

# Improving Medical Device Evaluation

# CulturalCare Tech

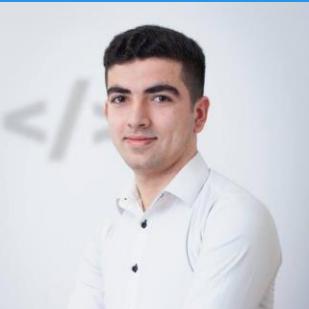
## Team Members



**Hanh Hoang**  
[hoangh@cua.edu](mailto:hoangh@cua.edu)



**Long Duong**  
[duong@cua.edu](mailto:duong@cua.edu)

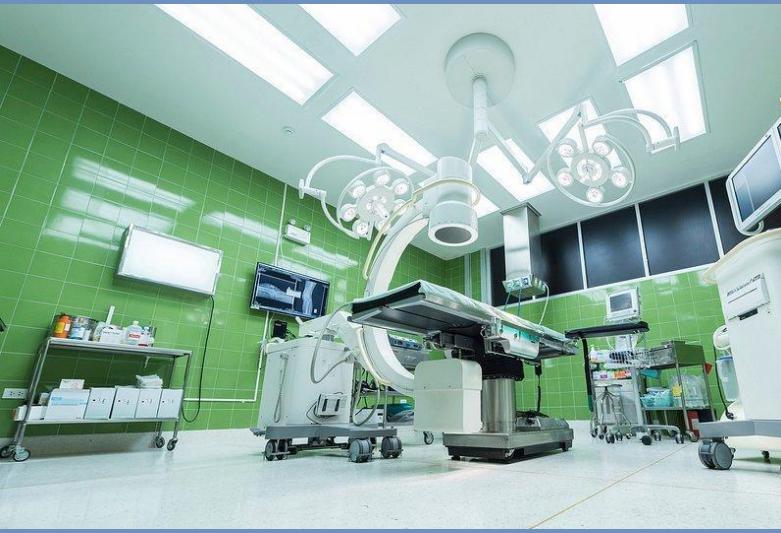


**Rashad Azimov**  
[rashadazimov01@gmail.com](mailto:rashadazimov01@gmail.com)



**Sairam Korimilla**  
[korimilla@cua.edu](mailto:korimilla@cua.edu)

# Agenda



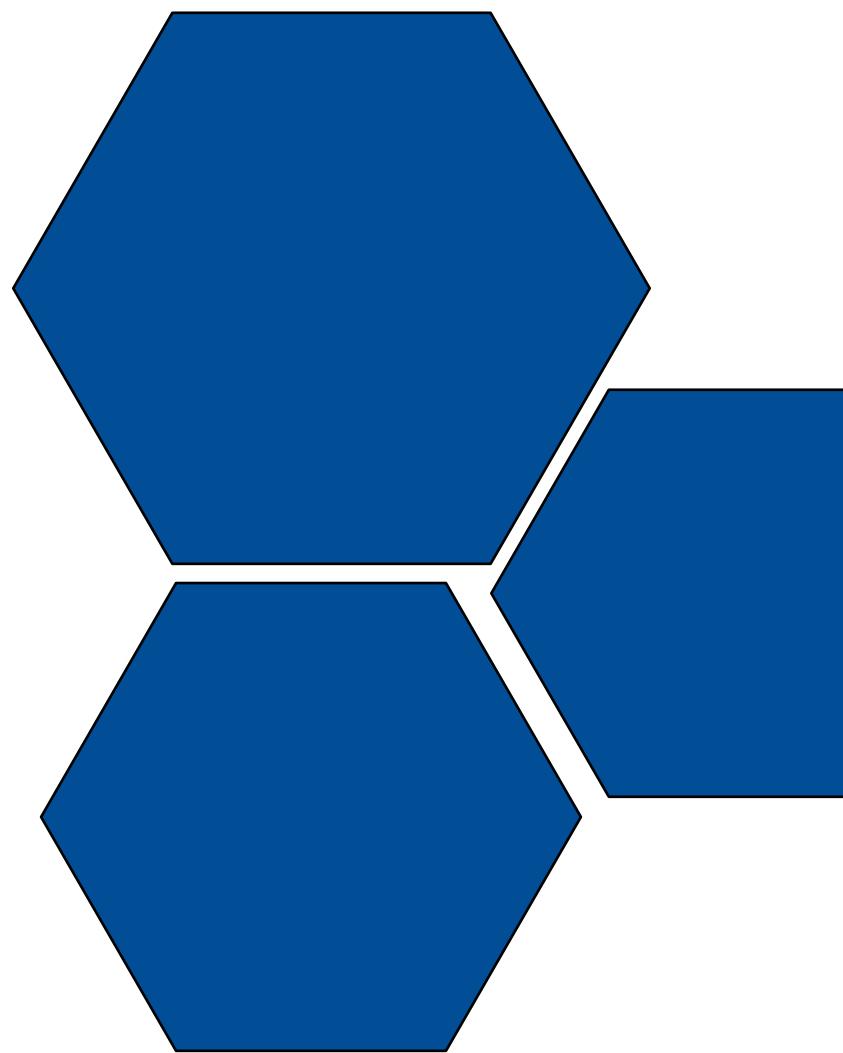
- Introduction
- Problem statement
- Current evaluation method
- Proposed solutions
- Architecture & Interface
- Discussion/Conclusion

# Problem Statement

There have been **many device failures** in the U.S. **due to lax regulation of industry**. Recent well-known examples include respiratory carcinogens from CPAP machines, metallosis from hip implants, pulse oximeters that do not perform well in people-of-color, complications from pelvic surgical mesh, cancers from silicone breast implants, and failed defibrillators. In addition, there are many "low-risk" medical devices on the market that are not proven effective. There is no good system in place for preventing, detecting, and correcting medical device failures. **The cost has been lives, wasted expenditures, and a system that is not self-correcting.**

# Vision

**The platform should take a systems-engineering approach to the evaluation of medical devices.** The approach should be simple, and include testing rather than reliance on perceptions of technological equivalence, meeting haphazard industry standards, and reliant on the views of expert panels. The scope of this work would be large. A systematic approach with simplified testing has been needed for 50 years.



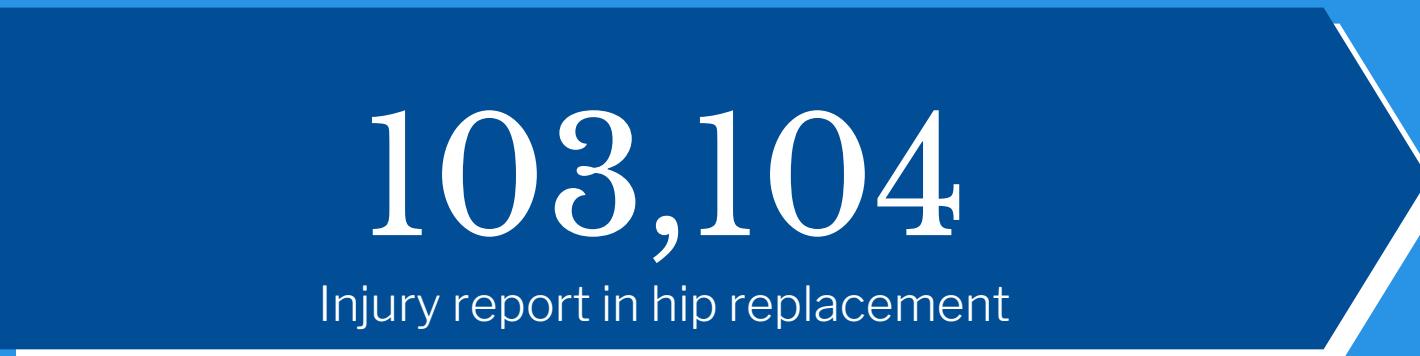
# Introduction

## Definition:

- Introduce medical devices as instruments, machines, implants, or software intended to diagnose, treat, or prevent diseases.

## Types of Medical Device

- CPAP Machines for sleep apnea treatment.
- Hip Implants for joint replacement.
- Pulse Oximeters for monitoring oxygen saturation.
- Pelvic Surgical Mesh for supporting weakened or damaged tissue.
- Silicone Breast Implants for reconstruction or augmentation.
- Defibrillators for treating life-threatening cardiac dysrhythmias



103,104

Injury report in hip replacement

## Medical Devices with the Most Injury Reports, 2008 - 2017

Hip Replacements : 103,104



Sensor Equipped Insulin Pumps : 94,826



Spinal Stimulators : 78,172



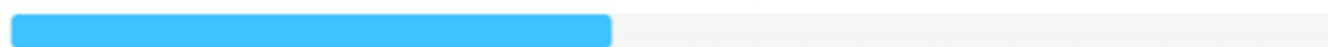
Surgical Mesh : 60,795



Implanted Insulin Pumps : 60,561



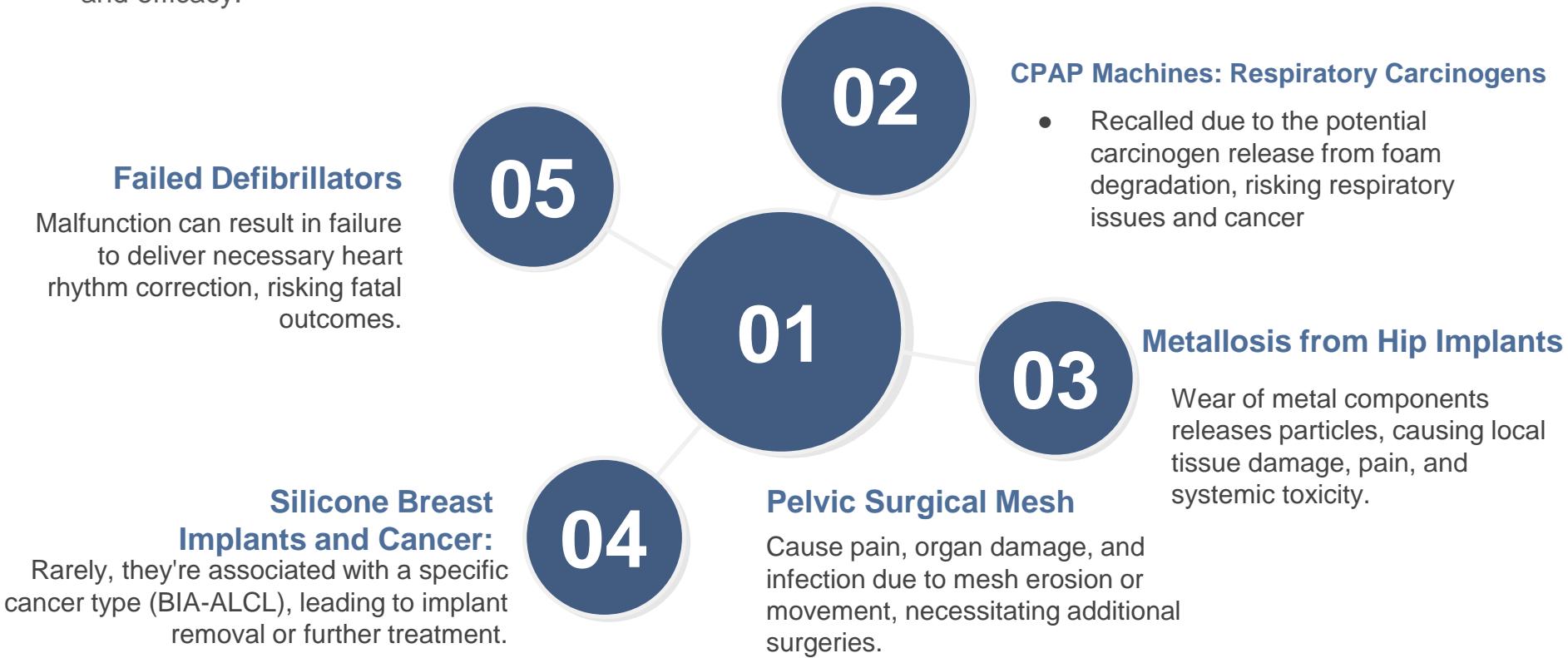
Defibrillators : 59,457





# Failure status

Acknowledge that despite their crucial role in healthcare, medical devices can sometimes fail, leading to significant health risks, underscoring the critical need for rigorous evaluation processes to ensure their safety and efficacy.



# Current evaluation

## Pre-market evaluation

- Preclinical Testing**
  - Manufacturers must conduct extensive laboratory testing, including mechanical testing and biocompatibility assessments, to demonstrate that the device is safe and performs as intended.
- 510(k) clearance**
  - many hip implants are reviewed through the 510(k) process, where the manufacturer must show that their device is substantially equivalent to another new clinical data if the device is similar enough to an existing product.
- Premarketing Approval (PMA)**
  - This is a more stringent review process that requires manufacturers to provide evidence of the device's safety and effectiveness, usually including data from clinical trials

# Current evaluation

## Post-market surveillance

- Manufacturer reporting

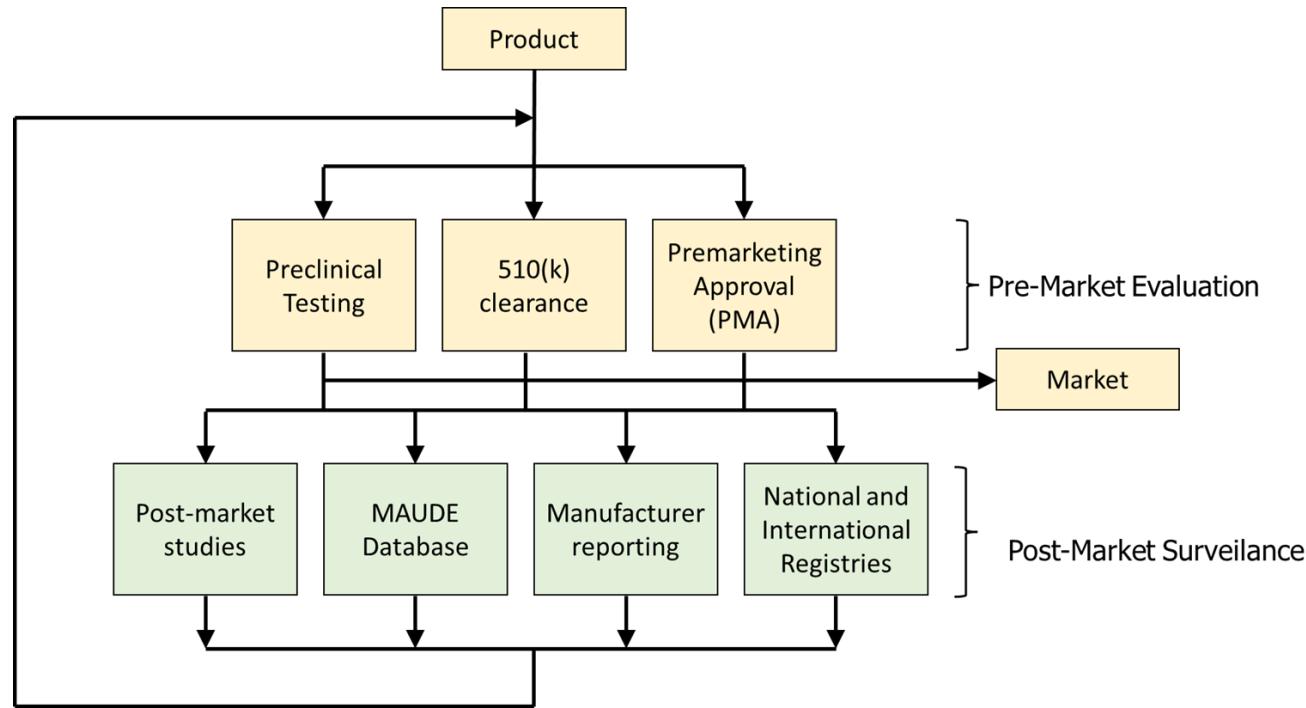
Manufacturers are required to report any adverse events they learn of that could be related to their devices, including complications such as metallosis.
- MAUDE Database

The manufacturer and user facility device experience (MAUDE) database collects reports of adverse events involving medical devices.
- Post-market studies

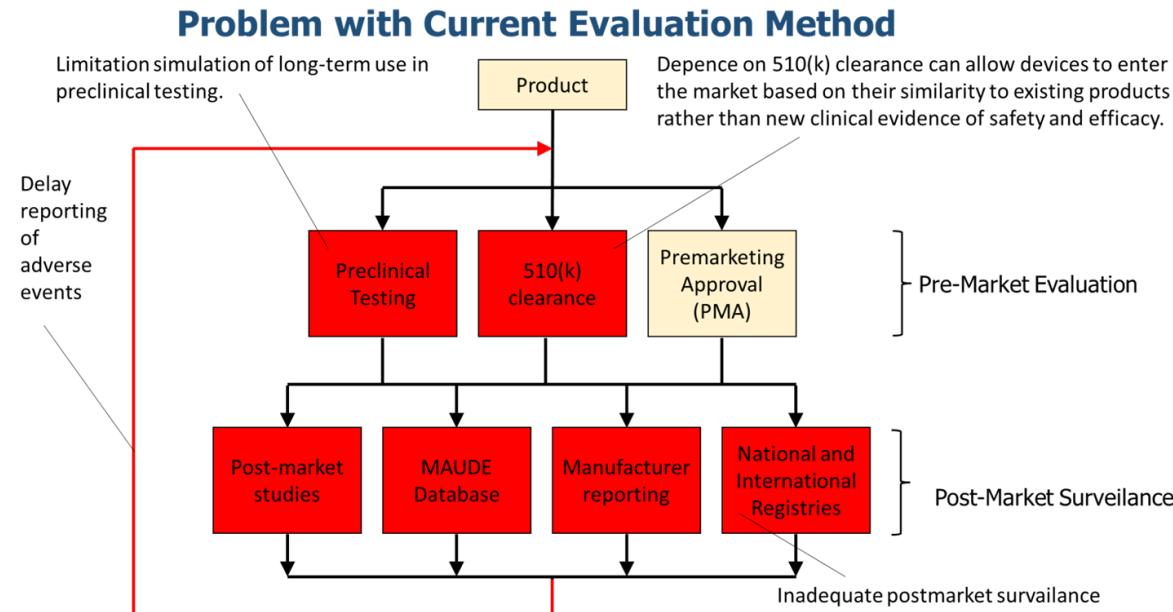
FDA may require manufacturers to conduct post market surveillance studies to monitor the device's performance and safety in a real-world setting
- National and International Registries

Hip implant registries in various countries collect data on the outcomes of surgeries to help identify trends in device performance overtime.

# Current Evaluation Method

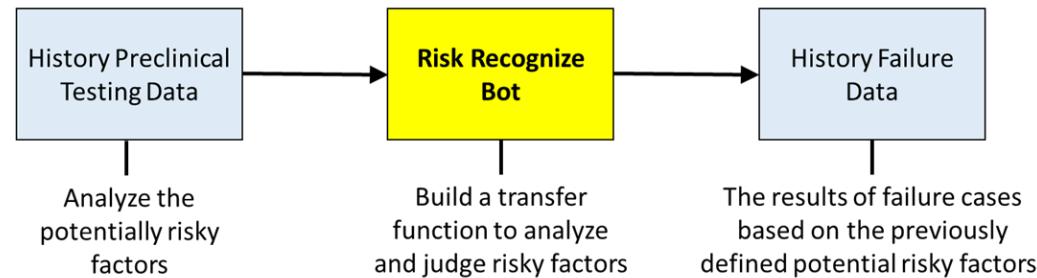


# Problem with Current Evaluation Method



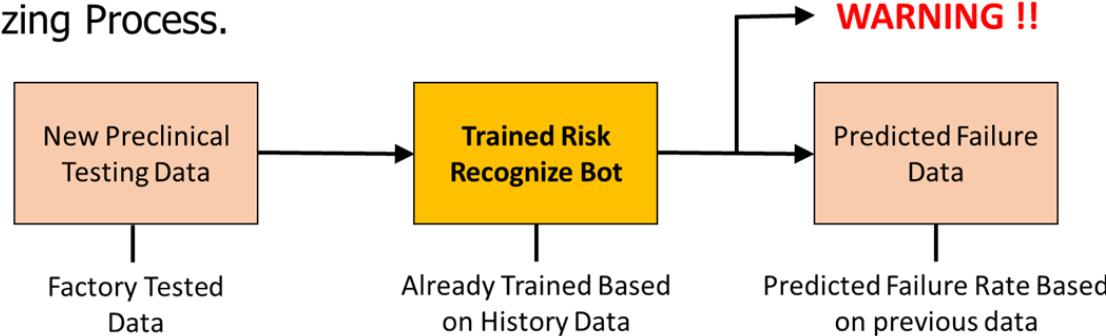
# Proposed Solution

- Create an initial warning system for the FDA to precaution the potentially risky product.
  - Training Process.



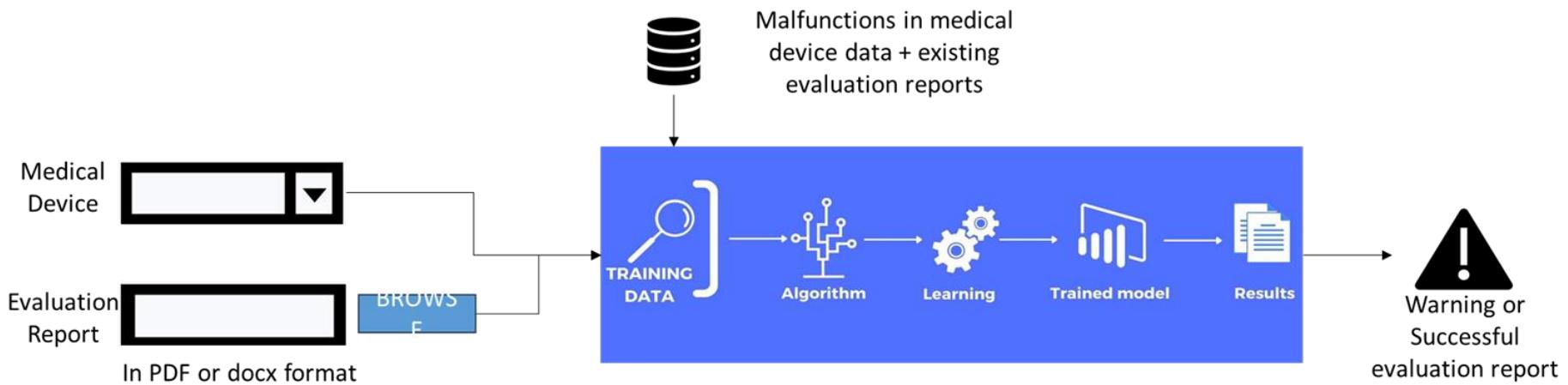
# Proposed Solution

- Create an initial warning system for the FDA to precaution the potentially risky product.
  - Recognizing Process.



- Give a warning to FDA on doubtful signs so that intime action can be committed.

# Proposed Solution



# Welcome to Database

you can browse through our database

Choose an option

[Browse](#)[Submit](#)

# Discussion/Conclusion

- **Advantages**

- Take charge of a warning system the FDA before the risky product flow into the market uses with moderately increase reliability overtime. With intime caution, deaths can be avoided.

- **Disadvantages**

- Need a lot of time and data to build up the reliability of the method.

- **Futuristic Plan:**

- Collect more data samples to increase the reliability of the solution.
- Perform the experiment with a larger data size.
- Come up with website or official functional application.

# Discussion/Conclusion

## Societal Impact:

- Improved patient safety and trust
- Enable healthcare providers to take timely action
- Enhanced Public Awareness
- Empower people with the attention of the risk associated medical device

## Economic Impact:

- Reduce Healthcare costs: Avoid additional costs - additional surgeries treatments, hospital stays and significantly increasing healthcare costs

## Environmental Impact:

- Reduction in Medical Waste: Contribute to the reduction in medical waste produced
- Sustainable production: High main duty on producing safe and durable devices



Thank you!

---