEL. "Attention: Read and save the enclosed information. Mise en garde: Veuillez lire et conserver les renseignements ci-joints."

In the context of the above discussion:

"Contact lens" means a prosthetic device that covers the cornea, and may cover a portion of the limbus or the sclera, for the purpose of correcting refractive errors of the eye.

"Eye care professional" means an optometrist, optician, physician or ophthalmologist.

"Lens care procedures" means procedures recommended by the manufacturer of a soft contact lens

for storing the contact lens or for cleaning, rinsing, neutralizing or disinfecting the contact lens or the container in which it is stored.

“Lens care product” means a product recommended by the manufacturer of a contact lens for storing the contact lens or for cleaning, rinsing, neutralizing or disinfecting the contact lens or the container in which it is stored.

“Lens care system” means a group of lens care products that are intended to be used together to perform all lens care procedures appropriate for a specific type of contact lens.

“Prolonged wear lens” means a soft contact lens that is designed to be worn, without removal, for 24 hours or longer.

“Soft contact lens” means a contact lens that is manufactured from a flexible polymer material.

Appendix 2 - Labelling for Menstrual Tampons

- 1.0 An absorbency identification to appear on the display panel which is the part of the package that is displayed or visible under normal conditions of sale or advertisement to the consumer. This absorbency identification is found in column II of the following table, and it represents the range of absorbency of the menstrual tampon as set out in column I of the table. The absorbency of a menstrual tampon must be measured by an accepted test method.
- 2.0 Anywhere on the outer LABEL, the statement "ATTENTION: Tampons are associated with Toxic Shock Syndrome (TSS). TSS is a rare but serious disease that may cause death. MISE EN GARDE: Les tampons hygiéniques sont associés au syndrome de choc toxique (SCT). Le SCT se manifeste rarement, mais il n'en constitue pas moins une maladie grave qui peut être mortelle."
- 3.0 Information provided on the LABEL or in a package insert, to:
- (i) Explain to the user the warning symptoms and risks of Toxic Shock Syndrome associated with the use of menstrual tampons,
 - (ii) advise the user on the duration of use and proper hygiene during use,
 - (iii) advise the user to use menstrual tampons with the minimum absorbency needed to control menstrual flow in order to reduce the risk of contracting Toxic Shock Syndrome,
 - (iv) explain to the user the various ranges of absorbency, described in the following table and the corresponding absorbency identifications, of menstrual tampons sold, in Canada, by that manufacturer,
 - (v) describe to the user how to compare the ranges of absorbency and the corresponding absorbency identifications to select the tampon with the minimum absorbency needed to control menstrual flow in order to reduce the risk of contracting Toxic Shock Syndrome,
 - (vi) advise the user to seek medical attention before using menstrual tampons again if Toxic Shock Syndrome warning symptoms have occurred in the past, or if the user has any questions about Toxic Shock Syndrome, or tampon use,
 - (vii) describe the material composition of the tampon - list the materials of manufacture, including additives, deodorants, wetting agents, and preservatives, and
 - (viii) state that the tampon is bleached using an elemental chlorine-free method.
- 4.0 If the above information is provided in a package insert, the following statement is to appear on the outer LABEL, "Attention: Read and save the enclosed information. Mise en garde: Veuillez lire et conserver les renseignements ci-joints."

	Column I	Column II
Item	Range of Absorbency (grams)	Absorbency Identification
1.	Less than or equal to 6	Light Absorbency
2.	Greater than 6 less than 9	Regular Absorbency
3.	Greater than 9 less than 12	Super Absorbency
4.	Greater than 12 less than 15	Super Plus Absorbency
5.	Greater than 15 up to 18	Ultra Absorbency