

Medicinal products & medicinal substances incorporated in medical devices



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I Introduction

The implementation of the European Medical Device Regulation, Regulation (EU) 2017/745 (MDR) and the publication of numerous guidelines could increase the already existing confusion about the association of medicinal product or medicinal substance with medical device. The objective of this whitepaper is to provide a support on the management of initial submission to EMA (European Medicines Agency) of such association according to version 1 of [EMA Guideline](#) recently

II Context

This whitepaper addresses the consultation process with EMA related to the association of medical device with medicinal product or medicinal substances. It is thus necessary to define these last two elements.

- A medicinal product shall be compliant with the provided definition in point 2 of Article 1 of Directive 2001/83/EC :

"Any substance or combination of substances presented for treating or preventing disease in human beings.

Any substance or combination of substances which may be administered to human beings with a view to making a medical diagnosis or to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions in human beings is likewise considered a medicinal product."

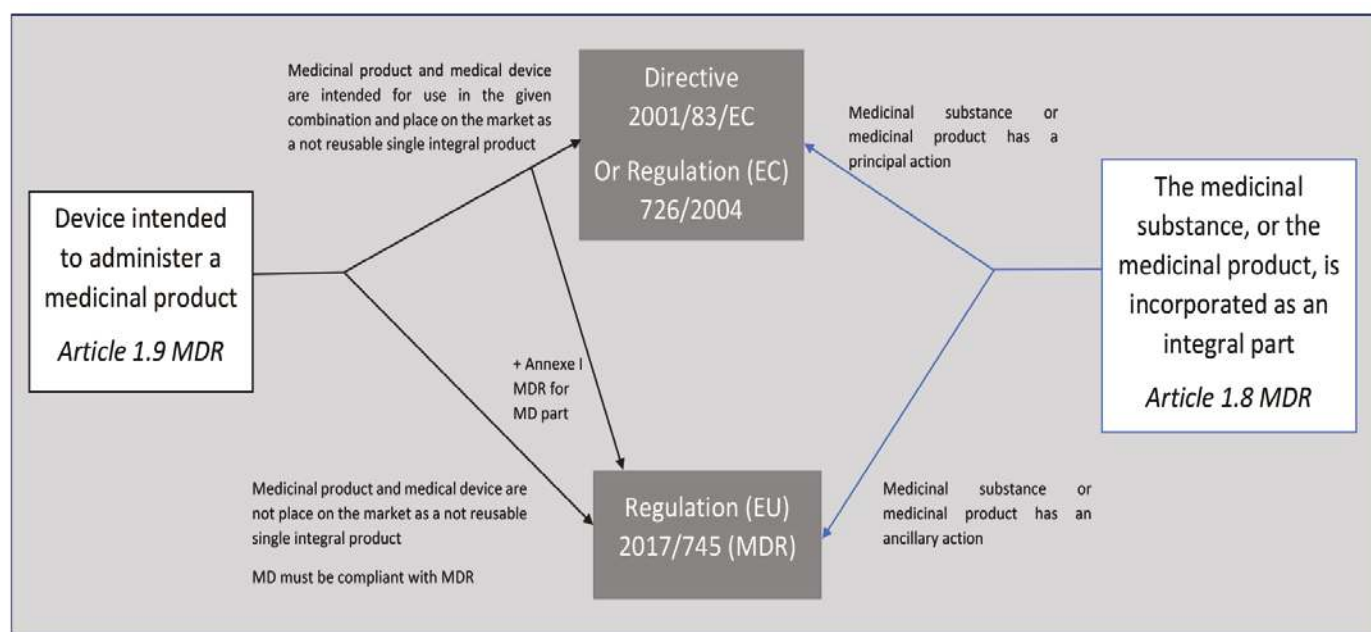
- Is considered as medicinal substance, a substance which, if used separately [of the medical device], would be a medicinal product as defined in the article quote upper, Article 1.8 MDR.

As reminder, a medical device is defined according to point 1 of Article 2 of Medical Device Regulation (EU) 2017/745 (MDR).

III Which regulation is applicable ?

Depending on how the Medical Device (MD) and the medicinal substance or the medicinal product are combined, the applicable regulations are different, and the finished product may be subject to several regulations at the same time.

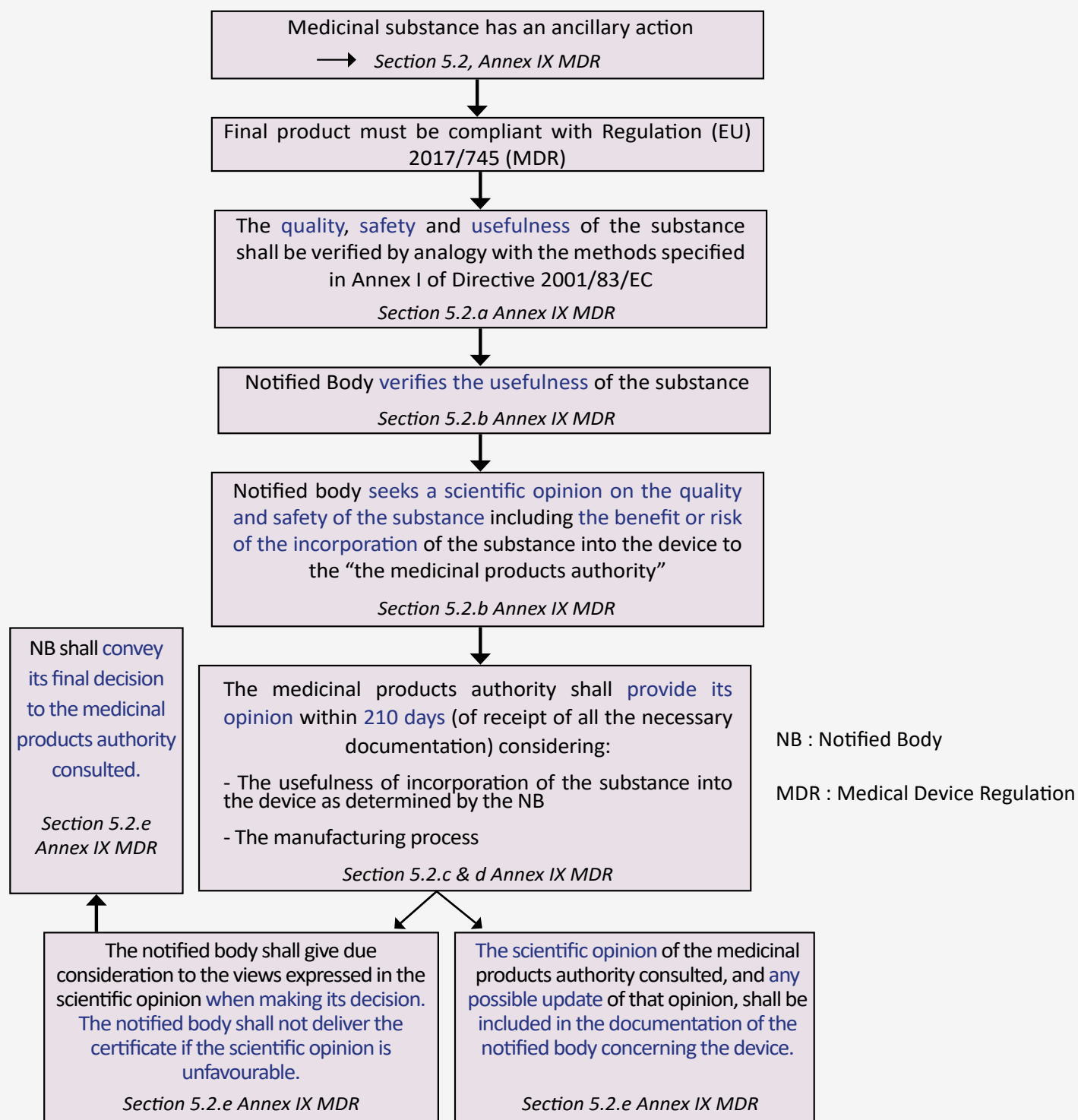
Below a tree structure to clarify the applicable regulations according to the cases:



In this whitepaper we will focus on the hypothesis that the medicinal product, or the medicinal substance, has an ancillary action, meaning that the principal action of the medical device is not obtained by the latter. So, are concerned medical devices as, soft tissue fillers incorporating local anaesthetics, bone cements containing antibiotic or heparin eluting coronary stents.

IV How is medical device incorporated substance evaluated according to the Regulation (EU) 2017/745 in the case of an ancillary action?

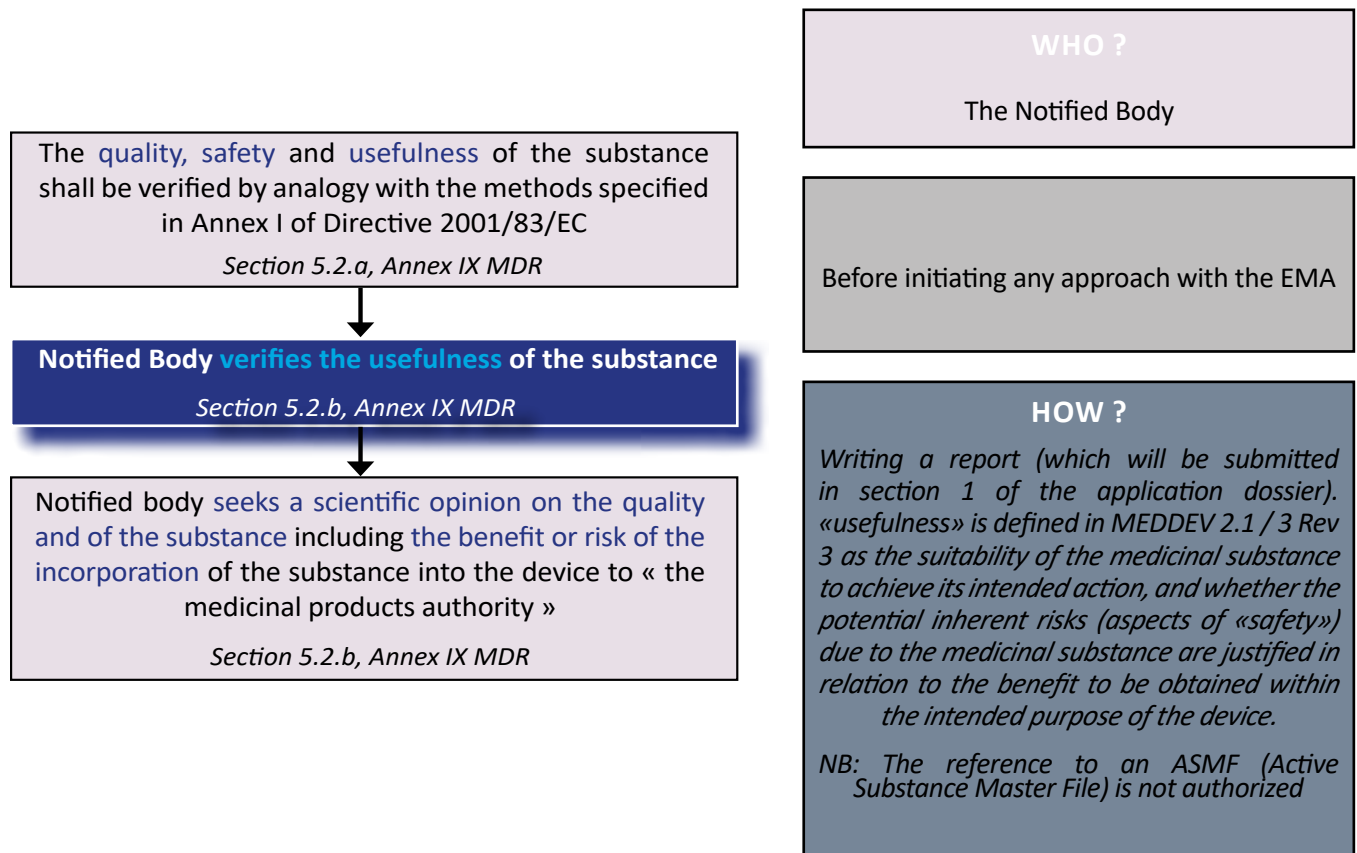
Section 5.2 of Annex IX (MDR) specifies the documentation assessment procedure for devices incorporating a medicinal substance. It is specified that “the quality, safety and usefulness of the substance shall be verified by analogy with the methods specified in Annex I to Directive 2001/83/EC”, the steps are then detailed as follows:



If the requirements and obligations are well defined here, the operational details are not explained. The recently published revision of the EMA guideline ([EMA / CHMP / 578661/2010 rev .1, Nov. 2019](#)) makes recommendations on these different aspects.

V What does the EMA guideline recommend for an initial submission?

Step 1: The Notified Body verifies the usefulness of the substance



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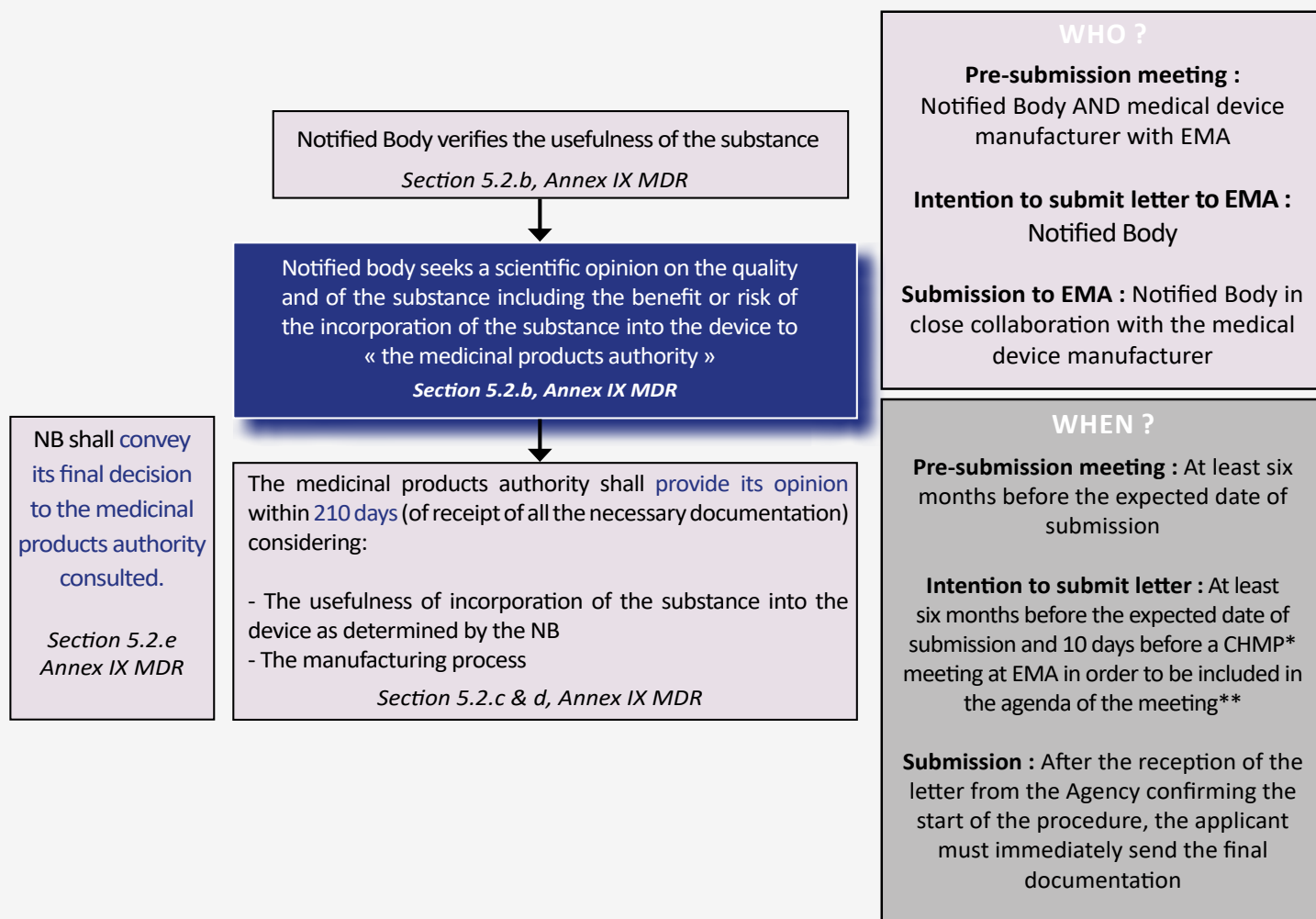
Step 2: The Notified Body seeks a scientific opinion from the «medicinal products authority»

Who is the «medicinal products authority» mentioned in Regulation (EU) 2017/745?

The authority consulted by the Notified Body depends on the type of substance:

- Substance falling within the scope of Annex I of Regulation (EC) 726/2004 -> EMA submission is mandatory
- Other substances -> choice of submitting authority at the discretion of the Notified Body

The EMA may however be consulted if the substance is already included in a medicinal product evaluated by the EMA. ([MEDDEV 2.1 / 3 rev 3](#))



HOW ?

Pre-submission meeting : [Consult the site for the procedure](#) and contact the EMA.

Intention to submit letter : Format according to Annex 2 of EMA guideline, to be sent to : pa-bus@ema.europa.eu
Receipt of a unique product identifier (UPI) to be reminded in each correspondence

Submission :

Elements:

- *Application form* : Format submission available on the EMA website [HERE](#)
- *Application dossier* : The format and the data to be communicated are explained in various documents, a consolidated version is provided in Annex I to the [EMA Guideline](#)

Format : The electronic submission process ([e-soumission](#)) in [XML](#) format is mandatory

* Le CHMP (Committee for Medicinal Products for Human Use) is the committee of the European Medicines Agency responsible for medicines for human use.

** Meeting dates available at the following link : https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/other/chmp-meeting-dates-2019-2020-2021_en.pdf

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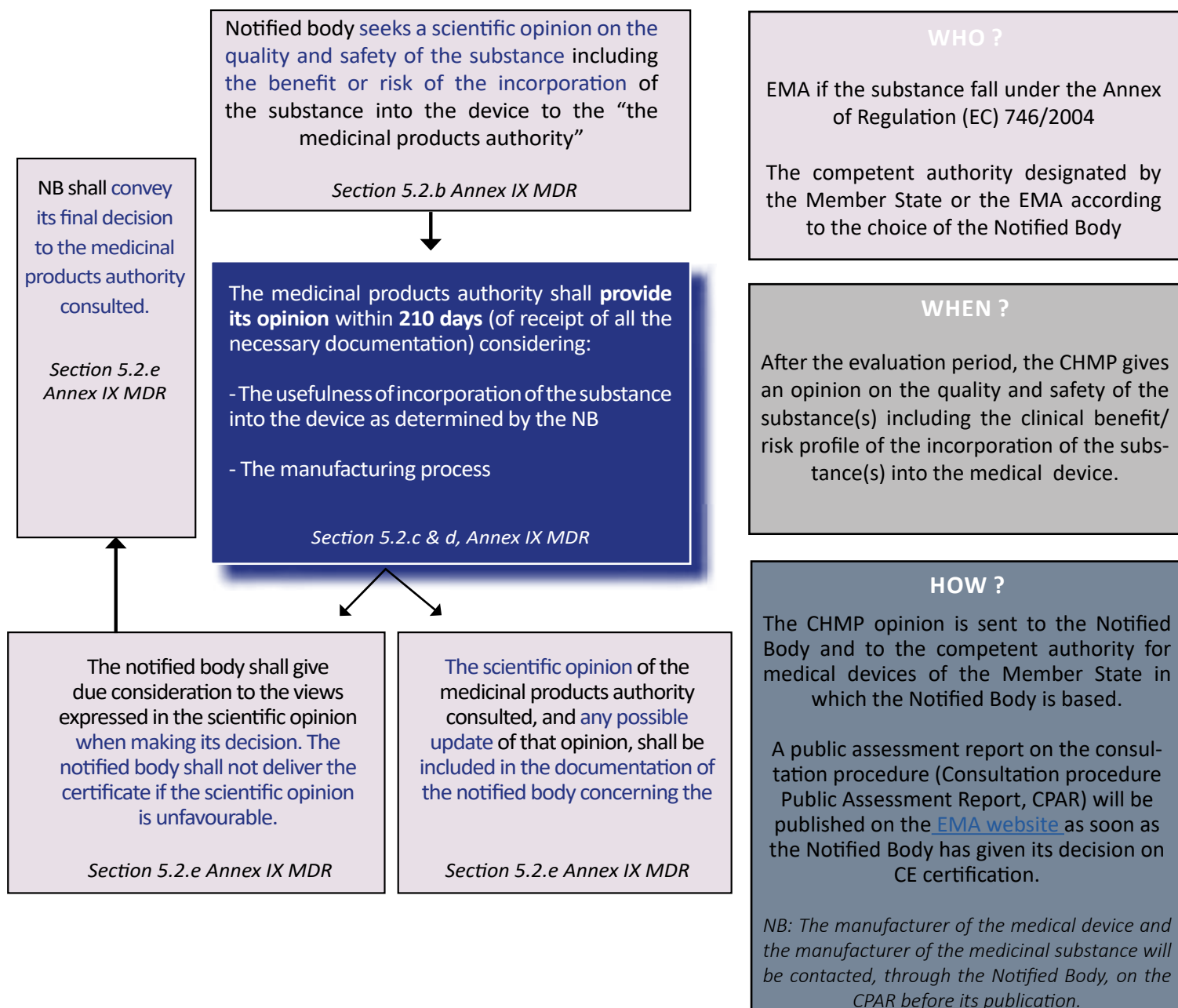
Step 3: The medicinal products authority provides its opinion

The CHMP will follow the same evaluation calendar as the one used for a new submission as part of a centralized procedure ([EudraLex notice to applicants Volume 2A, Chapter 4](#)), i.e. an evaluation in 210 days, with the possibility of [clock stops](#) to allow the Notified Body to answer questions posed by the CHMP (on average one year of evaluation is expected in total).

A request for an accelerated assessment procedure may be made in the following cases:

- The device is used for the treatment of serious illnesses (fatal or disabling illnesses)
- The medicinal substance is known and used and the CHMP therefore considers a less in-depth evaluation.

Requests for an accelerated assessment procedure must be justified and made at least 2 to 3 months before the date of submission using the [Agency form](#).



VI. Conclusion

The combination of a medicinal substance and a medical device is often questionable. The consolidation of the various guides allows to clarify the actors and the critical points. In addition to the qualification of the finished product, which is a strategic point of development, the solicitation of new actors is to be considered from the design phase. Indeed, the submission strategy can have a critical impact on the evaluation timeline, a good anticipation and a thorough knowledge of the EMA calendars are therefore essential. It is therefore essential to inform the Notified Body as soon as possible of the presence of a medicinal product or a medicinal substance so that it can plan the different stages with the authority of the medicinal product which will carry out the evaluation.



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