

# **OPENFDA MEDICAL DEVICE ADVERSE EVENT ANALYSIS**

Analysis of FDA Medical Device Adverse Event  
Reports

# Table of Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>1. Executive Summary</b>                                    | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>2. Methodology</b>  | <b>2</b>  |
| 2.1. Data Source . . . . .                                     | 2         |
| 2.2. Data Standardization and Fuzzy Matching . . . . .         | 2         |
| 2.3. Problem Classification and Data Quality Filters . . . . . | 2         |
| 2.4. 80% Concentration Analysis . . . . .                      | 3         |
| 2.5. Statistical Analysis of Temporal Trends . . . . .         | 3         |
| <b>3. Temporal Trend Analysis</b>                              | <b>4</b>  |
| 3.1. Overall Reporting Trends . . . . .                        | 4         |
| 3.2. Statistical Trend Analysis . . . . .                      | 5         |
| 3.3. Cumulative Reports Over Time . . . . .                    | 6         |
| <b>4. Product Problem Analysis</b>                             | <b>7</b>  |
| 4.1. Product Problems Analysis . . . . .                       | 7         |
| <b>5. Patient Problem Analysis</b>                             | <b>9</b>  |
| 5.1. Patient Problems Analysis . . . . .                       | 9         |
| <b>6. Manufacturer Analysis</b>                                | <b>11</b> |
| 6.1. Top Manufacturers . . . . .                               | 11        |
| <b>7. Device Brand Analysis</b>                                | <b>12</b> |
| 7.1. Top Device Brands . . . . .                               | 12        |
| 7.2. Brand Temporal Trends . . . . .                           | 14        |
| <b>8. Technical Appendix</b>                                   | <b>14</b> |
| 8.1. Data Source . . . . .                                     | 14        |
| 8.2. Analysis Tools . . . . .                                  | 14        |
| 8.3. Exclusion Criteria . . . . .                              | 15        |
| 8.4. Report Metadata . . . . .                                 | 15        |

# 1. Executive Summary

This report analyzes **147** FDA medical device adverse event reports submitted between **July 09, 1998** and **October 24, 2025** (a period of **327.5** months). The dataset includes **19** unique manufacturers and **41** unique device brands. The average reporting rate was **1.5** reports per month, with peak reporting of **5** reports in **January 2025**.

Table 1: Summary statistics of FDA MAUDE reports

| Metric                  | Value                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Total Reports           | 147                               |
| Date Range              | July 09, 1998 to October 24, 2025 |
| Reporting Duration      | 9969 days (327.5 months)          |
| Unique Manufacturers    | 19                                |
| Unique Device Brands    | 41                                |
| Average Monthly Reports | 1.5 reports/month                 |
| Maximum Monthly Reports | 5 reports in January 2025         |

# 2. Methodology

## 2.1. Data Source

The search of the FDA Manufacturer and User Facility Device Experience (MAUDE) database was conducted using the openFDA Device Event API. Retrieved JSON-formatted data were downloaded directly from the API and subsequently processed and cleaned for analysis.

## 2.2. Data Standardization and Fuzzy Matching

The analysis employs fuzzy matching algorithms to standardize manufacturer and brand names, addressing inconsistencies in naming conventions across reports. FDA MAUDE reports often contain variations in manufacturer and brand name spelling, capitalization, and formatting (e.g., “MEDTRONIC INC”, “Medtronic Inc.”, “MEDTRONIC”).

**Fuzzy String Matching Approach:** Textually similar names are identified and grouped using the Levenshtein distance algorithm, which calculates the minimum number of single-character edits needed to transform one string into another. This standardization process uses the **RapidFuzz** library with partial ratio matching.

**Matching Thresholds:** Manufacturer names with  $\geq 65\%$  similarity and brand names with  $\geq 75\%$  similarity are consolidated under a canonical representation (typically the shortest variant). This reduces artificial fragmentation in the data and provides more accurate reporting volume estimates per manufacturer and brand.

## 2.3. Problem Classification and Data Quality Filters

Patient and product problems are extracted and categorized, excluding non-informative categories to focus on meaningful data patterns.

### Key Considerations:

- Individual reports may list multiple product problems per incident
- Individual reports may list multiple patient problems per incident
- Total problem occurrences can exceed the total number of reports
- Each problem occurrence is counted separately to identify the most frequent failure modes and issues

Non-informative categories are excluded from both patient and product problem analyses. For the complete list of excluded categories, see [Section 8.3](#) in the Technical Appendix.

## 2.4. 80% Concentration Analysis

This analysis employs a concentration-based approach to identify the critical few problems, manufacturers, and brands that account for the majority of occurrences. Rather than arbitrarily selecting a fixed number (e.g., “top 10”), we dynamically identify categories that collectively represent approximately 80% of all reported occurrences.

**Implementation:** For each category (problems, manufacturers, brands), items are ranked by frequency and cumulative percentages calculated. Items are included in the main analysis if the previous item’s cumulative percentage was below 80%. This ensures complete categories are included—no category is split between the main analysis and “Other”.

**Key Features:** The exact percentage may exceed 80% to maintain category integrity. All categories meeting the threshold are listed, not just a predetermined number. The “Other” category provides perspective on the long-tail distribution of remaining items.

## 2.5. Statistical Analysis of Temporal Trends

**Variability Metrics:** Standard Deviation (SD) measures the typical spread of monthly reports around the average. Coefficient of Variation (CV) expresses SD as a percentage of the mean ( $CV = SD/Mean \times 100$ ), enabling relative comparison.  $CV < 15\%$  indicates low variability, 15-30% moderate, and  $>30\%$  high variability in reporting patterns.

**Outlier Detection:** Z-scores measure how many standard deviations each month’s report count deviates from the mean. Months with z-scores  $\geq |2|$  are flagged as statistically significant outliers ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating unusually high (peaks) or low (valleys) reporting activity beyond approximately 95% of normal distribution.

### 3. Temporal Trend Analysis

#### 3.1. Overall Reporting Trends

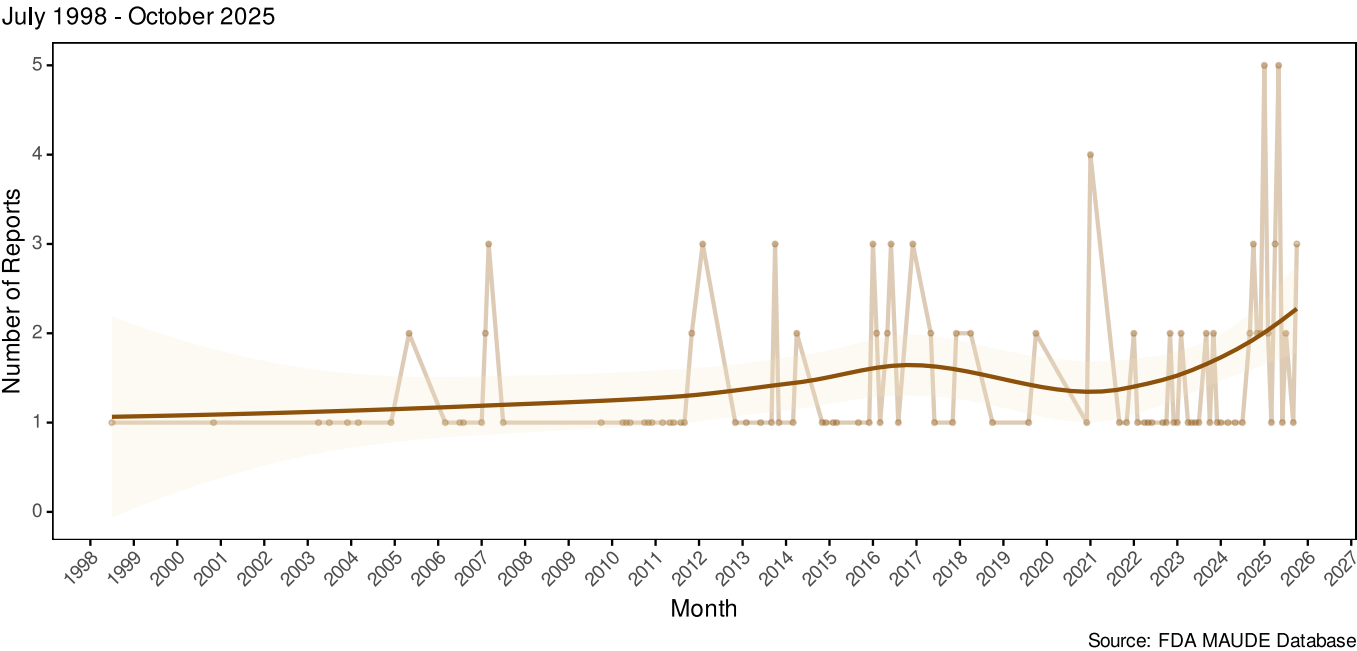


Figure 1: Monthly trend of FDA MAUDE reports

## 3.2. Statistical Trend Analysis

**Reporting Variability:** The average monthly reporting rate is **1.5** reports (SD = **0.9**, CV = **57.6%**).

**Statistically Significant Peaks** ( $\geq 2$  SD above mean,  $p < 0.05$ ):

3 month(s) identified:

- **January 2025:** 5 reports ( $z=4.05$ , +233.3%)
- **May 2025:** 5 reports ( $z=4.05$ , +233.3%)
- **January 2021:** 4 reports ( $z=2.89$ , +166.7%)

**Statistically Significant Valleys** ( $\geq 2$  SD below mean,  $p < 0.05$ ):

No statistically significant valleys detected at 95% confidence level.

3.3. Cumulative Reports Over Time

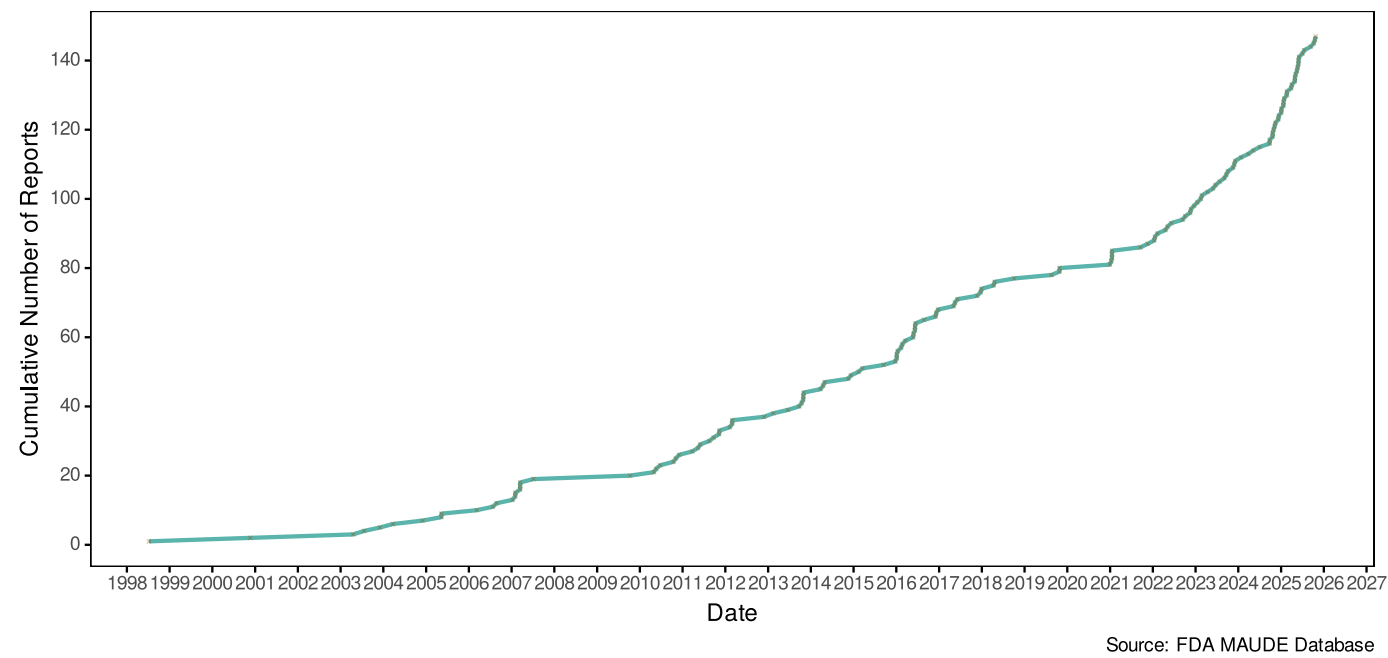
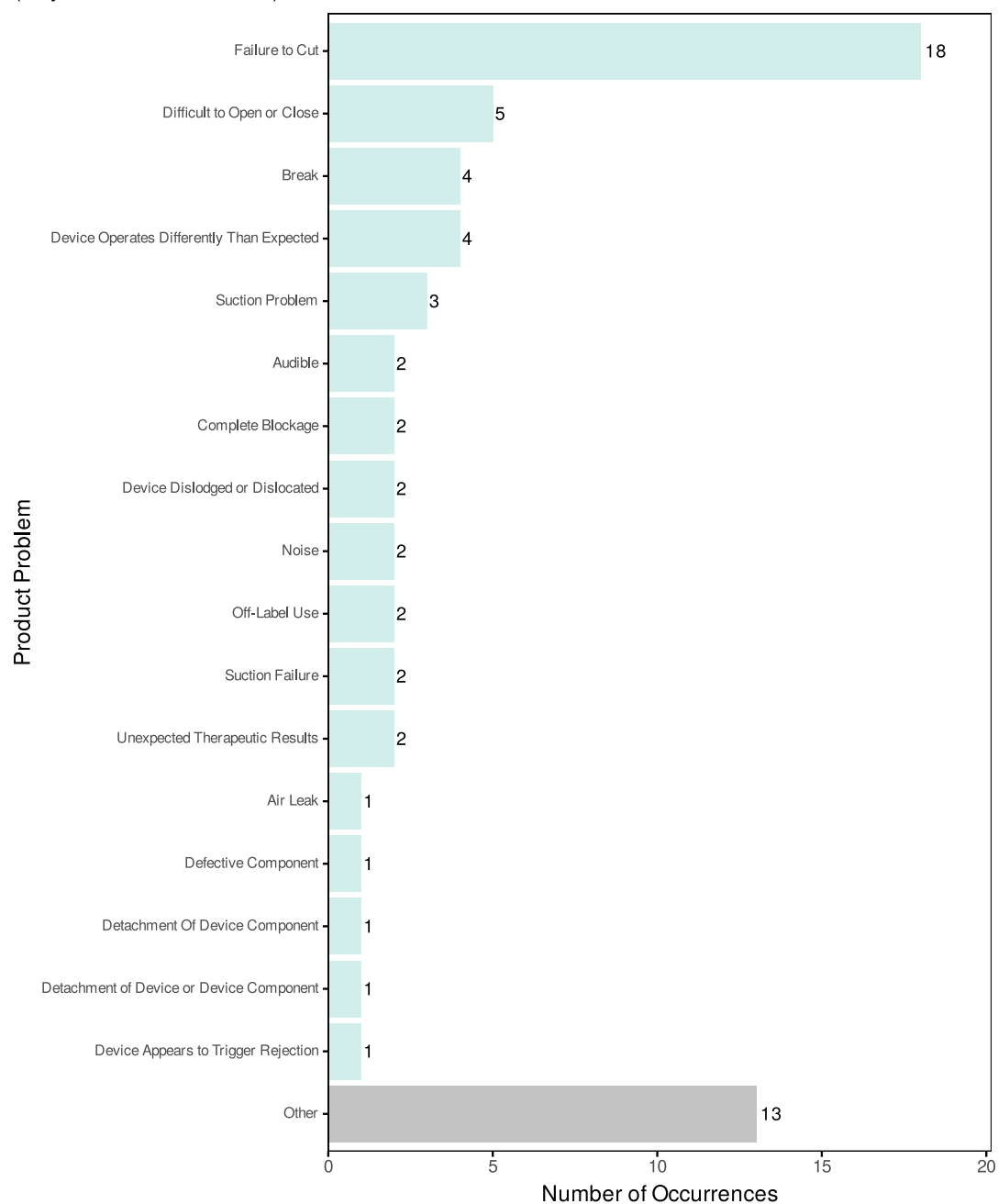


Figure 2: Cumulative FDA MAUDE reports over time

## 4. Product Problem Analysis

### 4.1. Product Problems Analysis

(July 1998 - October 2025)



Source: FDA MAUDE Database | Note: Reports may contain multiple problems

Figure 3: Product problems representing approximately 80% of problem occurrences (80.3%), plus 'Other' category



A total of **17** product problem type(s) account for **80.3%** of all reported problem occurrences (**53** occurrences).

The remaining **13** problem occurrences (**19.7%**) are categorized as “Other”.

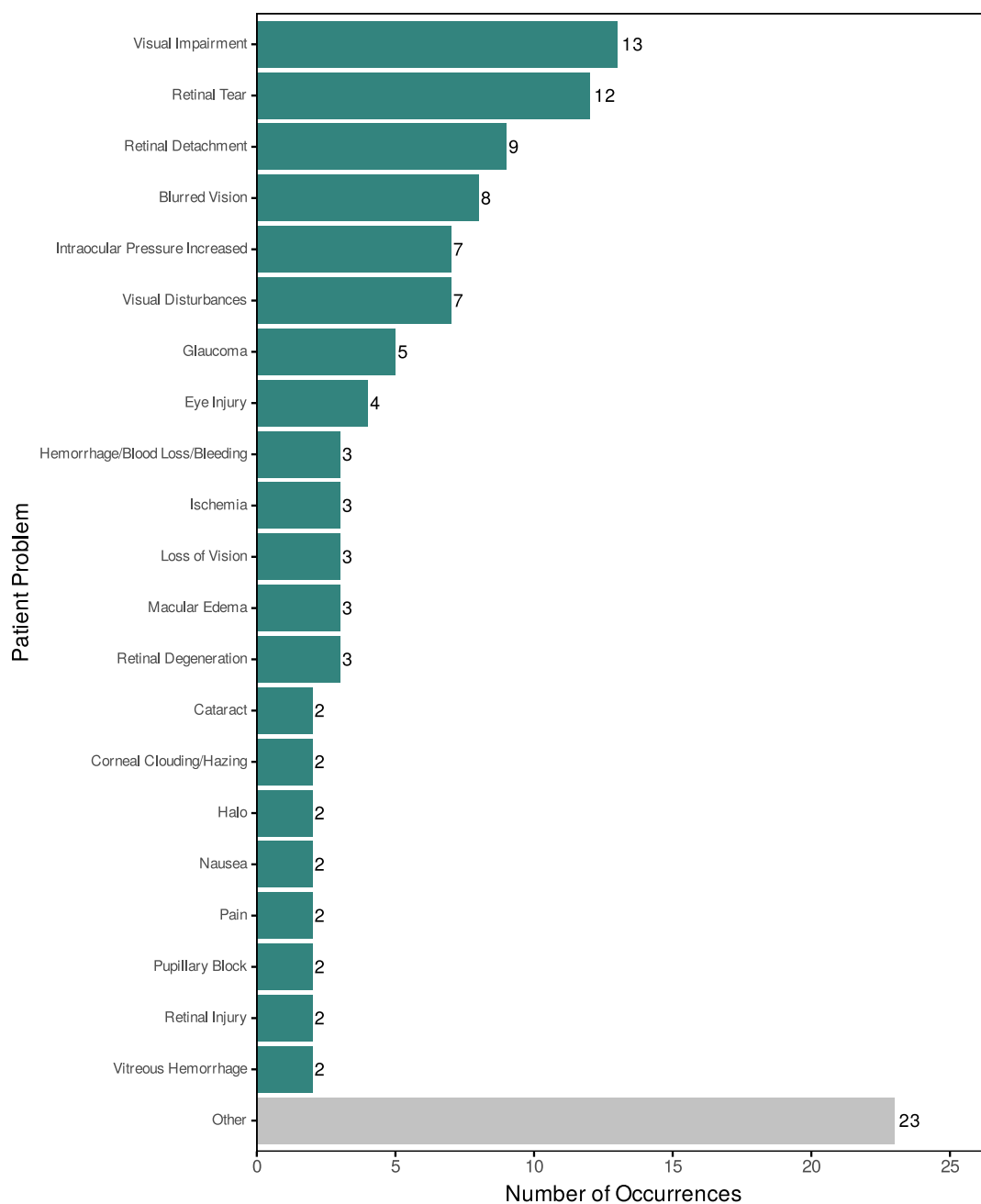
**All Product Problems Representing 80.3% of Data:**

1. **Failure to Cut** - 18 occurrences (27.3%)
2. **Difficult to Open or Close** - 5 occurrences (7.6%)
3. **Break** - 4 occurrences (6.1%)
4. **Device Operates Differently Than Expected** - 4 occurrences (6.1%)
5. **Suction Problem** - 3 occurrences (4.5%)
6. **Audible** - 2 occurrences (3.0%)
7. **Complete Blockage** - 2 occurrences (3.0%)
8. **Device Dislodged or Dislocated** - 2 occurrences (3.0%)
9. **Noise** - 2 occurrences (3.0%)
10. **Off-Label Use** - 2 occurrences (3.0%)
11. **Suction Failure** - 2 occurrences (3.0%)
12. **Unexpected Therapeutic Results** - 2 occurrences (3.0%)
13. **Air Leak** - 1 occurrences (1.5%)
14. **Defective Component** - 1 occurrences (1.5%)
15. **Detachment Of Device Component** - 1 occurrences (1.5%)
16. **Detachment of Device or Device Component** - 1 occurrences (1.5%)
17. **Device Appears to Trigger Rejection** - 1 occurrences (1.5%)

## 5. Patient Problem Analysis

### 5.1. Patient Problems Analysis

Clinical outcomes and adverse events



Source: FDA MAUDE Database | Note: Reports may contain multiple problems

Figure 4: Patient problems representing approximately 80% of problem occurrences (80.7%), plus 'Other' category

A total of **21** patient problem type(s) account for **80.7%** of all reported patient problem occurrences (**96** occurrences).

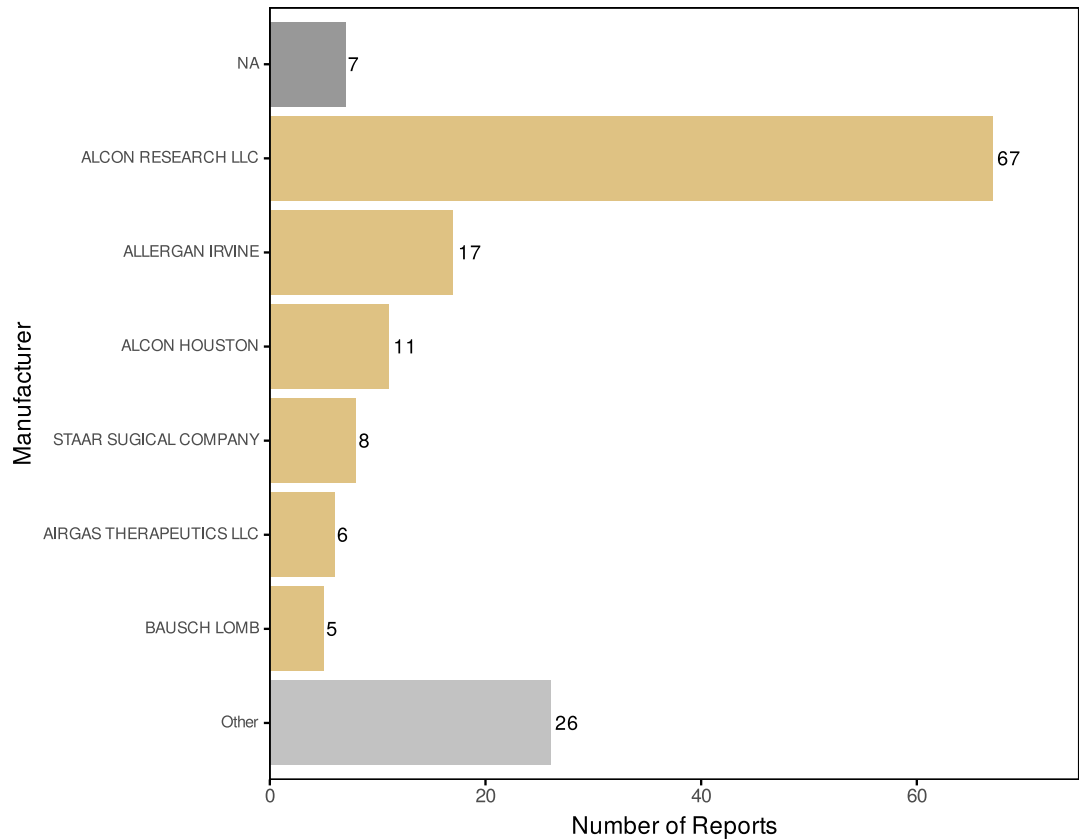
The remaining **23** problem occurrences (**19.3%**) are categorized as “Other”.

**All Patient Problems Representing 80.7% of Data:**

1. **Visual Impairment** - 13 occurrences (10.9%)
2. **Retinal Tear** - 12 occurrences (10.1%)
3. **Retinal Detachment** - 9 occurrences (7.6%)
4. **Blurred Vision** - 8 occurrences (6.7%)
5. **Intraocular Pressure Increased** - 7 occurrences (5.9%)
6. **Visual Disturbances** - 7 occurrences (5.9%)
7. **Glaucoma** - 5 occurrences (4.2%)
8. **Eye Injury** - 4 occurrences (3.4%)
9. **Hemorrhage/Blood Loss/Bleeding** - 3 occurrences (2.5%)
10. **Ischemia** - 3 occurrences (2.5%)
11. **Loss of Vision** - 3 occurrences (2.5%)
12. **Macular Edema** - 3 occurrences (2.5%)
13. **Retinal Degeneration** - 3 occurrences (2.5%)
14. **Cataract** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)
15. **Corneal Clouding/Hazing** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)
16. **Halo** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)
17. **Nausea** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)
18. **Pain** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)
19. **Pupillary Block** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)
20. **Retinal Injury** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)
21. **Vitreous Hemorrhage** - 2 occurrences (1.7%)

## 6. Manufacturer Analysis

### 6.1. Top Manufacturers



Source: FDA MAUDE Database

Figure 5: Manufacturers representing approximately 80% of reports (82.3%), plus 'Other' category

A total of **7** manufacturer(s) account for **82.3%** of all reports (**121** reports).

The remaining **26** reports (**17.7%**) are from other manufacturers.

The top manufacturer, **ALCON RESEARCH LLC**, accounts for **67** reports (**45.6%** of total).

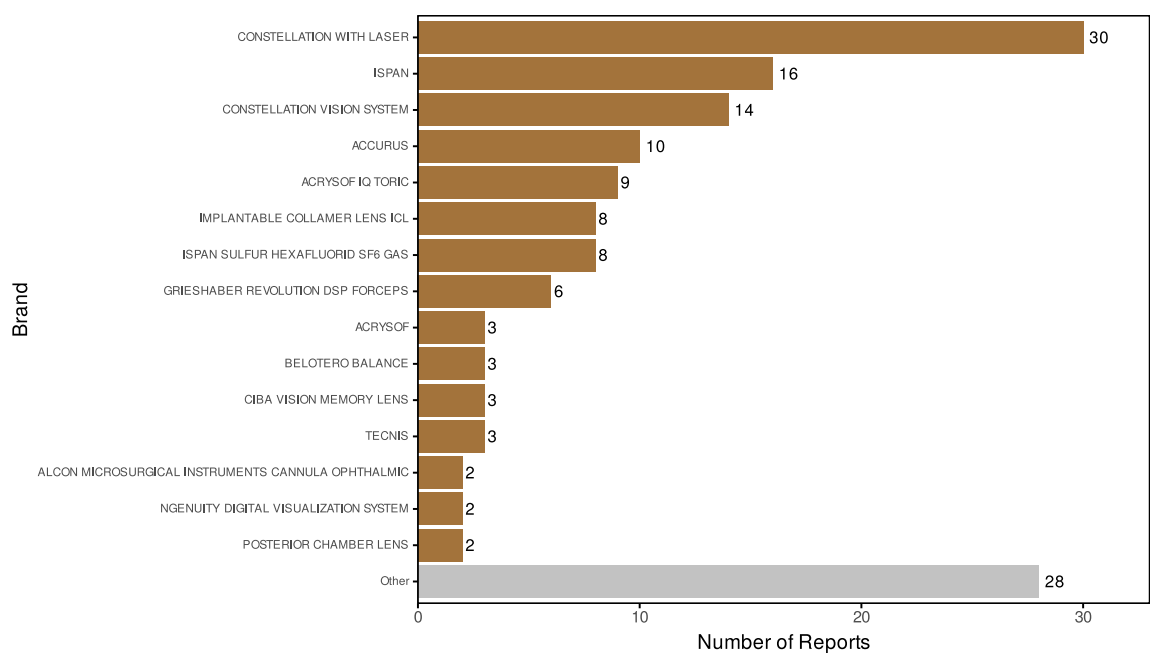
Table 2: Manufacturer(s) representing 82.3% of reports

| Rank | Manufacturer          | Reports | % of Total |
|------|-----------------------|---------|------------|
| 1    | ALCON RESEARCH LLC    | 67      | 45.58%     |
| 2    | ALLERGAN IRVINE       | 17      | 11.56%     |
| 3    | ALCON HOUSTON         | 11      | 7.48%      |
| 4    | STAAR SUGICAL COMPANY | 8       | 5.44%      |
| 5    | NA                    | 7       | 4.76%      |

| Rank | Manufacturer            | Reports | % of Total |
|------|-------------------------|---------|------------|
| 6    | AIRGAS THERAPEUTICS LLC | 6       | 4.08%      |
| 7    | BAUSCH LOMB             | 5       | 3.40%      |

## 7. Device Brand Analysis

### 7.1. Top Device Brands



Source: FDA MAUDE Database

Figure 6: Device brands representing approximately 80% of reports (81%), plus 'Other' category

A total of **15** device brand(s) account for **81%** of all reports (**119** reports).

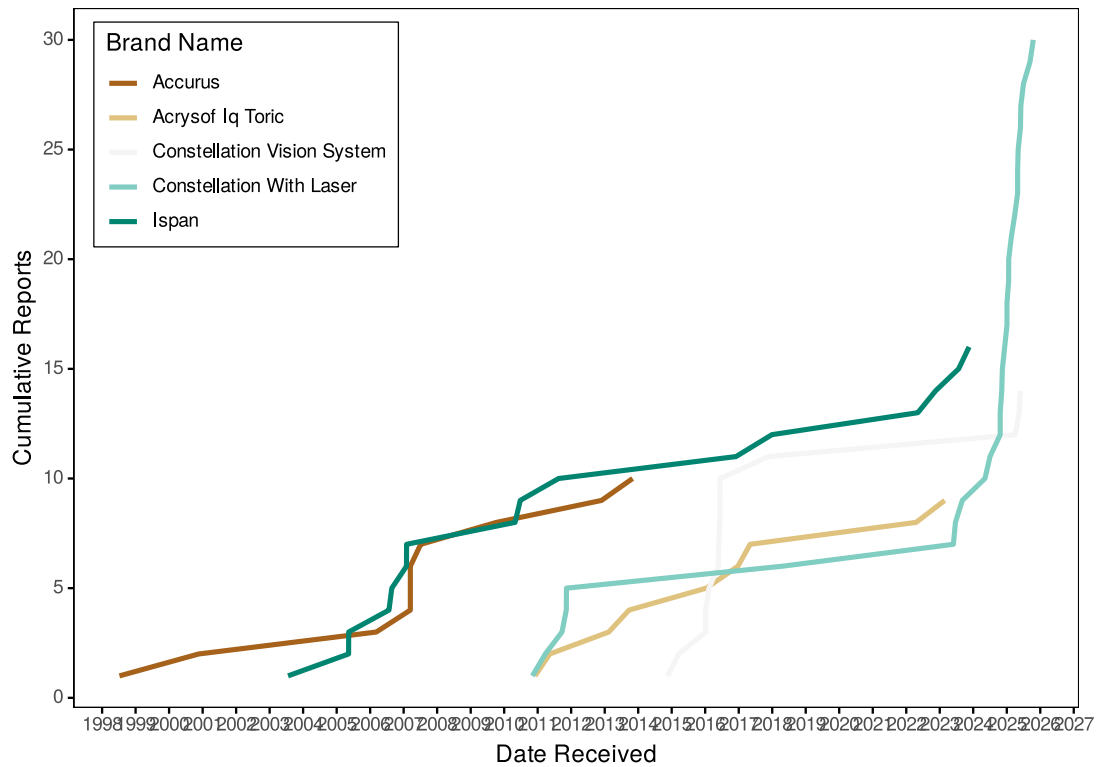
The remaining **28** reports (**19%**) are from other brands.

The top device brand, **CONSTELLATION WITH LASER**, accounts for **30** reports (**20.4%** of total).

Table 3: Device brand(s) representing 81% of reports

| Rank | Brand  | Reports | % of Total |
|------|--|---------|------------|
| 1    | CONSTELLATION WITH LASER                           | 30      | 20.41%     |
| 2    | ISPAN  | 16      | 10.88%     |
| 3    | CONSTELLATION VISION SYSTEM                        | 14      | 9.52%      |
| 4    | ACCURUS  | 10      | 6.80%      |
| 5    | ACRYSOF IQ TORIC                                   | 9       | 6.12%      |
| 6    | IMPLANTABLE COLLAMER LENS ICL                      | 8       | 5.44%      |
| 7    | ISPAN SULFUR HEXAFLUORID SF6 GAS                   | 8       | 5.44%      |
| 8    | GRIESHABER REVOLUTION DSP FORCEPS                  | 6       | 4.08%      |
| 9    | ACRYSOF  | 3       | 2.04%      |
| 10   | BELOTERO BALANCE                                   | 3       | 2.04%      |
| 11   | CIBA VISION MEMORY LENS                            | 3       | 2.04%      |
| 12   | TECNIS   | 3       | 2.04%      |
| 13   | ALCON MICROSURGICAL INSTRUMENTS CANNULA OPHTHALMIC | 2       | 1.36%      |
| 14   | NGENUITY DIGITAL VISUALIZATION SYSTEM              | 2       | 1.36%      |
| 15   | POSTERIOR CHAMBER LENS                             | 2       | 1.36%      |

## 7.2. Brand Temporal Trends



Source: FDA MAUDE Database

Figure 7: Cumulative adverse event reports by top 5 brands

## 8. Technical Appendix

### 8.1. Data Source

- **Database:** OpenFDA Medical Device Adverse Events
- **API Access:** <https://open.fda.gov/apis/device/event/>

### 8.2. Analysis Tools

- **Python 3.x** with pandas and rapidfuzz for data processing
- **R** with tidyverse, ggplot2, and lubridate for visualization
- **Fuzzy Matching:** RapidFuzz library for text standardization
- **Visualization:** ggplot2 with custom base R theme
- **Report Generation:** Quarto for reproducible analytics

### 8.3. Exclusion Criteria

#### **Patient Problems Excluded:**

- No Code Available
- No Known Impact Or Consequence To Patient
- Symptoms or Conditions
- No Information
- No Consequences Or Impact To Patient
- Appropriate Clinical Signs
- No Clinical Signs
- Conditions Term / Code Not Available
- Appropriate Term / Code Not Available
- Insufficient Information
- No Patient Involvement
- Reaction
- Patient Problem/Medical Problem

#### **Product Problems Excluded:**

- Adverse Event Without Identified Device or Use Problem
- Appropriate Term/Code Not Available
- Appropriate Term / Code Not Available
- Unknown (for use when the device problem is not known)
- Insufficient Information
- No Apparent Adverse Event

### 8.4. Report Metadata

- **Generated:** 2025-11-19 21:39:02
- **Dataset Version:** 2025-10-24
- **Total Records Analyzed:** 147
- **Analysis Pipeline:** OpenFDA Medical Device Adverse Event Analysis v2.1



## List of Figures

|          |  |    |
|----------|--|----|
| Figure 1 | Monthly trend of FDA MAUDE reports .....   | 4  |
| Figure 2 | Cumulative FDA MAUDE reports over time .....   | 6  |
| Figure 3 | Product problems representing approximately 80% of problem occurrences (80.3%), plus<br>‘Other’ category ..... | 7  |
| Figure 4 | Patient problems representing approximately 80% of problem occurrences (80.7%), plus ‘Other’<br>category ..... | 9  |
| Figure 5 | Manufacturers representing approximately 80% of reports (82.3%), plus ‘Other’ category ...                     | 11 |
| Figure 6 | Device brands representing approximately 80% of reports (81%), plus ‘Other’ category .....                     | 12 |
| Figure 7 | Cumulative adverse event reports by top 5 brands .....   | 14 |

## List of Tables

|         |   |    |
|---------|---|----|
| Table 1 | Summary statistics of FDA MAUDE reports .....       | 2  |
| Table 2 | Manufacturer(s) representing 82.3% of reports ..... | 11 |
| Table 3 | Device brand(s) representing 81% of reports .....   | 13 |