



Improved clinical investigation and evaluation of high-risk medical devices: the rationale and objectives of CORE–MD (Coordinating Research and Evidence for Medical Devices)

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■ In the European Union (EU), the delivery of health services is a national responsibility but there are concerted actions between member states to protect public health. Approval of pharmaceutical products is the responsibility of the European Medicines Agency, while authorising the placing on the market of medical devices is decentralised to independent ‘conformity assessment’ organisations called notified bodies. The first legal basis for an EU system of evaluating medical devices and approving their market access was the Medical Device Directive, from the 1990s. Uncertainties about clinical evidence requirements, among other reasons, led to the EU Medical Device Regulation (2017/745) that has applied since May 2021. It provides general principles for clinical investigations but few methodological details – which challenges responsible authorities to set appropriate balances between regulation and innovation, pre- and post-market studies, and clinical trials and real-world evidence. Scientific experts should advise on methods and standards for assessing and approving new high-risk devices, and safety, efficacy, and transparency of evidence should be paramount. The European Commission recently awarded a Horizon 2020 grant to a consortium led by the European Society of Cardiology and the European Federation of National Associations of Orthopaedics and Traumatology, that will review methodologies of clinical investigations, advise on study designs, and develop recommendations for aggregating clinical data from registries and other real-world sources. The CORE–MD project (Coordinating Research and Evidence for Medical Devices) will run until March 2024. Here, we describe how it may contribute to the development of regulatory science in Europe.

Keywords: clinical investigations; evidence-based practice; medical devices; registries

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Introduction

Regulations concerning medical devices are shared across the European Union (EU) but verification that manufacturers conform to their requirements is devolved to independent notified bodies overseen by their national regulatory agencies (or ‘competent authorities’). The role of the European Commission is to implement the Medical Device Regulation (MDR)¹ together with the national regulatory agencies. Unlike some other jurisdictions worldwide, however, it lacks its own central scientific department with medical expertise in each major clinical field.

High-risk implantable medical devices are essential for clinical care. Scrutiny of clinical evidence before their market access is also essential. Uncertainty about the standards being applied² and concerns that some devices had been granted access despite insufficient clinical evidence, contributed to agreement that new EU regulations were needed.³ That perception was reinforced by problems relating to heart valves, metal-on-metal hip replacements, breast implants, and surgical meshes. Perhaps in consequence, the MDR has increased requirements for clinical evidence before a new high-risk device can be approved. Previously, market access was faster in the EU than in

the USA,⁴ but now device developers are concerned that the EU system may become less predictable and more time-consuming.

The optimal way to determine what levels of clinical evidence should be required before approval of new devices is by scientific enquiry. Thus to obtain expert advice on appropriate methodologies and standards for clinical investigations, the European Commission published a research call in 2020 entitled ‘Developing methodological approaches for improved clinical investigation and evaluation of high-risk medical devices’.⁵ This paper explains the rationale and objectives of the project that was awarded this grant. We outline the main tasks that are planned and describe how colleagues can contribute to its activities.

Regulatory context and rationale

The MDR aims to provide ‘a robust, transparent, predictable and sustainable regulatory framework for medical devices which ensures a high level of safety and health whilst supporting innovation’ (Recital 1).¹ Application of the MDR has increased technical and administrative requirements relating to the generation of clinical data, but new policies for clinical studies have not been fully developed.

Medical devices are assessed in Europe under the ‘new approach framework’⁶ which applies uniform standards for approved products in each sector. One challenge from a clinical policy perspective is that the legal text provides only high-level common principles which can be applied to determine whether products should enter or leave the system (Annex I MDR).^{1,7} Requirements relating to overall benefit/risk are not linked to validated methods of generating evidence for different technologies. The application of generic rules in a decentralised system can lead to significant differences in the clinical evidence which supports individual medical devices, due to variations in interpretation and inconsistency in application of the legal rules. When these factors are combined with the potential for irreversible effects from implanted devices with a critical function, then the public health consequences can be significant.

Many medical devices have entered the market in Europe with minimal or no clinical data relating to the device itself, by utilising evidence from devices claimed to be equivalent. The MDR has changed the rules concerning equivalence (see Annex XIV), with a contract now being required between manufacturers of high-risk devices and with the need for an equivalent device to satisfy precise criteria.¹ The legal definition of equivalence does not refer to non-inferiority studies, which is a different concept.

Pre-defined evidence requirements for predictable European market access do not exist for individual devices

or technology groups, which may have a negative impact on safety and on the innovation of new technologies. The option provided by the MDR for the European Commission to develop a voluntary system for developers to consult scientific expert panels about the clinical development strategy for their high-risk devices has not yet been taken up.

The EU relies on international standards after they have been harmonised to EU laws,⁸ but those do not always prescribe clinical evidence requirements. The MDR makes it possible for common specifications to be introduced by the European Commission when relevant harmonised standards are insufficient or when there is a need to address public health concerns (MDR Article 9.1).¹ That process will require considerable resources and expert knowledge, and to date no pathway has been implemented for its introduction in a systematic way. In the meantime, adherence to harmonised European standards confers a “presumption of conformity” to EU legal requirements, but their application by manufacturers is voluntary. Regulatory agencies and notified bodies have no legal power to require adherence to any harmonised standard, only to the ‘state of the art’.

The EU regulation concerning clinical trials of medicinal products⁹ does not apply to investigations of medical devices.¹⁰ The international guideline concerning good clinical practice (GCP) that is currently under revision “may also be applied to other clinical investigations that may have an impact on the safety and well-being of human subjects” but it was similarly not developed for trials of devices.¹¹ Standard EN ISO 14155 does describe GCP relating to the evaluation of devices¹² but it was developed independently and it has not yet been harmonised with the MDR.

Differences in how drugs and devices are regulated in the EU (Table 1) leave a gap for more specific guidance. As stated in the research call, “medical devices have particularities that make the conduct of clinical investigations difficult” and “there is a need for methodologies that enable to generate improved clinical evidence”.⁵

Overview of the CORE–MD project

The Coordinating Research and Evidence for Medical Devices (CORE–MD) project began in April 2021 and will run until March 2024. It comprises a unique collaboration with wide geographical distribution across Europe, importantly including national regulatory agencies and notified bodies as well as public health institutes, medical professional associations, academic institutions, and patients (Table 2). The project is led by the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) in partnership with the European Federation of National Associations of Orthopaedics and Traumatology (EFORT), and it is supported by an advisory

Table 1. Some key differences between the regulatory evaluation of pharmaceutical products (drugs) and high-risk medical devices in the European Union

	Pharmaceutical products	Medical devices
Organisation responsible for granting market access	European Medicines Agency (about 90%) National authorities (≈ 10%)	Notified bodies
Types of organisations which bring products to market	Mostly large and established pharmaceutical companies	Variable: many start-ups and small and medium enterprises, as well as large medical technology companies
Time when clinical evidence is generated	Generally pre-market	Both pre- and post-market studies
<i>Clinical development phases</i>	Highly standardised (phases 1–4)	<i>Less standardised</i> <i>Product-dependent</i>
<i>Clinical study design</i>	Highly standardised Double-blind randomised controlled trial expected	<i>Less standardised</i> <i>Pivotal trials often done after CE-marking</i>
Irreversible effects on study subjects	Rare	Common, particularly with permanent implants

The italicised text indicate areas that will be considered by CORE–MD (Coordinating Research and Evidence for Medical Devices).

CE = Conformité Européenne.

Table 2. Partners in the CORE–MD consortium

 <p>European medical professional associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Society of Cardiology (ESC) • The European Federation of National Associations of Orthopaedics and Traumatology (EFORT) • Biomedical Alliance in Europe (BioMed Alliance) • European Academy of Paediatrics (EAP) <p>Academic institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands • The University of Oxford, UK • Uppsala Clinical Research Center, Sweden • Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, Dublin, Ireland • Bern University Hospital, Switzerland • Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU Leuven), Belgium • UMIT – University for Health Sciences, Medical Informatics and Technology, Hall in Tirol, Austria • University of Gothenburg, Sweden • Politecnico di Milano, Italy • Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität, Munich, Germany (for EAP) <p>National regulatory authorities of EU member states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA), Dublin, Ireland • Lægemiddelstyrelsen / Danish Medicines Agency (DKMA), Copenhagen, Denmark • Urząd Rejestracji Produktów Leczniczych, Wyrobów Medycznych i Produktów Biobójczych / Office for Registration of Medicinal Products, Medical Devices and Biocidal Products (URPL), Warsaw, Poland <p>National public health institutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu / National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Bilthoven, The Netherlands • Istituto Superiore di Sanità / Italian National Institute of Health (ISS), Rome, Italy <p>Institutes for health technology assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austrian Institute for Health Technology Assessment (AIHTA), Vienna, Austria • Fundación Pública Andaluza Progreso y Salud / Andalusian Health Technology Assessment Unit (AETSA), Seville, Spain <p>European umbrella organisation for patients’ groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Patients’ Forum (EPF), Brussels, Belgium <p>Trade association for European Notified Bodies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Association for Medical Devices of Notified Bodies (TEAM NB), Brussels, Belgium 	
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board of international regulators and academic experts. Manufacturers’ trade associations have been invited to participate as advisers.

The most important objectives of CORE–MD are to review and develop methodologies for the clinical

Table 3. Overview of tasks in CORE–MD work packages 1–3

<p>Understanding methods used to generate clinical evidence for high-risk medical devices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Methodologies in published clinical studies of high-risk medical devices 1.2 Statistical methods for medical device studies 1.3 Regulatory utility of patient-reported outcome measures 1.4 Published regulatory guidance and expert recommendations for clinical investigations <p>New methods for generating clinical evidence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Providing evidence during the early development of high-risk medical devices 2.2 New designs for randomised clinical trials and studies of high-risk medical devices 2.3 Developing guidance for the evaluation of artificial intelligence and standalone software in medical devices 2.4 Recommendations concerning high-risk medical devices in children <p>Extracting maximal value from medical device registries and real-world evidence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Aggregating insights from registries, big data, and clinical experience 3.2 Development of a mashup for collecting clinical reports of devices from accessible trusted web sources 3.3 Study of the use of conditions for clinical evidence generation after market access 	
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investigation and evaluation of high-risk medical devices. The scope does not extend to in vitro diagnostic medical devices or to health technology assessment. Specific tasks of CORE–MD are listed in Table 3 and described below. There will be a focus on cardiovascular, orthopaedic, and diabetes devices, since together those represent the majority of high-risk medical devices and because they exemplify devices used to reduce mortality and morbidity.

Methods used to generate clinical evidence for high-risk medical devices

Methods used to evaluate the clinical safety and efficacy of devices and to monitor their performance should be rigorous and transparent. Before the CORE–MD consortium can advise which methodologies are reliable to generate sufficient evidence, and also proportionate to risk, it will be important to understand how devices are currently being evaluated in the EU.

Table 4. Device types selected for systematic reviews of clinical trial methodologies

Cardiovascular disease	Orthopaedic surgery	Diabetic medicine
<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Drug eluting stents– Bioresorbable vascular scaffolds– Transcatheter aortic valve replacement– Transcatheter mitral valve repair– Left atrial appendage occluder– Leadless pacemaker– Subcutaneous implantable cardioverter defibrillator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Hip joint replacement (total hip cups, heads, liners and stems)– Knee joint replacement (total knee systems, unicompartmental knee systems)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Implantable continuous glucose monitoring systems– Implantable insulin pumps– Automated insulin delivery devices

Methodologies applied in published clinical studies of high-risk medical devices

A systematic review will be performed according to recommended standards (PRISMA-P),¹³ to evaluate critically the methodologies used in clinical studies of high-risk medical devices in cardiovascular medicine, orthopaedics and diabetic medicine.

For cardiovascular devices (Table 4), peer-reviewed reports of studies of prospective design will be included. For orthopaedic devices, prospective and retrospective studies (cohort, registry-based cohort, case-control, randomised controlled trial (RCT), case series or reports) and annual reports from national registries will be evaluated, to obtain insights into descriptive data and revision rate estimates. For diabetic devices, literature will be reviewed for observational and experimental designs including RCTs, non-randomised trials, cohort studies, case-control studies, and case series.

The focus will be on devices that are most relevant to clinical practice in the EU rather than those that receive a CE mark but may not be commonly used. Since there is not yet a European portal where certificates of conformity with their dates can be accessed, the CE-marking dates of the assessed devices will be identified from sources such as press releases, contact with manufacturers and notified bodies, and national databases of European countries. Pre-specified information on study designs performed before and after CE-marking, patient population, indexed intervention, and primary outcome(s) will be abstracted on study level. Systematic gender-specific analyses, reporting on gender-dimension usage in the reviewed study designs, and statistical methods will be considered. Differences in accumulated clinical evidence will be assessed within and across classes of medical devices.

Statistical methods for medical device studies

Recommendations for statistical methods, reporting, and levels of confidence that are appropriate for trial designs specific to high-risk medical devices and for new study designs other than traditional RCTs are needed. Key concepts are bias, confounding, precision and validity. Specific challenges include achieving appropriate comparability,

for example by propensity matching or designing efficient adaptive studies, and adjusting for time-series data and operator experience or learning curves. Within this task, selected questions will be considered, to advise on analytical approaches that are appropriate for building up evidence.

One consequence of approving new devices on the basis of limited evidence is that some risk is accepted. A higher risk would probably be accepted by patients with a critical condition for which other devices are not available, while a much lower risk will be preferred when there are alternatives. Information about the relationship between the cumulative experience of a medical device (such as total follow-up years) and the probability of known or unknown adverse effects should be publicly available and disclosed, using a tool that is intelligible to patients and approved by assessors in notified bodies.

Methodology for applying objective performance criteria (OPC) was proposed more than 30 years ago¹⁴ and adopted for surgically implanted prosthetic heart valves.¹⁵ Other methods have been used to identify outlier performance of orthopaedic devices. Guidance will be provided for manufacturers and regulators on the applicability of these benchmarks, and on standard methodology that might encourage wider uptake.

Regulatory utility of patient-reported outcome measures

Medical devices are usually assessed using measures such as implant survival, mortality and complications, but many are designed to restore or preserve function, improve health-related quality of life, and relieve symptoms. Patient-reported outcome measures (PROMs) are therefore being used increasingly to assess patients' self-perceived health status.^{16,17} Many tools are available that measure general health or aspects specific to a medical condition, disease, part of the body or intervention. Ideally, PROMs should focus not only on the disease treated by a device, but also on its overall impact according to the International Classification of Functioning (ICF).¹⁸

Despite this shift towards including PROMs, there is a lack of knowledge and consensus about which instruments have been validated and should be used and about

how to interpret differences or adjust for confounding comorbidities and other patient-related factors. There are no EU standards regarding implant performance in terms of patient-reported outcomes. This task will address how PROMs can contribute to discriminating between well-performing and under-performing devices; the typical sample size to assess a device in terms of PROMs; the interpretation of change in terms of minimum clinically important difference; and what follow-up intervals would be recommended for assessing PROMs for specific interventions.

A systematic review will assess how PROMs have been used in trials and studies for regulatory purposes and post-market surveillance, and investigate their utility for monitoring the safety and efficacy of new implants. A Delphi panel will be convened among patients to understand the most valued PROMs and their feasibility and acceptance. Representatives from notified bodies will provide insights from their experience of evaluating evidence on PROMs submitted by manufacturers. A framework of regulatory requirements will be proposed.

Published regulatory guidance and expert recommendations for clinical investigation

Many principles of trial design used for pharmaceutical products apply also for medical devices, but some characteristics of high-risk devices imply a need for different guidance.¹⁹ Incremental development with short life-cycles, the physical mode of action, the complexity of interventions, and dependency on contextual factors may lead to device modifications during the course of clinical investigations, hinder blinding, or imbalance recruitment to study arms due to provider and patient preferences. Individual and institutional learning curves may have to be taken into account when quantifying the effect of an intervention.²⁰ Guidance on methods for generating clinical evidence for medical devices needs a comprehensive scientific basis and expertise to ensure its implementation.

The objectives of this systematic review are, firstly, to identify guidance on the design, conduct, analysis and reporting of confirmatory pivotal clinical trials and other clinical investigations for high-risk medical devices, from regulators, international standardisation organisations, medical professional associations, academic consortia, and health technology assessment agencies; secondly, to compare their similarities and differences; and, thirdly, to identify gaps for further research on trial methodology.

The recommendations will be summarised in thematic sections using a similar approach to a former overview.²¹ Recommended methodologies will be compared with published studies (from Task 1.1).

New trial and study designs for high-risk medical devices

EU regulators are seeking expert consensus recommendations on gaps in standards and guidance, and on a hierarchy of methodological approaches. These should set an appropriate balance between the need for evidence and the need to avoid unnecessary regulation.^{22,23}

Providing evidence during the early development of high-risk medical devices

The IDEAL framework (Idea, Development, Exploration, Assessment, Long-term study) is an attempt to develop an integrated evaluation pathway for complex therapeutic interventions throughout their lifecycle.²⁴ It emphasises the need to adapt the focus and format of studies to the stage of evolution of the device, in order to answer the most relevant questions for that stage. The most innovative IDEAL proposals concern early clinical evaluation, where modified cohort studies with specific goals are used to study important aspects such as learning curves and device modifications. In this task the IDEAL Collaboration will work with innovators to apply the IDEAL Recommendations to the early clinical evaluation of novel devices in a series of case studies. Analysing the performance of IDEAL in these exemplars will improve understanding of its potential as a standard methodology to allow evaluation to progress safely from proof of principle to definitive pivotal assessment of comparative effectiveness.

New designs for randomised clinical trials and studies of high-risk medical devices

Prospective trials with enrolment of broad representative patient populations are needed in order to be able to compare the performance and outcomes of medical devices reliably.²⁵ These trials need to be pragmatic, with rapid enrolment and completion in order to provide clinically relevant results. Preferably, they should be integrated into the clinical care of patients with minimal extra work for investigators and limited extra obligations for patients.²⁶ Trials also need to be affordable, and acceptable from a methodological perspective for regulatory authorities. A pragmatic trial can successfully collect most of the necessary data using existing digital infrastructures such as registries, medical files and claims databases.

Trials built upon clinical registries, labelled registry-based randomised clinical trials (RRCTs), have been conducted successfully to study many devices and drugs. One of the first was TASTE (Thrombus Aspiration in ST-Elevation, myocardial infarction in Scandinavia), which used a nationwide clinical registry for randomisation, collection of baseline and procedural variables, and documentation

of outcomes, in order to evaluate the strategy of using a medical device (thrombus aspiration catheter) in addition to standard primary percutaneous coronary intervention.²⁷ Its results had a rapid impact on medical practice.²⁸ Currently, INFINITY-SWEDEHEART is using a similar approach for a head-to-head comparison of a novel device against an established product, and there are RRCTs in orthopaedic²⁹ and cardiothoracic surgery.³⁰ The term ‘nested trials’ has typically been used to describe trials using other sources such as electronic medical records.³¹

More pragmatic trials to evaluate new devices should be performed using existing digital infrastructures, directly integrated into routine clinical care. They could be undertaken as a collaboration between professional societies, manufacturers, and regulatory authorities, to inform decision makers, doctors and patients about the best care. In CORE–MD the use of RRCTs will be reviewed and recommendations will be prepared for their wider application. Essential features of trial designs will be considered together with the Good Clinical Trials Collaborative.³²

Developing guidance for the evaluation of artificial intelligence and standalone software

Artificial intelligence (AI) is increasingly prevalent in diagnostic imaging, decision support for high-risk medical decisions, robotics, and implantable devices with an electronic component. AI software is often self-learning, or it needs frequent adaptation to shifting applications to avoid bias and improve accuracy. A lengthy approval methodology would be inappropriate for a rapidly evolving software solution. At the same time, AI can be a ‘black box’ without explainability, that cannot simply be tested in silico if existing test databases are unrepresentative of the population in which the AI will be used. The MDR was not designed to accommodate this situation, so approval processes need to be adapted to the different types of applications of AI.

The challenge for evaluating software as a medical device within the new MDR is to provide practical guidelines that combine scientific rigour, support for innovation, efficient procedures, and protection of patients and caregivers. A risk assessment is the first step to identify software that carries the largest potential for inappropriate or incorrect results impacting on the outcomes of patients. For high-risk AI, scrutiny of the data used for creating, testing and validating the software is essential. Then there is a need for clinical testing, which can be stratified according to the level of explainability of the software and its reliance on tested and validated pathophysiological evidence. Either a typical RCT may be needed, or early release with rigorous real-world follow-up could be appropriate.

Guidelines, standards and definitions at the European level are essential to guarantee broad applicability. An ethical framework as outlined in the EU publication of 8 April 2019 is needed, focussing on transparency as a major requirement to make AI trustworthy and a useful addition to the health system.³³ Related questions are being considered by many groups worldwide; within CORE–MD, essential principles for EU regulatory evaluation of high-risk AI as a medical device or within medical devices will be expounded.

Recommendations concerning high-risk medical devices in children

Implementing an evidence-based regulatory policy for medical devices used in infants, children and adolescents is challenging since few high-risk devices are needed, sample sizes are small, and patients are heterogeneous. For an individual child the availability of a state-of-the-art device can be life-saving, but paediatric patients often suffer from delayed and limited availability of new devices.³⁴ It can be difficult for manufacturers to develop and evaluate paediatric devices if only small numbers can be sold to recover their investment. In the EU, implementation of the MDR for children requires special precautions to achieve an adequate balance between full documentation of safety and efficacy, and ensuring access to innovative devices. This is essential to secure the rights of children to get the highest possible standard of healthcare, as agreed by the world’s nations.³⁵

Almost all devices approved in the USA between 2008 and 2011 for use in children were studied only in adults and in non-randomised open-label trials with surrogate effectiveness end-points and mandated post-marketing studies.³⁶ Most had not been approved for children.³⁷ Off-label drug use in children is associated with adverse events³⁸ and risks may also occur from off-label use of devices. In CORE–MD, the evaluation of evidence for high-risk medical devices in children will serve as an example of special considerations particular to orphan devices.³⁹

A systematic review of methodological approaches to evaluate medical devices in children will address pre-clinical, clinical and post-market evaluations using controlled trials, open-label studies, historical controls, patient and parent/caregiver reported outcomes, and extrapolation of data from adult patients. It will evaluate strengths and limitations of different identified approaches. Another systematic review will assess ethical aspects of the clinical evaluation of medical devices in paediatric patients. An evidence-based and feasible regulatory policy for paediatric medical devices is an urgent priority; recommendations will be developed in a joint workshop.

Medical device registries and real-world evidence

The third major objective of CORE–MD is to study aggregation methods that can exploit all sound data available from different sources. This will include real-world data adapted for the needs of conformity assessment and evaluation throughout the lifetime of a device.

Aggregating insights from registries, big data, and clinical experience

Trials on high-risk medical devices present methodological challenges related to the choice of comparator, randomisation, blinding, the learning curve of implantation, the timing of assessments, and difficulties determining all relevant outcomes during limited follow-up.⁴⁰ Registries provide important insights into the performance and safety of medical devices in daily clinical practice and evidence of outcomes and risks that are rarely encountered during trials, especially if they enrol all patients in whom a device is implanted including those with multiple comorbidities. Differences in design, organisation (by the manufacturer or an independent body), methods and end-points determine the quality of the evidence and its utility for clinicians, patients, industry, and national and EU regulators.

CORE–MD will update and expand an earlier study⁴¹ that identified European registries in orthopaedics and cardiology. More in-depth characterisation of the quality of data collected and new evidence on outcomes and safety will allow comparisons between device types, focusing on hip and knee arthroplasty and on stents and heart valves. The latest available reports from registries will be reviewed and supplementary data may be requested. A systematic review will characterise variables that would be reliable as performance criteria and useful for benchmarking. For orthopaedic devices these will relate to the total construct, including different combinations of cup and stem for hip implants. It will also consider how to identify safety concerns related to implant failure or other adverse events.

The data obtained and reports concerning objective performance criteria will be used as inputs for a Delphi expert panel, with the aim to develop a decision framework for assessing the quality of a device registry and the safety and performance of devices after market access. Criteria will be proposed to ensure that outcomes are estimated reliably (such as the minimum number of patients or devices required) and that they are considered against appropriate comparator devices. Time-points for benchmarking against similar devices will be recommended. Methods will be developed to combine patient-reported and clinical outcomes into a single benchmark. Distributed network analysis and meta-analysis of database-specific estimates will be employed to allow for combination of data from different sources.

Development of a mashup for collecting clinical reports of devices

Post-market responsibilities are attributed to manufacturers and national regulatory agencies (see MDR Articles 83-100).¹ The primary responsibility for surveillance is with the manufacturer, which must establish a systematic procedure for proactively collecting and reviewing experience gained from any high-risk medical device that it places on the market. Periodic safety update reports are submitted to the European Databank on Medical Devices (EUDAMED), a central database run by the European Commission.⁴² Regulatory agencies assess ongoing risks related to reported incidents and alerts and some also maintain independent publicly available databases of device information in searchable web portals.

The MDR obliges notified bodies in certain cases to submit the clinical evaluation assessment reports that they generate during conformity assessment of high-risk devices to the relevant expert panel (or ‘Expamed’) for an opinion on the sufficiency of the clinical evidence. In order to decide whether an independent scientific opinion is needed, the expert screening panel applies three criteria, the last of which is evidence of a significantly increased rate of serious incidents for that specific category or group of devices (MDR Article 54 and Annex IX Section 5.1).¹ Expert panels, however, will not have access to this information in EUDAMED; if available it should be provided by the Commission secretariat. It could be helpful to develop methods for automatically collecting and integrating information on alerts and recalls of high-risk medical devices, in order to capture possible trends in respect of a specific category or group of devices. The output could be displayed in a dedicated dashboard and then used not only for scientific analysis but also to inform and assist the expert panels.

The aim of this task is to develop a mashup tool (a web page or web application that uses content from more than one source to create a single new service displayed in a single graphical interface) to produce enriched results, fed with information obtained by periodic extraction of web data (web scraping) from the websites of EU national competent authorities, non-EU regulatory authorities, and other trusted sources such as peer-reviewed literature, following a process of harmonisation into the English language and using a taxonomy of medical devices and reporting alerts. Manual validation of the automatically generated extraction on specific searches will serve as comparison. The resource will be open-access.

Clinical evidence generation after market access

Worldwide, evidence-development schemes may be specified by regulatory authorities. The need for conditional approvals pending further clinical investigation and re-evaluation has been illustrated by accelerated access.

during the coronavirus pandemic.⁴³ The MDR does not provide for this explicitly, but notified bodies have authority to place a condition on a certificate of conformity, which might achieve similar aims. Little is known about how they have applied such conditions, however, because certificates will be available publicly for the first time only when the EUDAMED database becomes fully operational.

Challenges associated with conditional access schemes for medical devices have been described, but not specifically for high-risk medical devices. This task will review conditional evidence development schemes for high-risk medical devices, building on earlier analyses.⁴⁴ It will identify and synthesise how schemes are operated worldwide, drawing lessons from the experience of other bodies including those regulating pharmaceutical products such as the European Medicines Agency (which does have a conditional approval process) and health technology assessment (HTA) bodies where appropriate.

Notified bodies in the CORE-MD consortium will participate in a prospective study to document their use of conditions on certificates of conformity. The results and insights will be used to shed light on how they apply conditions for evidence generation after market access and how such conditions are followed up, and to formulate recommendations. Common principles that are shared between notified bodies would make the process transparent and fair, and assure that sufficient clinical evidence is obtained for all high-risk devices.

Synthesis and dissemination of results

Accompanying the implementation of the new EU medical device regulations, the distinct communities that are engaged along the lifecycle of medical devices are encouraged to build an ecosystem of mutual learning and exchange. Innovators, clinical trialists and clinical experts collaborate in the generation of clinical evidence, notified bodies and regulators in the appraisal of this clinical data, and health technology assessors and payers in the evaluation of the clinical benefit for decisions on market access and reimbursement. Alignment among academic trialists, regulators (national competent authorities), notified bodies and HTA will benefit manufacturers by sharing of a reliable set of common principles and methodological approaches with the potential for seamless introduction of safe and beneficial high-risk medical devices responding to public health needs.^{45,46}

CORE-MD will contribute to the development of 'regulatory science' and the quality of clinical care in Europe by fostering interactions, promoting exchange of best practices, and supporting networking activities among developers and clinical scientists. Within Work Package 4, an ethics charter for medical device innovation, will be developed incorporating essential principles and guidance

on addressing ethical challenges such as unknown risks, requirements for consent, and disclosures of interests. Secondly, recommendations for a hierarchy of methodologies for the clinical evaluation of high-risk devices will be prepared, based on the results of the earlier tasks. This may be of value to manufacturers when setting up their pre-market clinical investigations, as well as to regulators and the clinical community when reviewing evidence and designing post-market studies. Finally, a roadmap of needs for training, education, capacity-building and regulatory research will be formulated, based on feedback from clinical experts working in Expanded and informed by advice from medical associations within the Biomedical Alliance in Europe, regulatory agencies, notified bodies, and members of manufacturers' research and development divisions.

Advocacy

CORE-MD is an ambitious project with a broad scope (Fig. 1). A particular strength is the wide membership of the consortium, representing all major stakeholder groups including patients. It includes experts from notified bodies, which must approve the clinical data before any high-risk device is placed on the market⁴⁸ and which can withdraw a product from the market if performance and safety data are not confirmed or collected adequately. A potential limitation for the CORE-MD consortium is the resources available, but the project is being conducted within an intense ecosystem where many other researchers, institutes, EU-funded programmes, and advisory and regulatory bodies already operate. Members of the consortium are engaged in several initiatives which have overlapping objectives, and other colleagues who would be interested in collaborating with specific CORE-MD tasks as described in this paper are invited to follow its activities at www.core-md.eu where there are details of how to contact the organising team. In the spirit of promoting global regulatory convergence for medical device regulations and standards, as espoused by the International Medical Device Regulators' Forum (IMDRF) and endorsed by the European Commission, the consortium has appointed advisers based in other jurisdictions.

CORE-MD envisages hybrid functions including primary and secondary research, but its most important goal is to prepare expert consensus recommendations for methodologies that should be used for the clinical evaluation of high-risk medical devices. There is a need to update guidance developed for the EU medical device directives.⁴⁹ Recommendations from the CORE-MD consortium will be presented at the Working Group on Clinical Investigation and Evaluation of the Medical Device Coordination Group, which is the statutory committee of all EU medical device regulatory agencies and which is

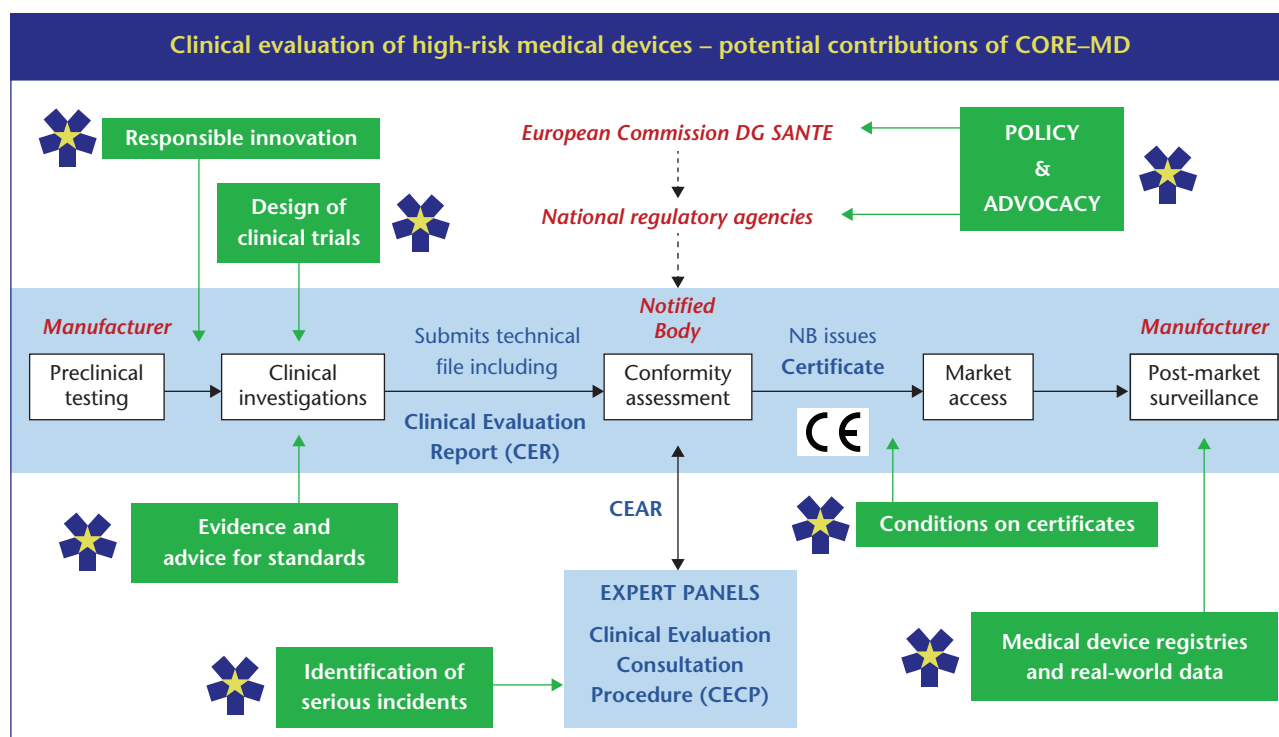


Figure 1. Potential contributions of CORE-MD across the lifecycle of medical device development and evaluation

The central horizontal panel illustrates the standard sequence for evaluating the evidence for a high-risk medical device in the EU. It does not show all the responsibilities of notified bodies. Figure adapted from Fraser et al.⁴⁷

The green boxes correspond to specific tasks in CORE-MD.

CORE-MD, Coordinating Research and Evidence for Medical Devices; DG SANTE, Directorate General for Health; CEAR, clinical evaluation assessment report; CE, Conformité Européenne.

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ICMJE CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

None of the authors declare any conflict of interest.

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[Note: Abbreviations of consortium members explained in Table 2].