

1 Registration process of overseas medical device products in China Content 2 Registration inspection of overseas medical device products **3 Standard application in registration** of overseas medical device products

- 1.1 Basic laws and regulations
- 1.2 Registration process
- 1.3 Registration official fee
- 1.4 Registration schedule

1.1 Basic laws and regulations	~~~
Filename	Number
Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices	Order No.680 of the State Council-
Regulations for Registration of Medical Devices	Order No. 4 of China Food and Drug Administration
Regulations for the Specification and Labelling of Med ical Devices	Order No. 6 of China Food and Drug Administration
Regulations for Supervision and Administration of Me dical Device Production	Order No. 7 of China Food and Drug Administration
Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Device Management	Order No. 8 of China Food and Drug Administration
Classification Rules of Medical Devices	Order No. 15 of China Food and Drug Administration
Specification for the Quality Control of Clinical Trial of Medical Devices	Order No. 25 of China Food and Drug Administration

1.1Basic laws and regulations——Order No.680 of the State Council--Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices

Classified administration of medical devices LOW Risk Level HIGH

Record management (Filing at CFDA)

Registration management (Apply for registration to CFDA)

- a. Product risk analysis data;
- b. Product technical requirements;
- c. test report;

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III

- Clinical evaluation data;
- e. Product description and Label Sample ;

f. Quality management system documents related to product development and production ;

g. Other information required to prove that the product is safe and effective. 5^{5}

Submit the following information when filing or registering:

1.1Basic laws and regulations—Order No.680 of the State Council--Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices

An overseas registered applicant for exporting Class II and III medical devices to China shall submit the registration application information and certification documents authorized by the competent department of the original country (region) for listing and selling to CFDA by the representative office established in China or the designated agent in China.

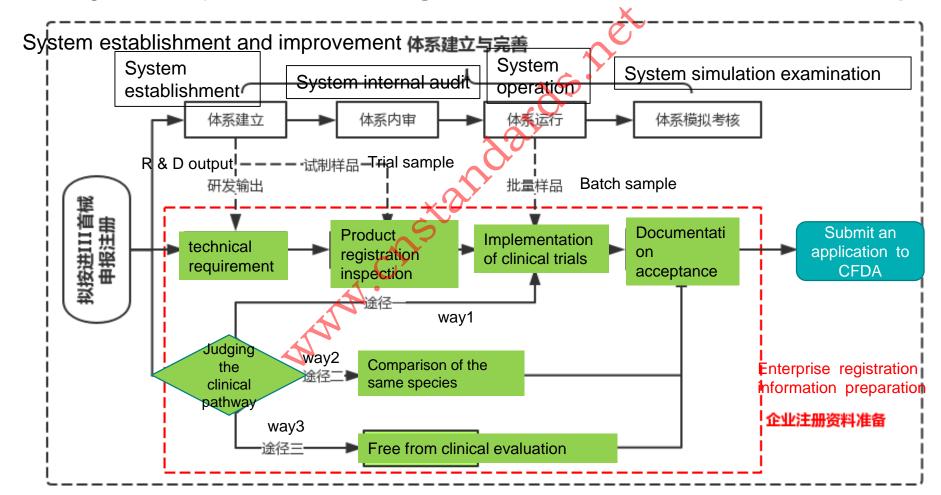
innovative medical devices that are not listed at home or abroad may not submit certification documents authorized from the competent department of the country (region) in which the applicant is registered for the listing and selling of such medical devices.

The record holder for filing the class 1 medical device shall submit the product self inspection/test report.

When applying for the registration of Class II and Class III medical devices, registration inspection shall be carried out in accordance with the Technical Requirements for Products. The registered inspection sample shall meet the requirements of the medical device quality management system.

The registration and inspection reports of Class II and Class III medical devices may be self-inspection reports or inspection reports issued by qualified thirdparty testing institutions.——draft of "Regulations for the Supervision and Administration of Medical Devices" for comments(consultation paper)

1.2 Registration process——**Taking Class III medical device as an example**

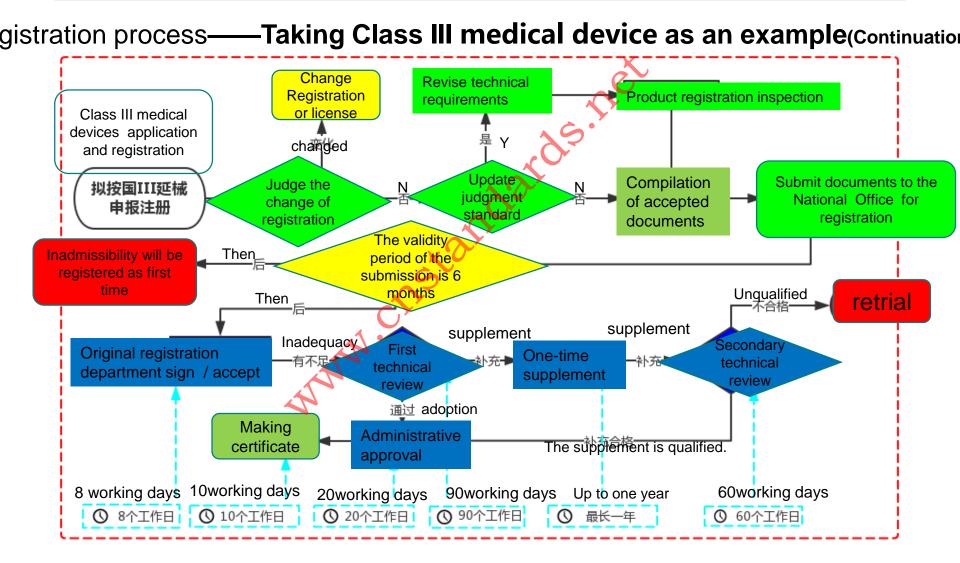


Information preparation before the first registration is submitted.

1.2 Registration process——**Taking Class III medical device as an example (** 60 working days 20 working days Up to one year 8 working days 90 working days 〇 60个工作日 🔿 20个工作日 8个工作日 〇 90个工作日 最长一年 0 ()) 诵讨 deficiency supplement First Secondary **One-time** CFDA sign in Administrative technical 补充 有不足 technical / accept supplement approval review review If necedsary rectification passed supplement is unqualified Pass the assessment CFDA (pptional) 整改通过 补充不合格 考核加加过 如有必要 CFDA(可洗) **Overseas** 考核 System 技术审评 Making system retrial 需整改 rectification certificate assessment Assessment needs The **Technical** to be rectified Rectification fails review management 整改不通过 verification is not counter 考核不通过 ① 10个工作日 within the time limit for review. 10 working days Failure to pass the CFDA审评/核查 体系核查 assessment

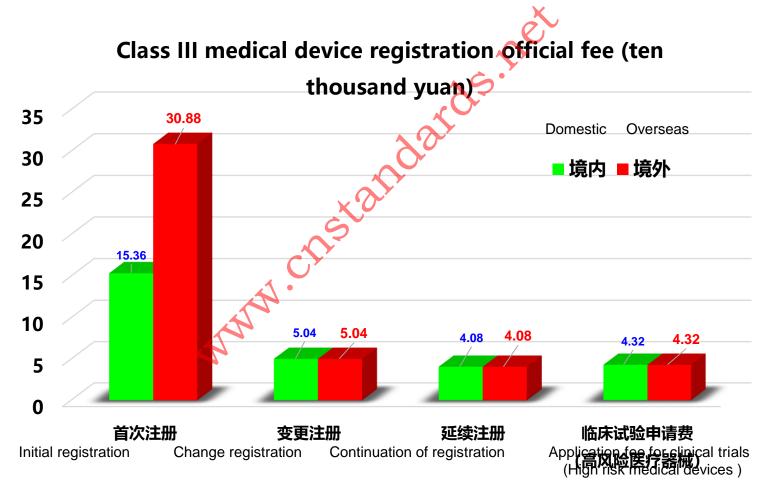
CFDA review / verification

Information review and verification of CFDA after first registration of enterprises



Enterprise renewal registration process

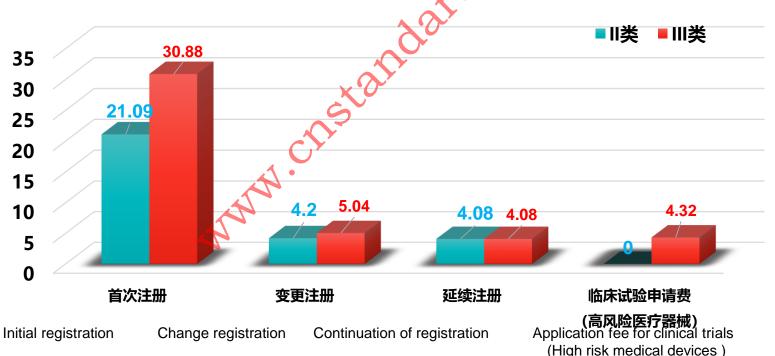
- 1 Registration process of overseas medical device products in China
 - **1.3** Registration official fee——Class III medical device



1.3 Registration official fee——Comparison of overseas Class II and III instruments devices

Registration of imported Class II and It medical devices

(ten thousand yuan)



1.4 Registration schedule—time planning for first registration

Proposal stage

budget, contract, consideration period - estimated 1 month;

Data preparation before acceptance

testing —— the average consumption is 6 months;

Clinical trials —— followed by testing, independent accounting, with an estimated period of one year (excluding clinical products)

After acceptance

CFDA review —— statutory consumption is estimated to be 10 months; (188 working days, 20 working days/month, excluding holidays) Revision time limit - estimated to be 0~12 months, with an average of 6

months;

 Total budget——the period for first registration of class III devices without clinical test should be 17~23 months;

the period for first registration of class III medical devices with clinical test should be at least 35 months; 12

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2 Registration inspection of overseas medical device products

 Draft product technical requirements——Regulations for Registration of Medical Device(Order No.4 of the State Council)

The applicant / filer shall compile the technical requirements for the product. The technical requirements for class I medical device shall be s ubmitted to the CFDA. The technical requirements for class II and III shall be approved by CFDA.



2 Registration inspection of overseas medical device products

Inspection ability application

The medical device inspection institution selected by the enterprise shall have the medical device inspection qualification and conduct inspection within the scope. For medical devices that have not been included in the scope of medical device inspection, the enterprise shall submit an application to the relevant institution for inspection by a competent inspection agency designated by the corresponding registration and approval department. Enterprises should consider it in the test plan of the preliminary planning stage.

Inspection unit division

A multi-model combination unit that can be verified in one test is the most complex combination in the series. In order to avoid missing detection items, it is necessary to divide the units in advance and take it into account in the test plan in the early planning stage.

2 Registration inspection of overseas medical device products

Inspection acceptance

The acceptance of inspection is the initial stage of formal inspection. At this stage, the enterprise shall provide documents and objects to be tested as required by testing institute. The testing institute should be decided at the time of early planning, which is the acceptance stage.

Registration test

The registration test is divided into the detection acceptance stage, the detection rectification stage, and the inspection report stage. The enterprise shall consider the personnel, the measured object and the time in the test plan of the preliminary planning stage.

Detection failure survey

When the test fails, the enterprise should investigate the cause of the test and rebuild the test site so that the R&D engineer can adjust the product until it meets the test requirements

Inspection failure rectification

After the test fails, the company should rectify the equipment to meet the test requirements

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• 3.1 Basic knowledge of standards

Framework

- The National Standards for Medical Devices in China shall be formulated by the State Standardization Administration Committee, and shall be examined, approved, numbered and issued in a unified manner. For technical requirements that do not have national standards but need to be unified within the national medical device industry, medical device industry standards can be formulated according to the situation. The industry standards are organized and announced by the State Drug Administration, and reported to the National Standards Administration Committee for the record.
- The medical Device Standardization Technical Committee is responsible for the specific drafting and verification of medical device standards. The Medical Device Standards Management Center established in 2010 organized and coordinated the relevant medical device professional standardization technical committee to carry out the revision of medical device standards, organized research on medical device standard systems, and proposed other work related to standard work policies and planning recommendations.

- 3.1 Basic knowledge of standards
- Standardization Technical Committee: The Standardization Technical Committee is an unincorporated technical organization engaged in standardization work such as standard drafting and technical review in a certain professional field, and is responsible for organizing the drafting of standards in this field. At present, a total of 24 medical device professional standardization technical committees are set up, which are respectively matched with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).
- Status of standards: According to incomplete statistics, as of September 2018, there are 1580 effective medical device standards in China, including 222 national standards, 1356 industrial standards. According to the nature of standards, there are 497 mandatory standards and 1,081 recommended standards. There are 2 guiding national standards.

- 3.2 Classification of standards
- We are accustomed to classifying standards into three categories according to the purpose of use: material standards, product standards and test methods standards. Below we take the surgical implant standard as an example.
- Surgical implants use a wide range of materials, including biomedical metal materials, biomedical polymers, biomedical ceramics, biodegradable biomaterials, etc., which are commonly used. The correct use of materials has an important impact on the clinical effectiveness of surgical implants. Therefore, the Surgical Implants Standards Committee has actively transformed most international standards with a conversion rate of over 90%, including ISO 5832, 5833, 5834, 6474, 13356, and 13779 series. However, due to the rapid development of biomaterials in recent years, new materials are emerging, and the development of international standards is relatively slow. The Standards Committee has also actively transformed ASTM (US) standards, EN (EU) standards, BSI (UK) standards, etc. Introduced material standards such as PLLA, PEEK, and Ni-Ti memory alloys to meet the needs of enterprises.

• 3.2 Classification of standards

Surgical implant product standards are divided into three levels according to international practice. Level 1 is a general requirement for passive surgical implants; Level 2 is a special requirement for all types of passive surgical implants; Level 3 is for each special requirements for passive surgical implants. The firstlevel standard include the principled requirements applicable to all passive surgical implants, and some specific requirements are included in the second and third-level standards. The EN ISO 14630, as the first level standard, has been published and has been transformed into the standard YY/T 0640. The second standards ISO 14602 and ISO 21534 have been released and converted into the national standard GB/T 12417. The third-level standard applies to specific implants in certain types of implants. However, due to the slow development of international standards and the high risk of products and the urgency of industry needs, the Standardization Committee has intensified its efforts to revise the standards. At the same time as the international standard of equivalent conversion, a series of American standards were introduced to supplement the blanks of international standards, which made the standard system of surgical implant products more perfect.

- 3.3 Application of standards in registration
- Guiding Principles for the Compilation of Technical Requirements for Medical Device Products formulated by the State Food and Drug Administration indicate that the formulation of performance indicators in product technical requirements should refer to relevant national standards/industry standards and combine the design characteristics, intended use and quality control. The level should not be lower than the mandatory national/industrial standards applicable to the product. The establishment of inspection methods should give priority to the use of recognized or enacted standard inspection methods.





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