Standardization of medical devices nomenclature



Member States information session.

31 March 2022

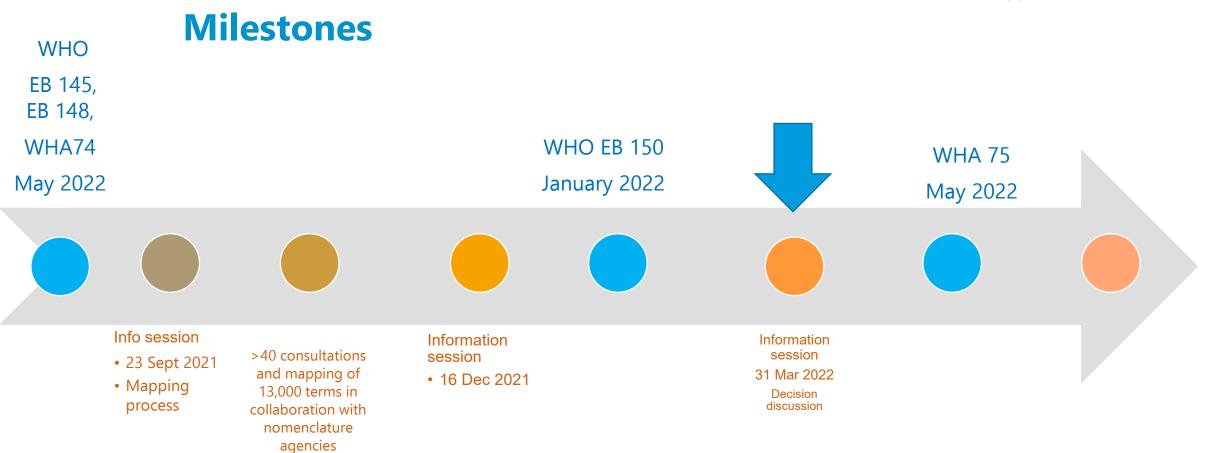
Adriana Velazquez MDD, Access to medicines and health



Agenda

- 1. Standardized nomenclature of medical devices
- 2. EB150: comments and decision
- 3. State of play: status quo of 4 major nomenclature systems and WHO work
- 4. Open discussion on the decision

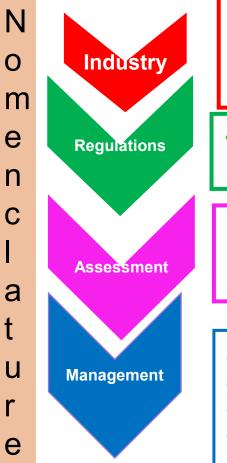




https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-policy-and-standards/assistive-and-medical-technology/medical-devices/nomenclature

Goal: ensure improved access to safe, good quality, affordable, appropriate, acceptable medical devices Naming devices remain the backbone of all processes.





 Industry production to comply with regulatory bodies and procurement systems





- Regulatory agencies: for premarket registration, tracking, post market surveillance
- MOH, national insurance: Selection of medical devices national list for procurement or reimbursement (Essential/ priority/ positive)
- Procurement and supply (trade, customs)
- Inventories, maintenance and training in Health facilities
- Patient safety
- Decommissioning





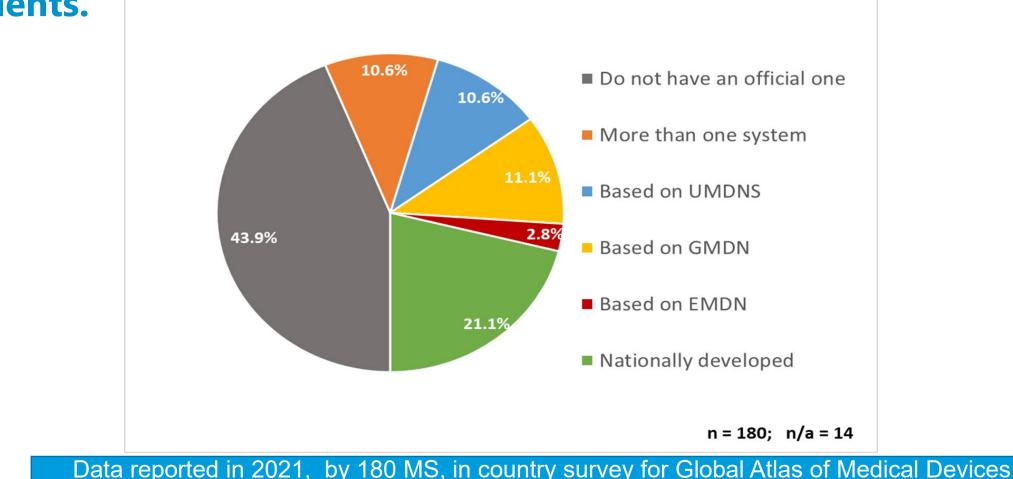






Multiple systems co-existing at regional, country, facility levels and by industry and UN agencies, affect health systems and impact patients.





https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-policy-and-standards/assistive-and-medical-technology/medical-devices/nomenclature

WHO data principles for medical devices: established in 2018 and published and discussed in EB145/3, EB148 and EB150.



(a) Governance:

(i) will have structures in place to ensure that **all** stakeholders are able to provide feedback.

(b) Classification, coding and nomenclature characteristics with:

- (i) a transparent methodology and processes for updates; and
- (ii) terms in other languages.

(c) Access of information, which:

(i) can be referenced and used by regulators, procurers, managers and all users;

(ii) is freely available and considered a global public good;

(iii) can support the Unique Device Identifier system;

(iv) facilitates simple and intuitive search; and

(v) is available for use in all health-related database systems.



Comments and decision arising from EB150

EB150 (10) Decision 29 January 2022.



EXECUTIVE BOARD 150th session Agenda item 14 EB150(10) 29 January 2022

Standardization of medical devices nomenclature

The Executive Board, having considered the reports by the Director-General on standardization of medical devices nomenclature and the draft steps towards standardization referred to therein,¹

Decided to request the Director-General:

 to continue the mapping and use of the four nomenclature systems in WHO platforms and publications, with stakeholder collaboration, [and with the purpose of drafting a plan on the development of a WHO global nomenclature of medical devices];

(2) to submit a report on progress made on the steps towards the standardization of medical devices nomenclature to the Seventy-sixth World Health Assembly in 2023.

> Eleventh meeting, 29 January 2022 EB150/SR/11

World Health Organization

Comments in EB by MS:

1 "transparency of Methodology for mapping ":

Methods were explained in information sessions and then posted in the WHO website and shared in the consultations

https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-policy-and-standards/assistive-and-medical-technology/medical-devices/nomenclature

2. "insufficiency of consultations".

Between July and December 2021, WHO did multiple consultations, listed in the WHO website, and EB150 report, including:

13 meetings with the nomenclature agencies (EMDN, GMDN, UNDNS, UNSPSC). 3 with medical devices industry (GMTA, DITTA)

5 with UN agencies and NGOs. 3 with Biomedical engineers.

Regulatory networks: AMDF, GHWP, IMDRF; besides regulators in the following regions: PAHO, EURO and SEARO.

2 Member States information sessions: September and December 2021.

3. "consultation with the IMDRF"

Participated in 3 meetings invited by IMDRF to explain the process, the status and outcomes.

Information on consultations and mapping methodology: https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-policy-and-standards/assistive-and-medical-technology/medical-devices/nomenclature

Why GMDN is not for adoption by WHO?



Public access

If the RA of the member state has adopted GMDN, can the same system be used freely by the Hospitals, manufacturer or any related organisation in the said country?

GMDN can be used only by the ones that register in GMDN system and only to use internally, not in public documents. Using copyright claim.

GMDN agency

Why WHO does not adopt GMDN as International nomenclature?

Because it is owned by a private entity that makes decisions by themselves.

Because it does not comply with open access to everyone as a global public good.

IMDRF and GMDN

How many IMDRF members have adopted GMDN?

According to MS report for Global Atlas of Medical devices:

3 out of 10 Members, adopted as is.

3 others have based on it but modified it locally with local codes.



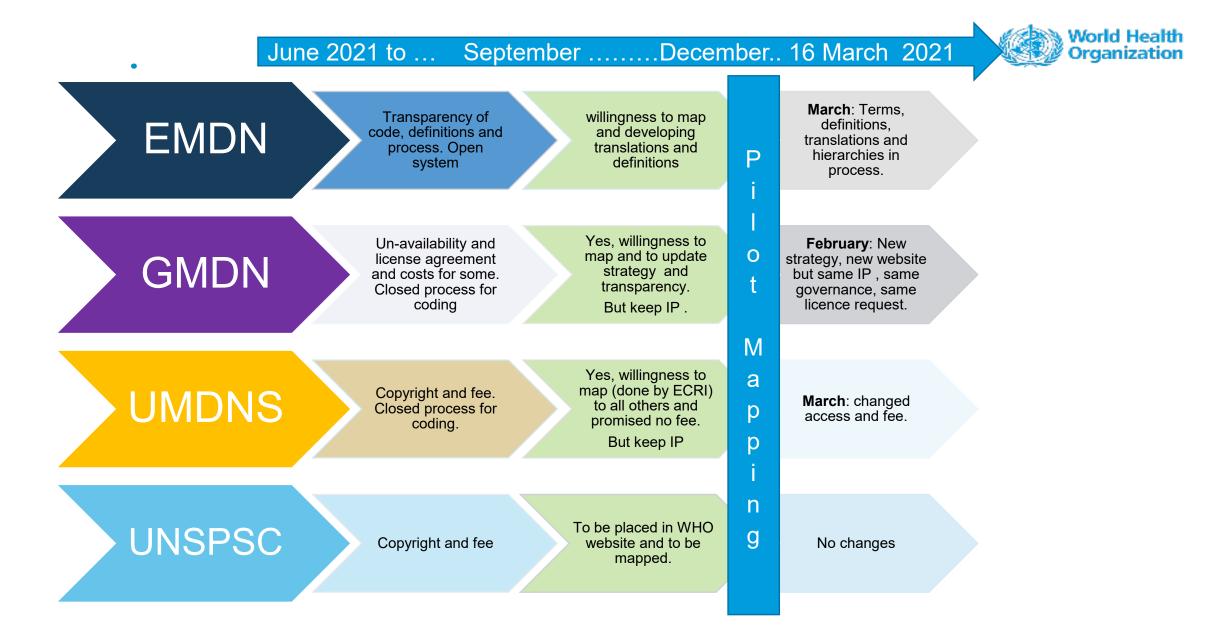
Status quo of 4 nomenclatures and WHO work up to 16 March 2022

Comparison against WHO principles



Updated as of 16 March 2022

	Universal Medical Device Nomenclature System (UMDNS)	Global Medical Device Nomenclature (GMDN)	United Nations Standard Products and Services Code (UNSPSC)	European Medical Devices nomenclature (EMDN) May 2021
Organization owner	ECRI Institute	GMDN Agency	GS1 US	European Commission
Governance	Private	Private	Private	Public s
Transparent methodology to define terms.	Defined by agency, without input from industry.	Defined by agency with input from members, including industry.	Defined by agency	Defined by MDCG, with open input
Hierarchical organization	Multiple	Multiple	Single	Single
Free available as global public good	In process	No	No	Yes
Translations (available languages)	2	25	1	3
Supports Unique Device Identifier (UDI)	No	Yes	No	Yes
Available for use in all health-related databases (public systems).	x	X	x	Yes



WHO Advances till 16 March

Pilot project mapping done using UDI and public data, and machine learning

(sample: 13,129 devices from 510 manufacturers)

https://icd.who.int/browse11/l-

https://medevis.who-healthtechnologies.org/

World Health MEDEVIS

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Q

GUDID DATA	GMDN - FROM GUDID	EMDN - FROM ITALY CND -> EMDN Mapping	UMDNS	UNSPSC	Outliers
primary_di 🛛 💌	gmdn 💌	emdn 💌	umdns 💌	unspsc 💌	is_outlier
04546540538437	13730-Sterilization/disinfection conta	V0402-CLINICAL USE TRAYS AND BOWLS	13730-Sterilization Containers	42281807-Sterilization indicator tapes	Outlier
00650862164008	63652-Thoracic suction collection cont	A060203-PLEURAL DRAINAGES WITH VALVE AND	0 10817-Drainage Systems Pleural	42295453-Surgical drains or drain sets	Not Outlier
10705034195438	46479-Surgical implant template, reus	V030299-DIMENSIONAL CLINICAL PARAMETERS	141918-Bone Depth Gauges	42293002-Surgical measuring gauges or rods	Not Outlier

Agreement from nomenclature agencies	to
use code, term in WHO tools.	

Text and flow chart for selection of nomenclature for the Global Model Regulatory Framework was discussed for final approval Which Global Model Regulatory framework for Medical Devices including in vitro diagnostic medical devices
 With Medical devices
 With Medical devices

Pilot test using MEDEVIS and ICD, WHO platforms to be freely available, single code linked to the different nomenclature systems.

m/en#/http%3a%2f%2fid.who.int%2ficd%2fentity%2f822324204

			Export o
Stethoscope			
Type of medical device	Medical equipment		
EMDN related* code(s)	C9005 STETHOSCOPES	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dyna2/em	<u>ıdn/</u>
GMDN related* code(s)	13755 Mechanical stethoscope	https://www.gmdnagency.org/	GMDN [®] . © GMDN Agency 2005-202
UMDNS related* code(s)	13755 Mechanical stethoscope	https://www.ecri.org/solutions/umdns	
	13750 Stethoscopes		©2021 ECRI. All Rights Reserved
UNSPSC related* code(s)	42301506 Dual earpiece stethoscopes	https://store.unspsc.org/collections/code	eset-downloads
	42182103 Medical acoustic stethoscopes		

Search by name, indication or test purpose

Foundation URI : http://id.who.int/icd/entity/93666629

XD2N29 Dialyzers - UHF < 18 ml/h/mmHg, cellulose membranes

All ancestors up to top

X Extension Codes

- Health Devices, Equipment and Supplies
- Dialysis devices
 - XD8V84 Dialysis filters
 - XD8DD4 Haemodialysis, hemofiltration, haemodiafiltration filters
 - XD2KJ5 Dialyzers UHF < 18 ml/h/mmHg
 - XD2N29 Dialyzers UHF < 18 ml/h/mmHg, cellulose membranes

\leftarrow	\rightarrow (3	ଲ	Ô	https://icd.who.int/dev11/l-m/en#/http%3a%2f%2fid.who.int%2ficd%2fentity%2f1483205780
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ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics

Search		[Advanced Search]	Home	Foundation	Coding Tool	
Þ	Histopathology	Foundation URI :	http://id.wh	o.int/icd/entity/14	83205780	
₽	Dimensions of injury	a second a second s				
Þ	Dimensions of external causes	XD4ZY0 St	ethosco	pes		
Þ	Consciousness					-
Þ	Substances	Parent				
- P	Diagnosis code descriptors	Cardio	circulatory	devices		
►	Capacity or context					
~	Health Devices, Equipment and Supplies					
	Devices for administration, collecting and picking	All Index Ter	ms			
		Stethe	oscopes			

Open discussion on the decision



EXECUTIVE BOARD 150th session Agenda item 14 EB150(10) 29 January 2022

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> Eleventh meeting, 29 January 2022 EB150/SR/11

Gracias Thank you Merci Shokran Xie xie Spasiva

World Health Organization

WHO

20, Avenue Appia 1211 Geneva

Switzerland

Medical devices Email: medicaldevices@who.int website:https://www.who.int/healthtopics/medical-devices#tab=tab_1

https://www.who.int/health-topics/medical-devices#tab=tab_1



More information: References and links in extra slides

Links to WHO links, references



1. Nomenclature of medical devices, description of activities, consultations, methodologies and discussions in EB and WHA.

https://www.who.int/teams/health-product-policy-and-standards/assistive-and-medical-technology/medical-devices/nomenclature

- Standardization of medical devices nomenclature EB150(10) 1150th session 29 January 2022 Decisions. <u>https://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/EB150/B150(10)-en.pdf</u>
- 3. Extension codes of International Classification of diseases that include medical devices

https://icd.who.int/browse11/I-m/en#/http%3a%2f%2fid.who.int%2ficd%2fentity%2f822324204

- 2. Example of external references to EMDN for one medical device in ICD-11 maintenance platform
- 3. ICD-11 for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics (who.int)
- 4. Medical Devices information system, MEDEVIS, https://medevis.who-healthtechnologies.org/
- 5. MEDEVIS, test mapping: (proof of concept) https://medevis-nomenclaturemapping.test.evidenceprime.com/:

Links to 4 agencies information updated as of (16-03-2022)

Considerations	EMDN	GMDN	UNSPSC	UMDNS
Webpage	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/dy na2/emdn/	<u>https://www.gmdnagency.org</u> /	https://www.unspsc.org/	https://www.ecri.org/solutions/u mdns
Governance	Medical Device Coordination Group from EU Members States. https://ec.europa.eu/health/medi cal-devices-sector/new- regulations/guidance-mdcg- endorsed-documents-and-other- guidance_en	GMDN agency, nonprofit private organization. Board of Trustees: <u>https://www.gmdnagency.org</u> / <u>About/Board</u> (no government representation in the Board)	Community managed, hosted by GS1 US "The United Nations Standard Products and Services Code® (UNSPSC®), managed by GS1 US® for the UN Development Programme (UNDP)"	ECRI, non-profit, independent organization <u>https://www.ecri.org/about/</u>
Licence requirements ²	No requirement's	Requires registration GMDN and copyright; <u>https://www.gmdnagency.org</u> /Legal/License	No requirements to download PDF but requirements for use "Copyright (c) United Nations Development Programme 2013 All rights reserved." https://www.unspsc.org/terms- of-use	(ECRI required fee and copyright before 16 March, but modified requirements for access of UMDNS). https://www.ecri.org/solutions/u mdns
Number of total terms	7,000	24,800 GMDN terms, in addition about 2,000 high level terms.	3,800 for Medical Devices	UMDNS March 2022 includes More than 43, 000 terms 30, 608 Entry terms and 13,025 Preferred Concepts
Translations available ³	Already publicly available: English, French (currently available only on EUDAMED: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eudamed/landing- page#/), Italian Under expert peer-review (2022): Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, German, Greek, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish	UN Languages Chinese (Simplified), English, French, Spanish, Russian Other Languages Bulgarian, Czech, Danish Dutch, Estonian, Finnish German, Greek, Hungarian Italian, Japanese, Latvian Lithuanian, Norwegian Polish, Portuguese (Brazilian and European), Romanian, Slovak	All version in English, some versions in different languages (Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish).	English Spanish (last version 2014)

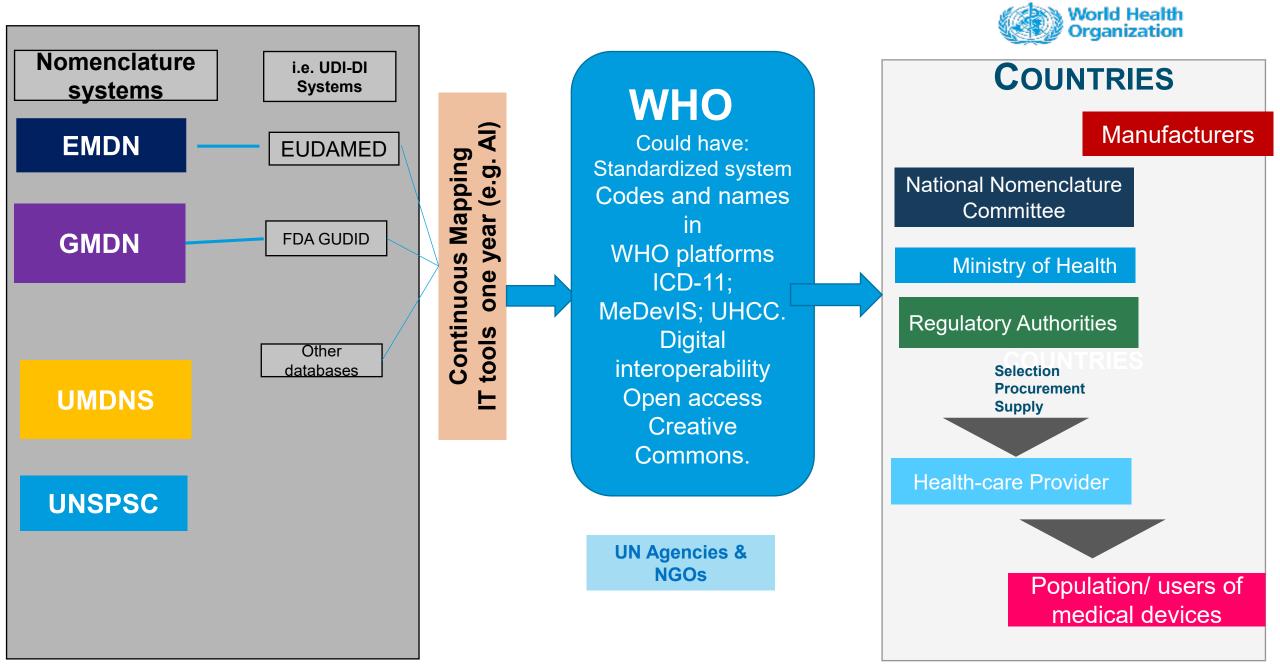
Availability vs access and copyright



3 of the nomenclatures: UMNDS, GMDN and UNSPSC require that the user registers to have a licence, to have full access to the information.

	GMDN	UMDNS	UNSPSC	
Website reference.	Register - GMDN Agency	https://www.ecri.org/solutions/umdn s	https://www.unspsc.org/subscrib e	
	The GMDN Agency may in such circumstances grant an extension to this Licensee to allow the Licensee to allow public access to single GMDN term, but not GMDN Codes.	Changed copyright 16 March!	HOME FAQS SUBSCRIBE LIBRARY CODESET-DOWNLOADS INITIATIVES EDUCATION FINDAPARTNER	
Register Membership Is my organisation at	rvices + About + Help + @English Register Log in	VIENDES Waresal Medical Device homenclature Bystem [®] (MDNS) is a nomenciature that has been officially adopted by many nations. UMDNS facilitate advectioning whereas grantemizing data about medical devices. The nomenclature super family balance interfers and communicating data about medical devices. The nomenclature super family balance interfers and communicating data about medical devices. The nomenclature super family balance interfers and communicating data about medical devices. The nomenclature super family balance interfers and communicating data about medical devices. The nomenclature super family balance interfers in advocument medical family readed services.	UNSPSC Subscription UNSPSC is a subscriber funded and supported initiative. Non-subscribers can access a pdf file which contains the current version of the codeset, and access the basic search function on the home page. UNSPSC UNSPSC ubscription provides additional valuable benefits. Increase productivity, reduce organizational costs, and improve supply chain efficiency by choosing the subscription option that fits your needs. General Subscription (SS75) The General Subscription is for all companies and organizations which are not Solution Providers, Standards Organizations or currently a student at a college or university. Benefits Binowse and download all previous and current versions of the UNSPSC code Access to Sicoderel version with a value of 56,000.00 Purchased separately Access to Sicoderel version with support	
Membership Ty Annual Sa	SCHEDULE A - for a GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT Definition. For the purposes of this Agreement a 'Government Department' is an organization recognized by a national government as being the body responsible for the regulation or approval of medical devices and other Government Departments in the same country connected with the Licensee can be considered to be pair of the Licensee. Purpose. Use of the GMDN nomenclature for regulatory purposes where there is a need for general descriptors for identification purposes. The Licensee is further permitted to integrate the GMDN Database into its intranet IT domain for internal access only. The Licensee shall not be entitled to release or provide access to any part of the GMDN Database to any other party, except for specific regulatory investigations when N/A			
Additional II Currer To Meth	ney Euro (EUR) v	testsate	ically adopted by many nations. UMDNS about medical devices. The nomenclature	

Mapping strategy to make information available to all





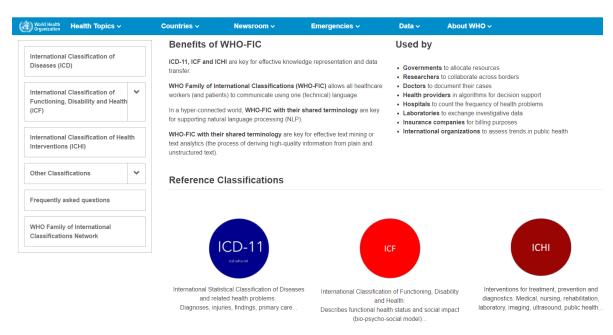
Questions/ comments in EB 150

Standardized International Nomenclature:

Was proposed as the one managed by WHO, in alignment with the International Non Propietary names of medicines, and International Classification of diseases and other WHO classifications.

Issues(EB143,148,150):

- Some EB members required WHO to develop/make available a WHO nomenclature.
- 2. Other EB members required WHO not to develop a new one and consider one of the existing ones
- 3. WHO does not "own" any of the 4 nomenclatures that were mapped in the pilot project in 2021. 1 belong so European States, the other 3 are private entities.
- 4. In order to have a WHO one, proposal is to list the mapped devices and present in WHO tools with a code/ name that can be used by all and link to all of them.



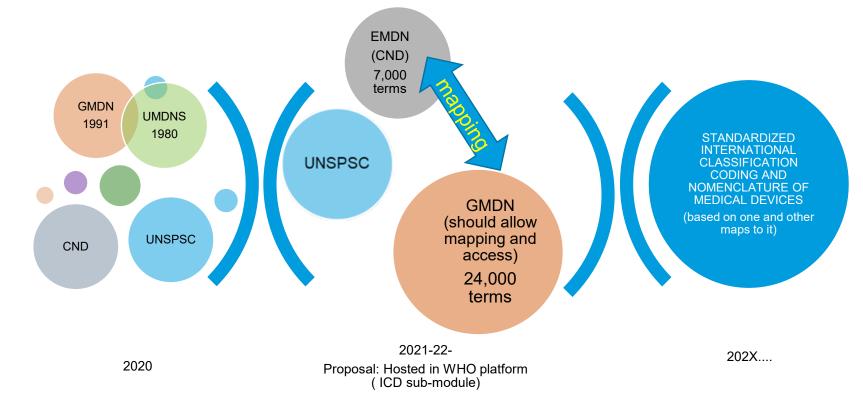
Common Foundation - Terminology components

https://www.who.int/standards/classifications

Proposal of co-existence: World Health Organization WHO to be a converging platform with global governance and mapping.

Slide from 2020. Now 2022 got mapping and collaboration from agencies.

Note: Mapping will only be possible if non-restrictive access and collaboration





Consensus needs to be made by all stakeholders in country

