



Visioneering a bright tomorrow

Master the new MDR regulation

Webinar

16th of May 2023

BARCO

Introducing the Barco webinar hosts



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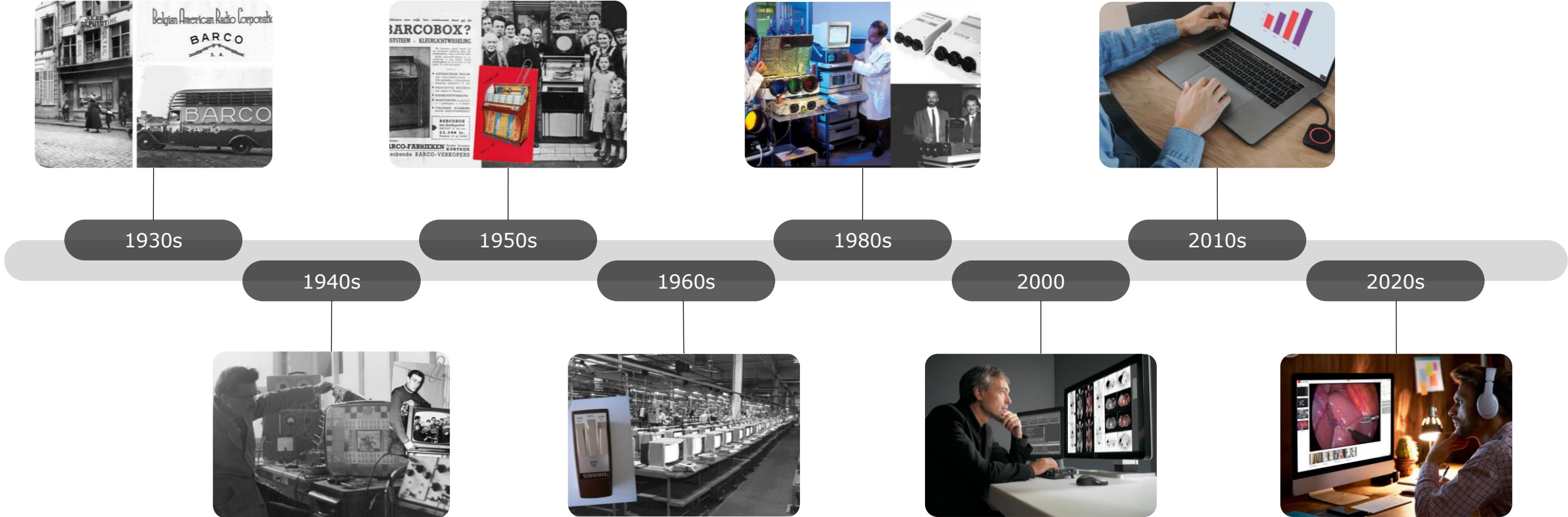


Joerg Herrmann
Sales Director EMEA
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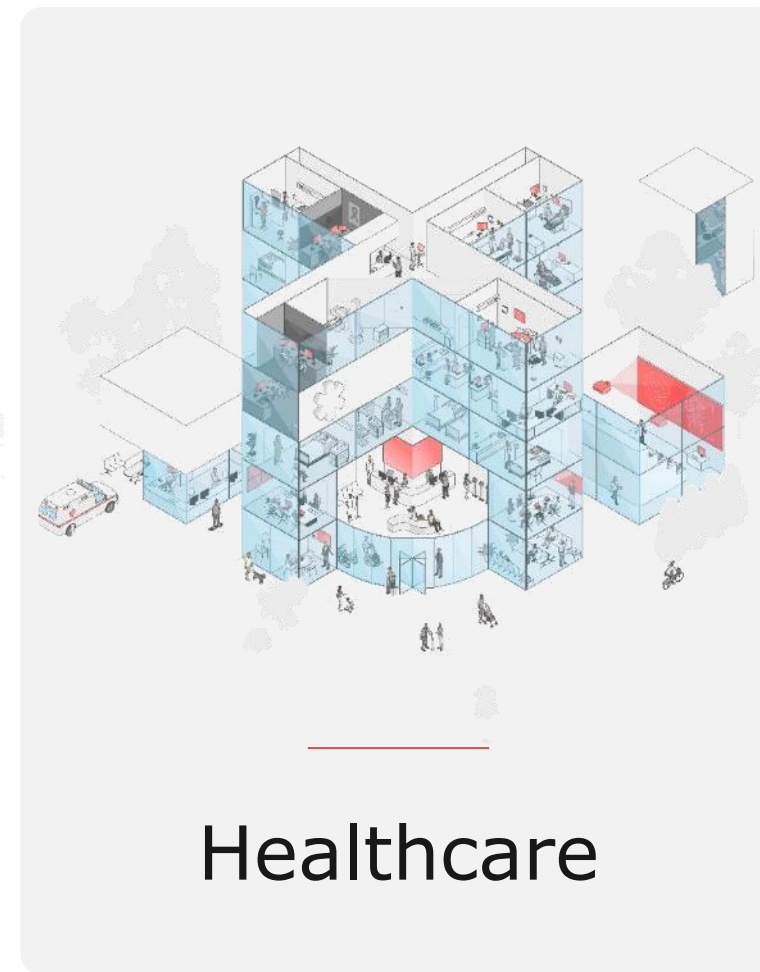
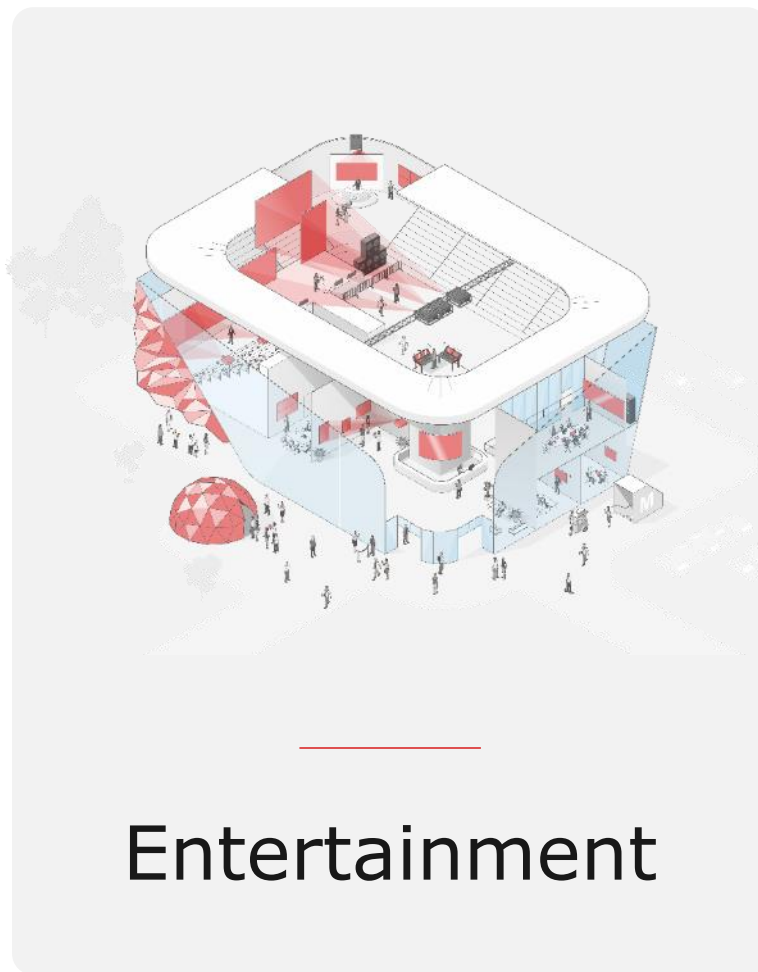
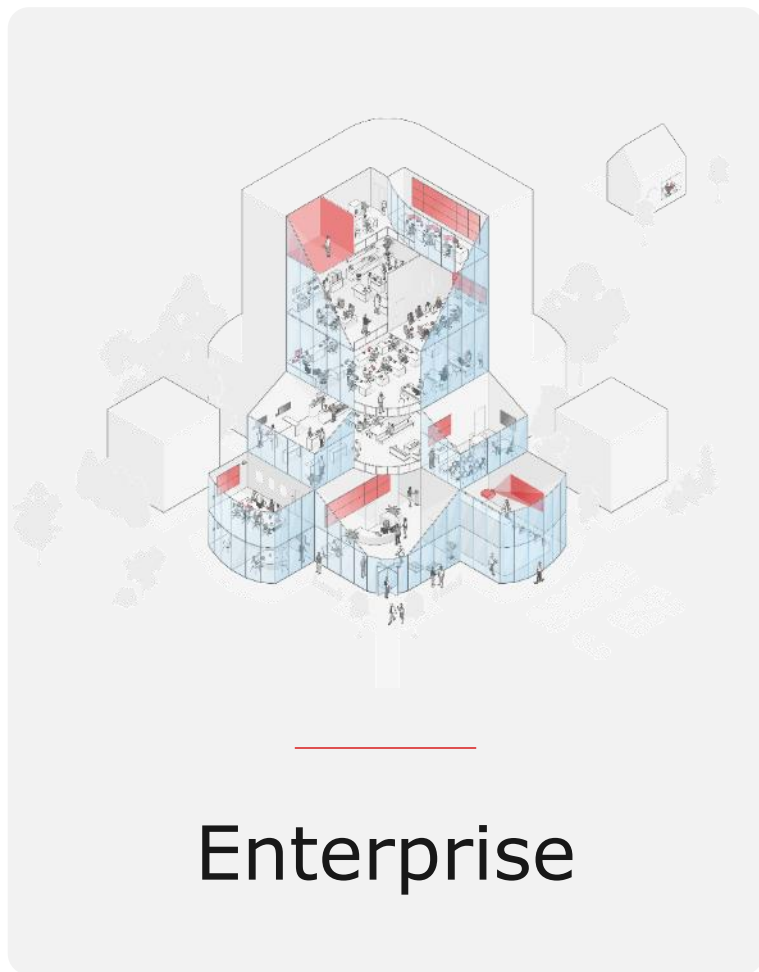


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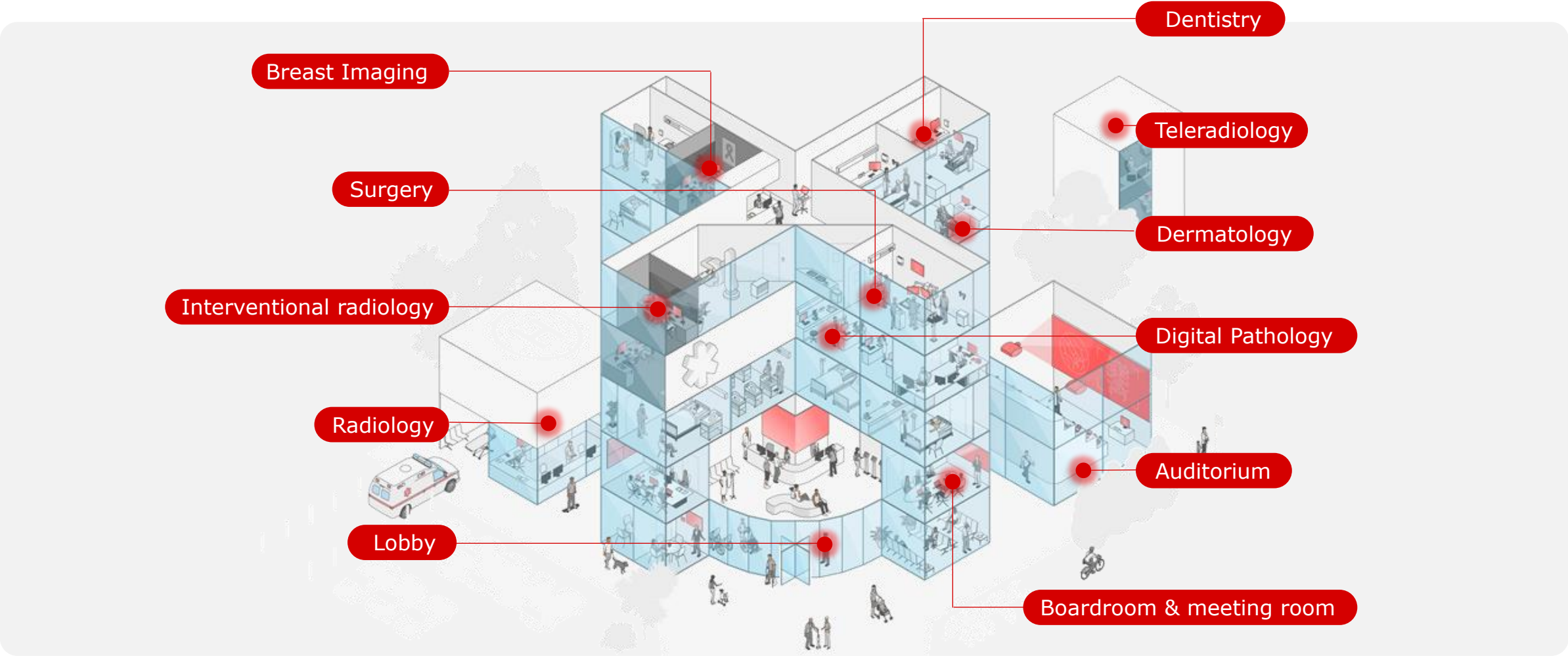
Pushing the world forward through innovation



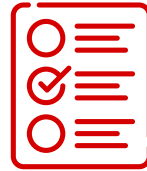
We are closer to you than you think



Enabling quality care for more people



Poll 1



**Do you know what
has changed from MDD to MDR?**

Answer Poll 1

- Applicable and binding in all EU member states
 - No grandfathering
 - Applies to all economic operators
 - Life-cycle approach
 - Updated classification rules
- New guidance documents
 - Increased evidence of compliance
 - Traceability
 - Increased focus on feedback loops
 - State of the Art

Answer Poll 1

- ✓ Applicable and binding in all EU member states
 - ✓ No grandfathering
 - ✓ Applies to all economic operators
 - ✓ Life-cycle approach
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 - ✓ Increased focus on feedback loops
 - ✓ State of the Art

EU Medical Device Regulation 2017/745

Increasing patient safety through transparency, documentation and scientific evidence

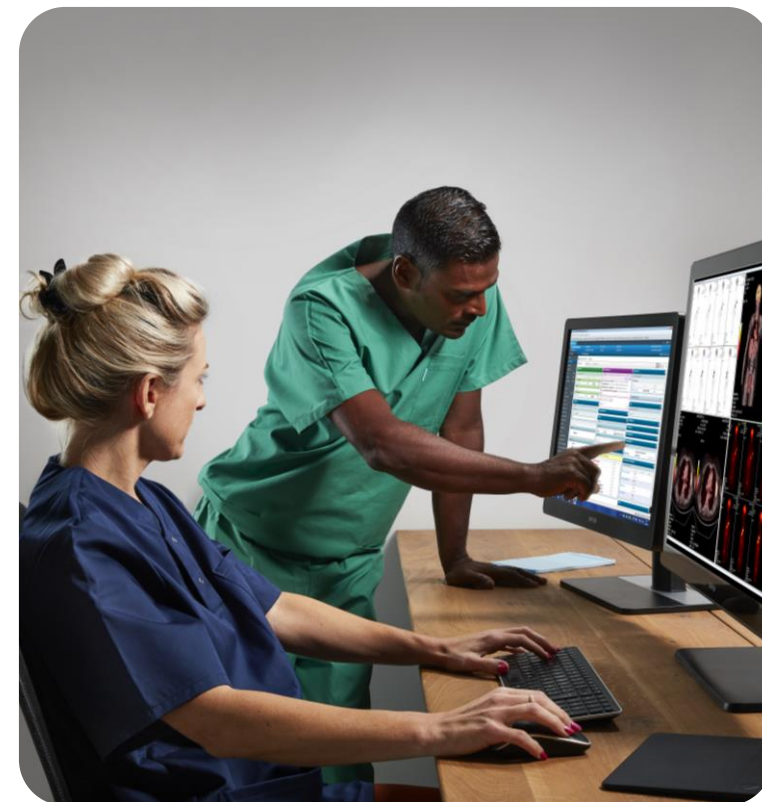
Why a new regulation?

- Several scandals showed that the EU directive did not protect the patient!
- **New technologies** could not be adequately addressed

MDD developed since 1993 is no longer meeting the requirements of a changing world

2017 the EU MDR was issued

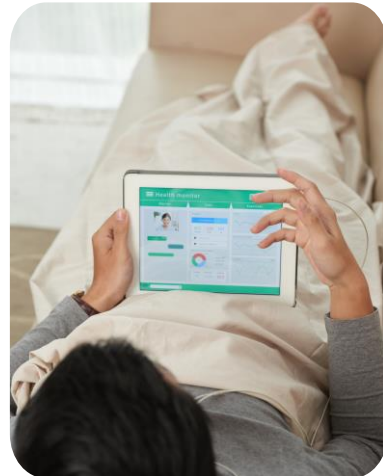
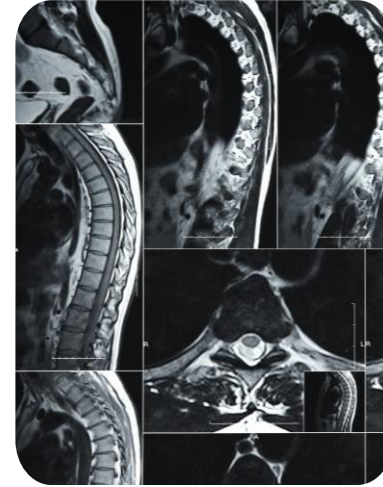
- **A state-of-the-art regulation:** impacting all Medical Devices placed on the market in EU
- Barco started the works to **transition** of all products **to MDR requirements**



Impact on the EU market

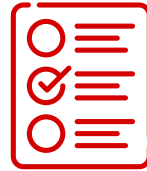
There are more than
500 000
medical devices

placed on the market within
EU with a very broad range
of application



Product need to be
safe for the patient
no matter where they
are designed or
produced

Poll 2



**What is driving the
classification of medical devices?**

Poll 2

A

The classification assigned to similar products on the market

B

The intended purpose assigned by the legal manufacturer

C

The usage within a hospital environment

Answer Poll 2

A

The classification assigned to similar products on the market

B

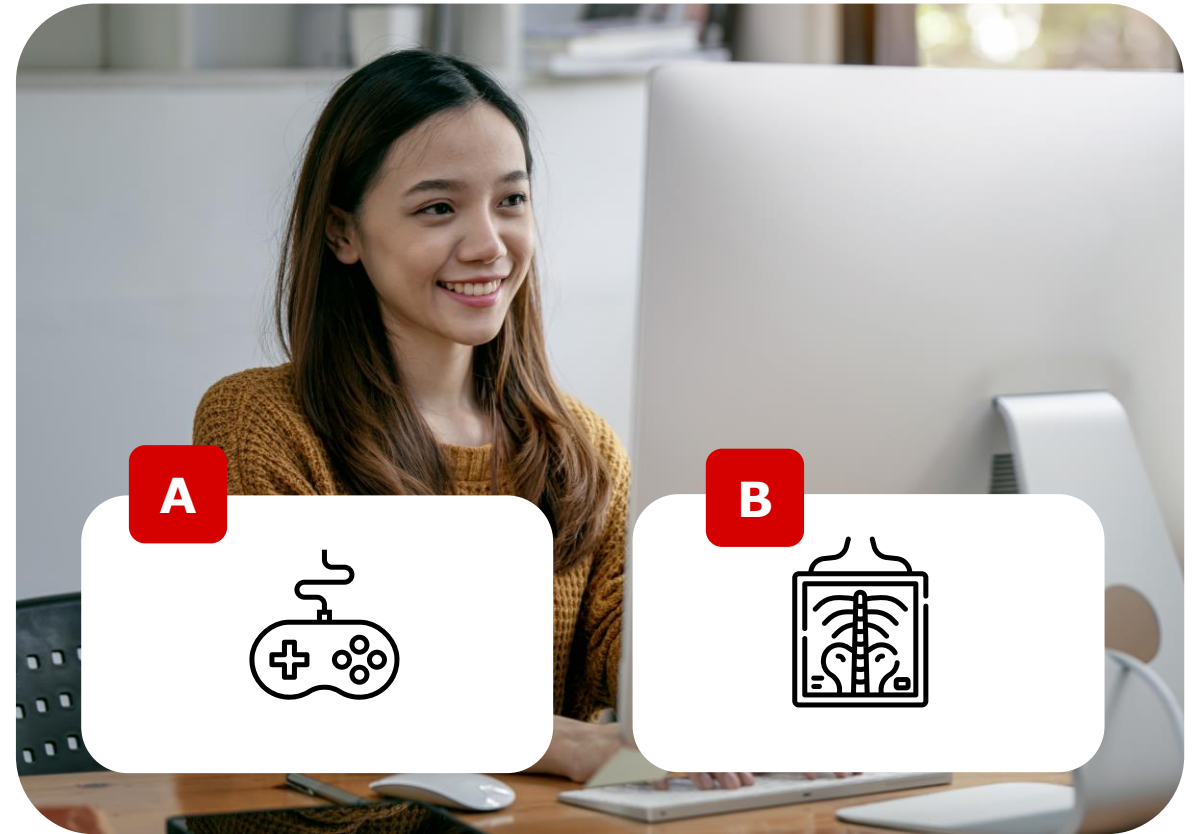
The intended purpose assigned by the legal manufacturer

C

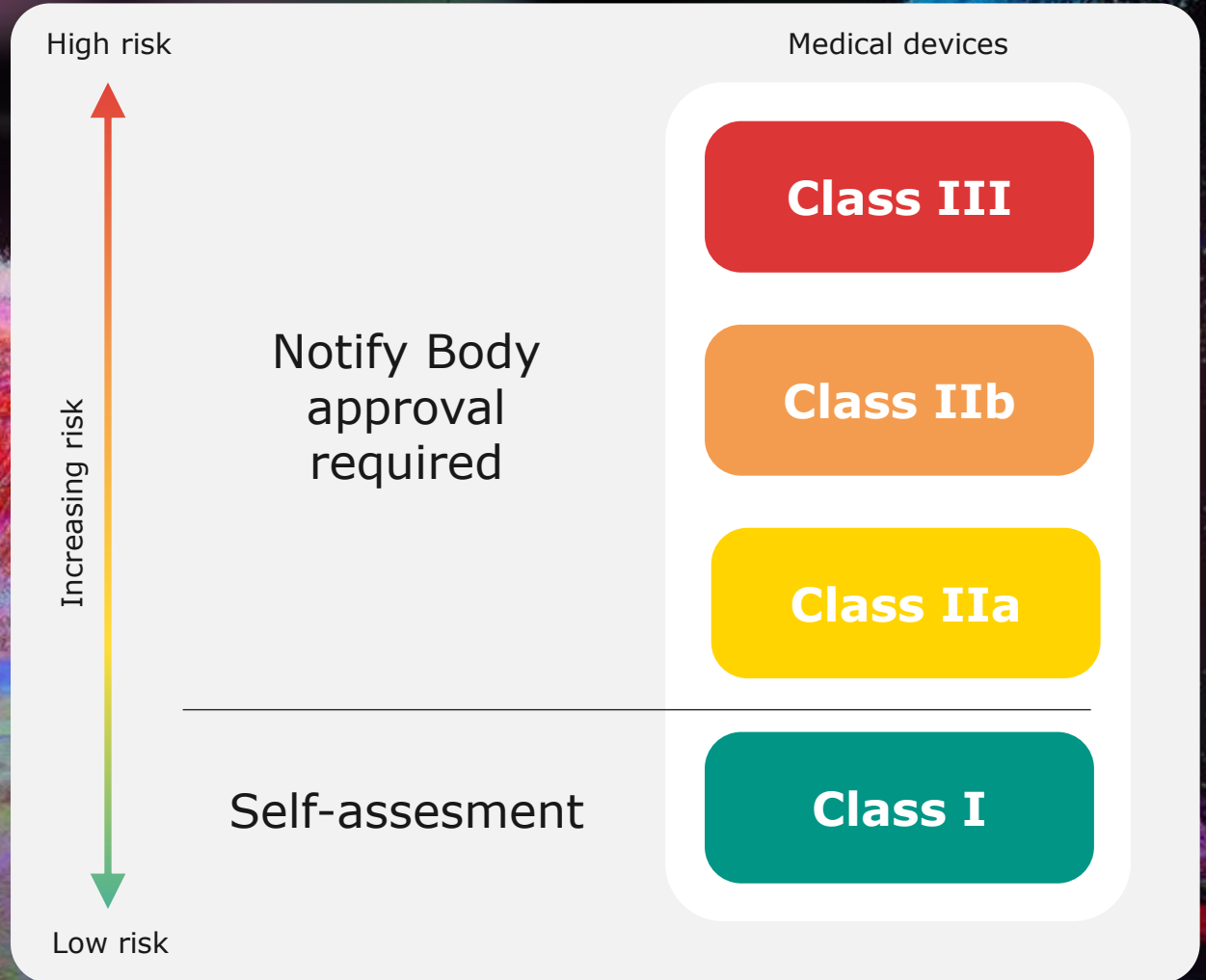
The usage within a hospital environment

What is a medical device?

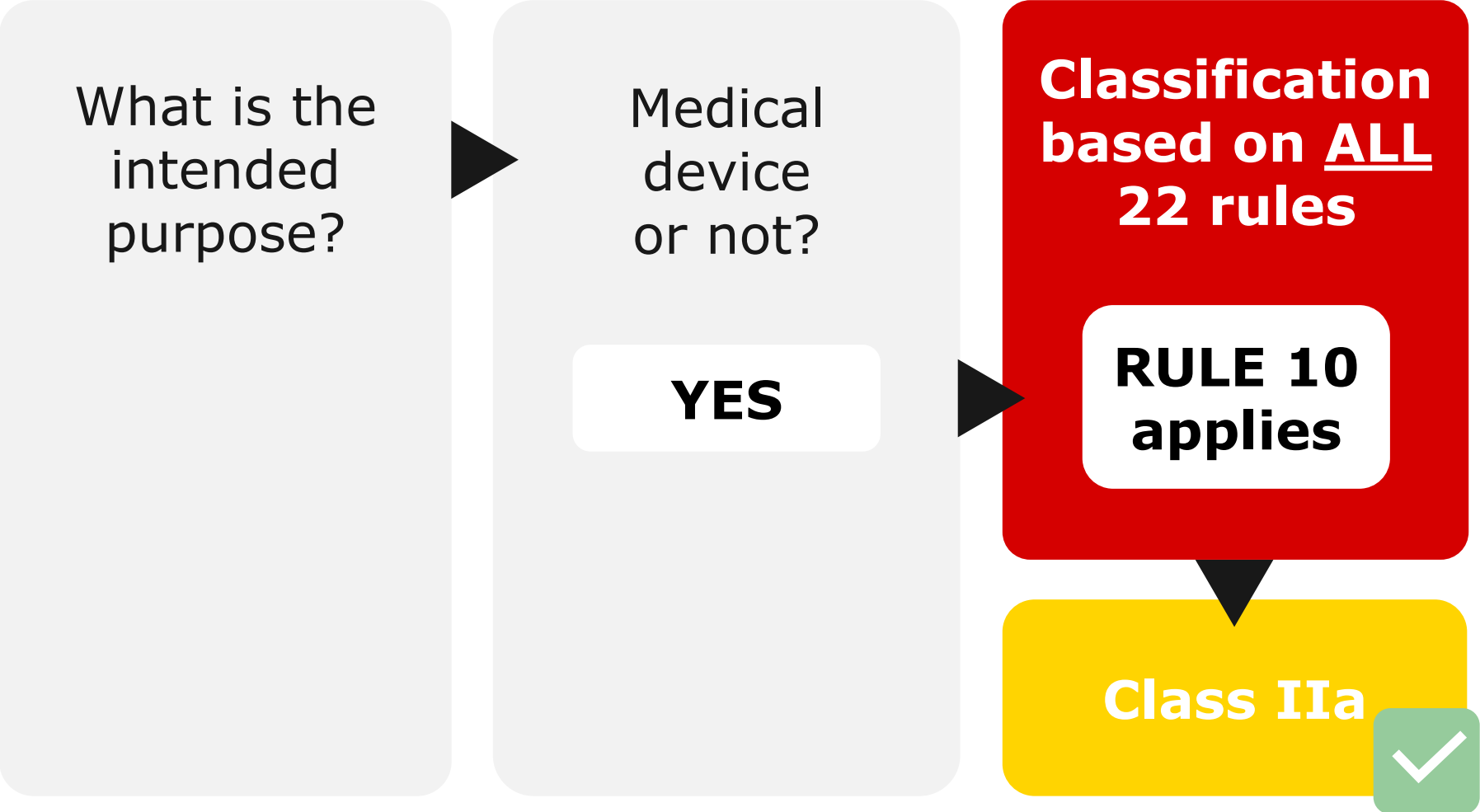
The intended purpose assigned by the legal manufacturer



Classification and conformity assessment



How existing displays are affected



The significance of rule 10 of the MDR



Rule 10 covers a whole range of equipment in various fields for capture of physiological signals, as well as specifically therapeutic and **diagnostic radiology**.



A diagnostic display is an **active device** and is **intended for diagnosis** because the display **supplies information** for **diagnosing** physiological conditions, states of health, illnesses or congenital deformities.



A diagnostic display is intended to **allow direct diagnosis** because it **provides decisive information for the diagnosis**.

Portfolio



Breast imaging display systems



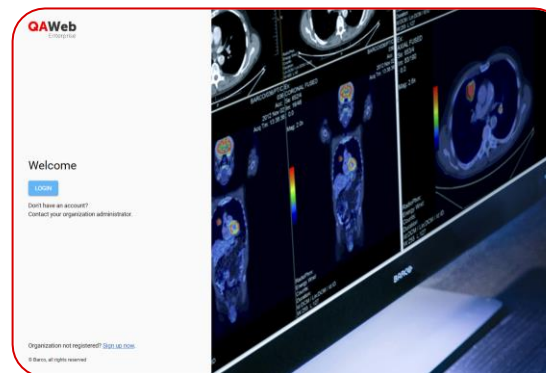
Radiology display systems



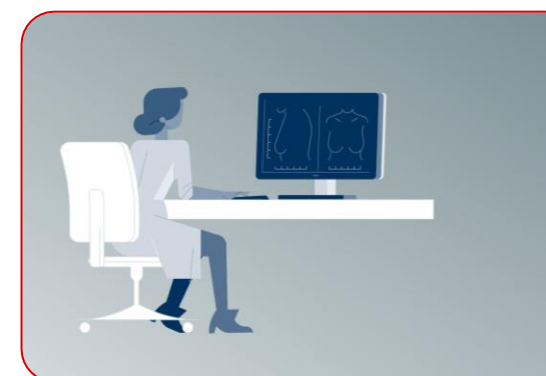
Digital Pathology displays



Dental displays



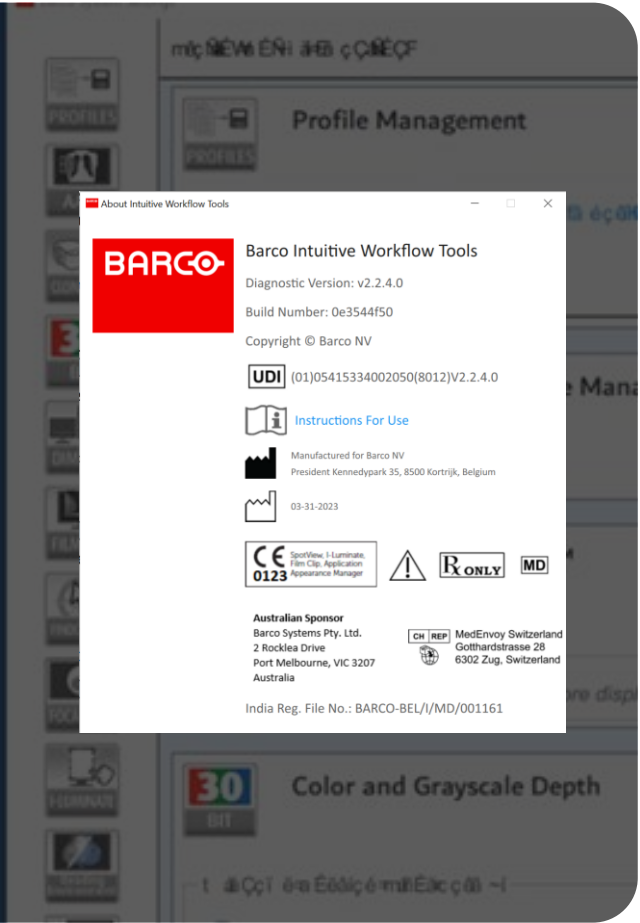
QAWeb Enterprise



Intuitive workflow tools

Spotview,
I-Luminate, AAM,
Filmclip

How does it affect our IWT software solution?



What is the intended purpose?

Medical device or not?
YES

Classification based on ALL 22 rules
RULE 11 applies

Class IIa



How does it affect our QAWeb Enterprise software solution?

What is the intended purpose?

Accessory to a medical device or not?

YES

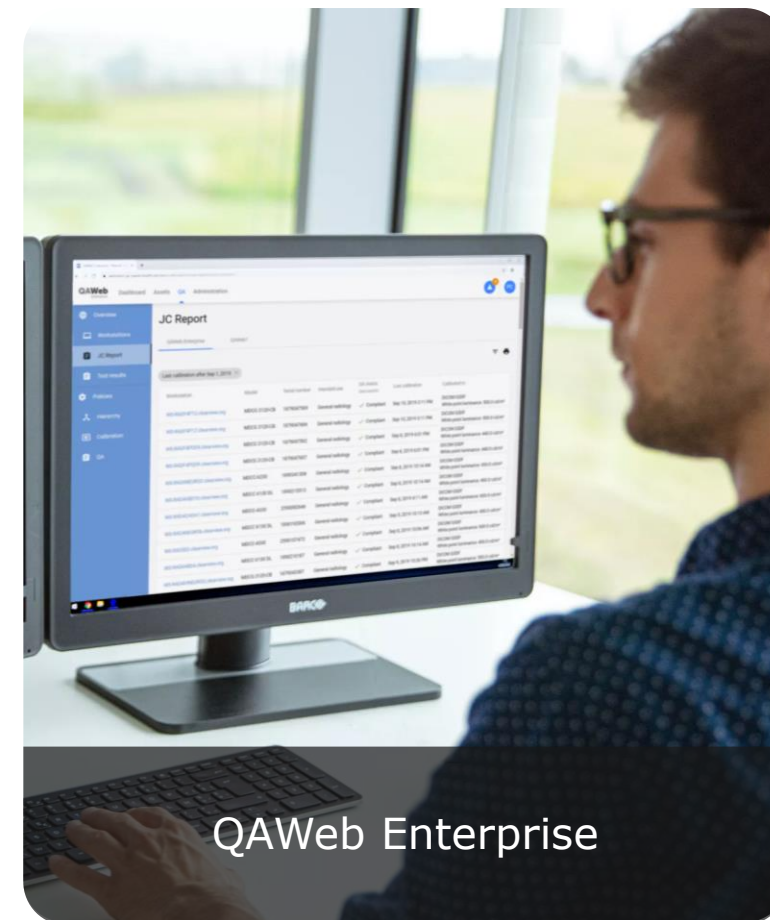
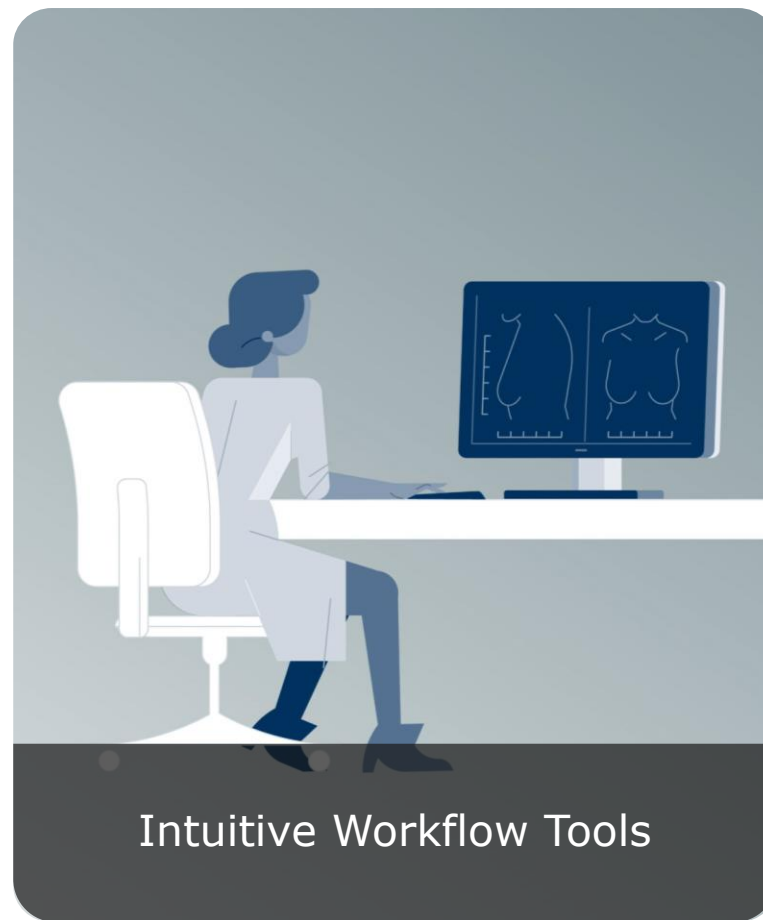
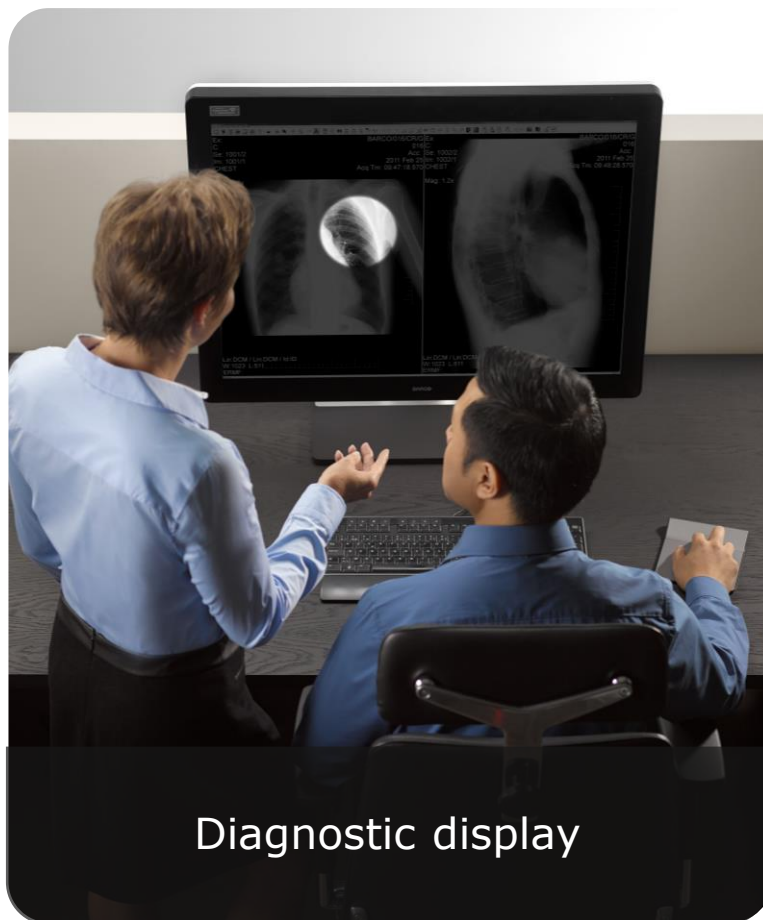
Driving or influencing?

YES

Accessory to medical device

Following class of the devices supported

Barco classification summary



Displays with similar intended purpose are classified as class I

Other manufacturer use **± the same intended purpose**

- This product is intended to be used in displaying and viewing digital images for **review, analysis and diagnosis** by trained medical practitioners. It does not support the display of mammography images for diagnosis.
- ... is intended to be used in **displaying and viewing medical images for diagnosis** by trained medical practitioners. It is not meant to be used for digital mammography.
- Monitor is intended to be used in **displaying and viewing digital images for diagnosis** of X-ray or MRI, etc. by trained medical practitioners. The device does not support the display of mammography images for diagnosis.

**Rule 10
is not
considered**

What it takes to receive class IIa certification

Class I devices are placed on the market after **self-certification** by the manufacturer

Class IIa devices are placed on the market after a **notified body assessment and certification**



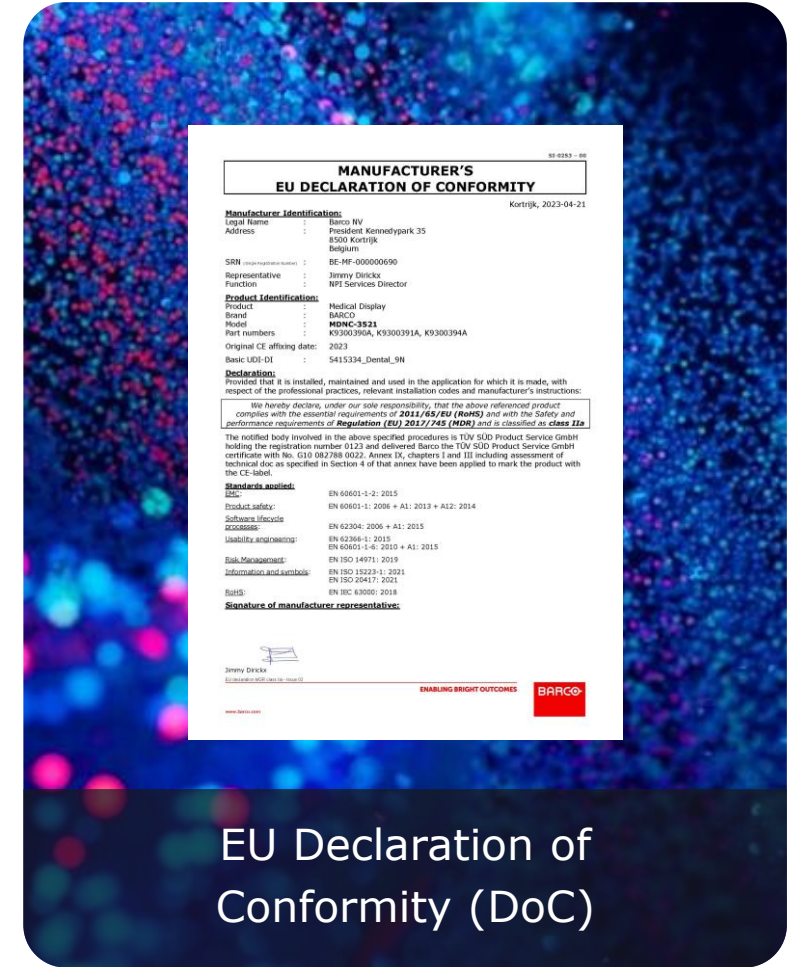
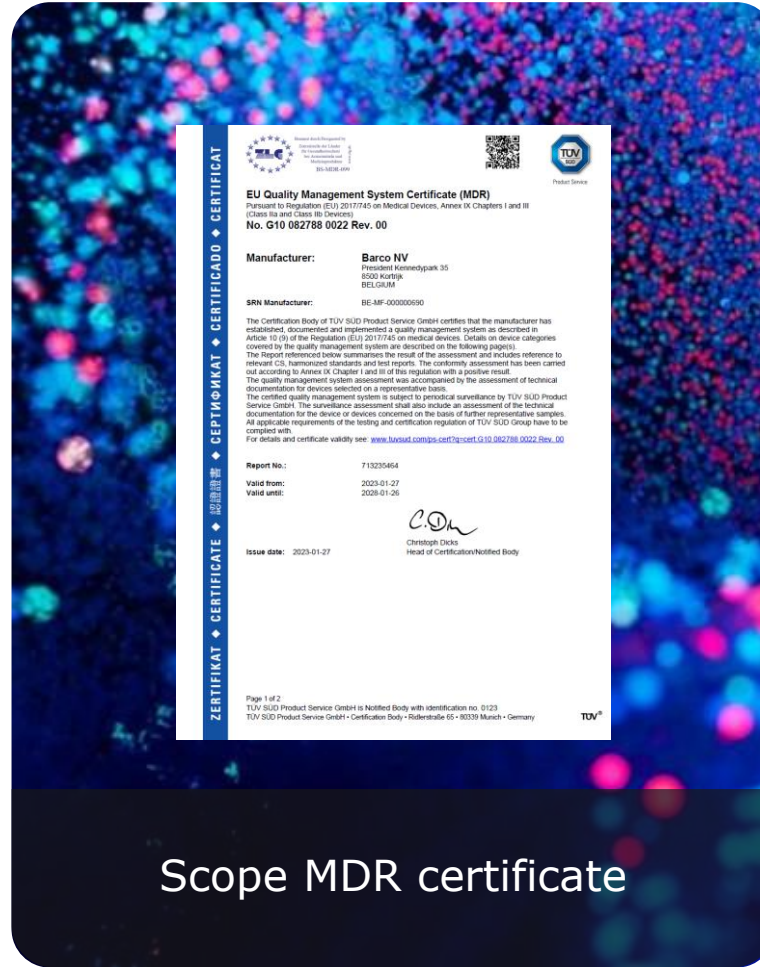
- **Quality Management System is audited** to be in line with EU MDR
- **Technical documentation** assessed by experts on performance and safety
- **Clinical evaluations** assessed by Medical Expert to ensure **scientific validity** on claims and intended purpose
- Yearly audits to ensure our files and systems are **state of the art at all times**

The hidden risks that class I presents in diagnostic environments

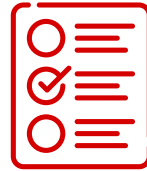
Class I devices without the involvement of a notified body

- They are not being scrutinized, have **no medical device file reviews**
- Have **no EU MDR audits** – no check on compliance to MDR (**is different than ISO 13485**)
- **Nobody is reviewing** their interpretation and conformity assessment
- They may make **claims without independent review** of their scientific evidence

How can you recognize a class IIa device?



Poll 3



Which of the following statements is not correct?

Poll 3

A

Class I medical devices can be self-certified whilst class IIa medical devices need a notified body approval before they are put on the market

B

Only products designed and/or manufactured in the EU need to comply with the EU MDR

C

On the product label of a class IIa product, the CE Mark is always combined with notified body identification number

D

Manufacturers of class IIa devices can only make claims when they have sufficient scientific evidence

Answer Poll 3

A

Class I medical devices can be self-certified whilst class IIa medical devices need body notified approval before they are put on the market

B

Only products designed and/or manufactured in the EU need to comply with the MDR

C

On the product label of a class IIa product, the CE Mark is always combined with notified body identification number

D

Manufacturers of class IIa devices can only make claims when they have sufficient scientific evidence



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Any questions?

MDR
Class IIa

Ensuring
diagnostic
confidence



Visioneering a bright tomorrow



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