1. Introduction

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes the process required by the University Hospitals of Leicester (UHL) for identifying, documenting and reporting all adverse events (AEs) for medical device studies (NOT requiring MHRA approval) sponsored by University Hospitals of Leicester.

1.1)

In order to comply with the appropriate legislation, all researchers must be aware of the definitions and procedures in relation to AEs for medical device studies. This legislation includes:

- Medical Device Regulations 2002
- Medical Device Directives 90/385/EEC and 93/42/EEC, ISO 14155:2011 (Clinical investigations of medical devices for human subjects – Good Clinical Practice)

2. Scope

This SOP applies to all staff and external individuals involved in research activity involving CE Marked Devices utilised within their intended purpose and Proof of Concept studies NOT requiring MHRA approval.

3. Definitions

3.1 CE Mark

CE marking is an administrative **marking** that indicates conformity with health, safety, and environmental protection standards for products sold within the European Economic Area

3.2 UKCA Mark

The UKCA (**UK Conformity Assessed**) marking is a new UK product marking that is used for goods being placed on the market in Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) from the 1st January 2021.

3.2.1

Medical Device

A medical device is defined as any instrument, apparatus, appliance, material or other article, whether used alone or in combination with any software necessary for its proper application which is:

3.2.1.1)

a) Intended by the manufacturer to be used, alone or in combination, for human beings for one or more of the specific purpose(s) of

- Diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease
- Investigation, replacement, modification, or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process
- Supporting or sustaining life
- Control of contraception
- Disinfection of medical devices

3.2.1.2)

b) Which does not achieve its primary intended action in or on the human body by pharmacological, immunological or metabolic means, but which may be assisted in its intended function by such means.

3.2.1.3)

This definition of medical device is as per ISO 14155 Clinical investigation of medical devices for human subjects - Good Clinical Practice and **does not apply to** *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices (which is covered by ISO 13485:2003).

3.3 Investigational Medical Device

An Investigational Medical Device is a medical device being assessed for safety or performance in a clinical investigation. This includes medical devices already on the market that are being evaluated for new intended uses, new populations, new materials or design changes.

3.4 Device Deficiency

Inadequacy of a medical device related to its identity, quality, durability, reliability, safety or performance, such as malfunction, misuse or use error and inadequate labelling.

3.5 Device Malfunction

Failure of an investigational medical device to perform in accordance with its intended purpose when used in accordance with the instructions for use or Clinical Investigation Plan (CIP).

3.6 CE/UKCA Marked Device Studies

Post-marketing studies where the product is used within its intended purpose.

3.7 Proof of Concept Studies

Devices manufactured in-house in a healthcare establishment that are usually produced as a one-off model or in small numbers to determine 'proof of concept'. Provided such devices are used within the same legal entity and on patients of that Trust, then the device(s) are not subject to the provisions of the Medical Devices Regulation.

3.8 Clinical Investigation Plan (CIP)

A document that states the rationale, objectives, design and proposed analysis, methodology, monitoring, conduct and record keeping of the clinical investigation.

3.9 Investigator's Brochure (IB)

A compilation of the current clinical and non-clinical information on the investigational medicinal device relevant to the clinical investigation.

3.10 Adverse Event (AE)

An adverse event (AE) is an untoward medical occurrence, unintended disease or injury, or untoward clinical signs (including abnormal laboratory findings) in subjects, users or other persons, whether or not related to the investigational medical device/intervention.

3.10.1)

An AE can therefore be any unfavourable and unintended sign (including abnormal laboratory results), symptom or disease temporarily associated with the use of the investigational medical device/intervention, whether or not considered to be related to the investigational medical device/intervention.

3.11 Adverse Device Effect (ADE)

An adverse device effect (ADE) is an adverse event that is deemed to be **related** to the use of an investigational medical device. This includes any adverse event resulting from insufficiencies or inadequacies in the instructions for use, the deployment, the implantation, the installation, the operation, or any malfunction of the investigational medical device.

3.11.1)

An ADE includes any event that is a result of use error or intentional misuse. Use error refers to an act or omission of an act that results in a different device response than intended by the manufacturer or expected by the user. An unexpected physiological response of the subject does not in itself constitute a use error.

3.12 Serious Adverse Event (SAE)

In medical device studies a Serious Adverse Event (SAE) is defined by ISO14155:2011 guidelines for medical device studies as an untoward occurrence in a trial subject that:

- Led to a death
- Led to serious deterioration in the health of the participant, that either resulted in:
- A life-threating illness or injury, or
- A permanent impairment of a body structure or a body function
- In patient hospitalisation or prolonged in-patient hospitalisation
- Medical or surgical intervention to prevent life threatening illness or injury or permanent impairment to a body structure or a body function.
- Led to foetal distress, foetal death or a congenital abnormality or birth defect.

3.12.1)

NOTE 1: This also includes device deficiencies that might have led to a SAE if:

- Suitable action have not been taken
- Intervention had not been made
- If circumstances had been less fortunate

3.12.2)

NOTE 2: A planned hospitalisation for a pre-existing condition, or procedure required by the Clinical Investigation Plan (CIP) without a serious deterioration in health is not considered to be a serious adverse event.

3.13 Serious Adverse Device Effect (SADE)

A SADE is an adverse device effect that has resulted in any of the consequences characteristic of a serious adverse event.

3.14 Anticipated Serious Adverse Device effect (ASADE)

A serious adverse device effect which by its nature, incidence, severity or outcome has been previously identified in the current version of the Risk Assessment or the Investigator's Brochure.

3.15 Unanticipated Serious Adverse Device Effect (USADE)

A serious adverse device effect which by its nature, incidence, severity or outcome has not been identified in the current version of the Risk Assessment and/or Investigator's Brochure.

4. Identification and Recording of Adverse Events / Device Deficiencies

4.1)
The Principal Investigator (PI) at site or designee, is responsible for the identification of any AE as defined in the protocol/CIP. AE/ADEs defined as non-serious in nature must be recorded in the medical records and the Adverse Event/Device Effect record (Appendix 2). Device Deficiencies must be reported on Appendix 8 and retained with the case report form (CRF), unless it forms part of the CRF and is agreed by the Sponsor.

4.2)
All AE and ADEs must be observed to ensure that they do not escalate to an SAE/SADE. There are no requirements to report these events to the Sponsor or Regulatory Agencies unless the AE meets the criteria of a SAE where the procedure described in section 5 must be followed.

5. Reporting of Adverse Events

5.1 Reporting to Sponsor

All SAEs/SADEs/USADEs in studies sponsored by UHL must be reported to the Sponsor **within 24 hours** of the research team becoming aware of the event unless they are listed in the protocol/clinical investigation plan as expected events. UHL Serious Adverse Event/Device Effect Report Form C for medical device studies (Appendix 3) must be used. This form and associated completion guidance document (Appendix 4) are both available on the R&I Website. This form and any documents provided to the Sponsor in support of the SAE/SADE/USADE MUST be anonymised and MUST not contain any patient identifiable data.

5.1.1)
For UHL Sponsored studies, the Principal Investigator (PI) or the Sponsor delegated qualified individual is responsible for the review and sign-off of all serious adverse event/effects. In the event that the PI is unable to sign the report immediately, the research team/site should not delay sending the report, however a CI/PI signed copy must be forwarded to the Sponsor as soon as possible (and within 7 days of the initial reporting).

5.1.2)
The research team/site must provide any additional information actively following-up the subject until either:

- The SAE/SADE/USADE resolves, or
- Until 30 days after the discontinuation of use of the medical device

5.1.3)
After discussion with, and in agreement by the Sponsor, it may be possible for additional medically qualified individuals to be delegated the responsibility for reviewing and signing off the SAE form.

5.1.4)
Multi-Centre Studies
SAEs and SADEs and Device Deficiencies from all sites must be sent to the Sponsor utilising the multicentre serious adverse events/serious adverse device effect line listing table (Appendix 5) and Device Deficiency Report Form (Appendix 8) SOP 1041. Where sites are managed through a third party contractor (e.g., a Clinical Trials Unit (CTU), it may be appropriate to make alternative arrangements for reporting. These arrangements will be specifically detailed in the third party agreement. All SAE/SADE and Device Deficiency reports will be reviewed by the Director of R&I at the monthly R&I Management Meeting.

5.2 Reporting to MHRA

Device related events involving a CE marked device/proof of concept studies in a post market surveillance study must be reported to the MHRA Adverse Incident Centre https://aic.mhra.gov.uk/. Individual guidance on the reporting requirements for certain types of devices can be found on the MHRA website https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/medical-devices-guidance-for-manufacturers-on-vigilance

5.3 Reporting to REC

The following SAEs/SADEs are considered reportable to the REC that gave the favourable ethical opinion:

- Those related to the administration of the medical device or any of the research procedures.
- USADEs- i.e. unanticipated events not listed in the Risk Assessment/Protocol as an anticipated occurrence.

Reports should be submitted within 15 days of the Chief Investigator becoming aware of the event using the Non-CTIMP Safety Report Form to the REC published on the HRA website http://www.hra.nhs.uk/

The Chief Investigator is also required to include a report of the safety of participants in the annual progress report to the REC.

Individual reports will be reviewed by the REC at a subcommittee or committee meeting. Any requests for further information should be provided as applicable and all correspondence should be copied to the Sponsor.

5.4 Reporting to NHS Trust

Where applicable, SAEs, SADE or USADEs Device deficiencies which occur at site must be reported on the Trusts electronic incident reporting system (e.g. Datix). Reporting of incidents must be carried out in accordance with the Trusts Incident and Accident reporting policy.

6. Assessment of Adverse Events

All assessments of AEs must be made by the Chief Investigator (CI)/Principal Investigator (PI) or the Sponsor agreed delegated medically qualified individual. The study Delegation of Authority and Signature Log must reflect this (Appendix 1 SOP S-1006 Informed consent for research sponsored by UHL).

6.1)

Each AE must be assessed for seriousness, severity, causality and expectedness. Where there are two assessments of causality, for example, the CI/PI assessment do not concur, the causality made by the Investigator cannot be downgraded.

6.1.1 Assessment of Seriousness

The assessor should make an assessment of seriousness as defined in section 3 Serious Adverse Events.

6.1.2 Assessment of Severity

The relationship between the investigational medical device and the occurrence of each adverse event must be assessed utilising the device event categorisation flow chart (Appendix 1).

6.1.2.1)

Adverse Events	Non Device Related	Device or Procedure Related	
Non-serious	Adverse Event (AE)	Adverse Device Effect (ADE)	
Serious	Serious Adverse Event (SAE)	Serious Adverse Devise Effect (SADE)	
		Anticipated	Unanticipated
		Anticipated Serious Device Effect (ASADE)	Unanticipated Serious Device Effect (USADE)

6.2)
Assessment of Causality

The assessor of any causality assessments will use clinical judgement to determine the relationship. The assessor must consult the current version of the Risk Assessment and/or the Investigator's Brochure where available.

6.2.1)

When making a causality assessment, the following definitions should be used:

Not Related	There is no evidence of causal relationship to the Investigational Device.
Unlikely	The relationship with the use of the investigational medical device seems not relevant and/or the event can be reasonably explained by another cause.
Possible	The relationship with the use of the investigational medical device is weak but cannot be ruled out completely.
Probable	The relationship with the investigational medical device seems relevant and/or the event cannot reasonably be explained by another cause.
Causal Relationship	The serious event is associated with the investigational medical device beyond reasonable doubt.

6.3)
Assessment of Expectedness

The assessor must consult the current version of the Investigator Brochure and/or Risk Assessment to determine where an event is expected. Where applicable in blinded studies, unblinding must occur to assess treatment assignment.

6.3.1)

If the event is classified as an anticipated effect, which by its nature, incidence severity or outcome has been previously identified in the Risk Assessment and/or Investigator Brochure (IB) and/or the Protocol. This event does not require reporting to the Sponsor or Regulatory Agencies but must be recorded in the medical records and the adverse event record (Appendix 2). This document must be retained with the case report form unless it forms part of the case report form (CRF) and is agreed by the Sponsor.

Where an event could be related to the medical device and is unanticipated in relation to the Investigator Brochure (IB)/Risk Assessment, the Investigator must report this event immediately or within 24hrs to the Sponsor/Manufacturer and to the Regulatory Agencies within the required timelines

7. Quarantine of Devices

The device must not be returned to the manufacturer until the MHRA has been given the opportunity to carry out/complete an investigation. In addition, the device **should not** be:

- Discarded
- Repaired
- Returned to the manufacturer

7.1)

All material evidence i.e. devices/parts removed, replaced or withdrawn from use following an incident, instructions for use, records of use, repair and maintenance records, packaging materials, or other means of batch identification **must** be:

- Clearly identified and labelled
- Stored securely

7.2)

Evidence should not be interfered with in any way except for safety reasons or to prevent its loss. Where appropriate, a record should be made of all readings, settings and positions of switches, valves, dials, gauges and indicators, together with photographic evidence and eyewitness reports.

7.3)

N.B: Consideration should be given to the practicality and implications of quarantining the device; for example if the device is an implantable device all further supplies of the device should be quarantined as a precaution until further advice is sought.

7.4)

The Investigator and the Sponsor will undertake any requirements outlined in the MHRA investigation and follow-up as instructed.

8. Follow Up of Adverse Events by Sponsor

Acknowledgement will be issued to the Investigator from the Sponsor via email within 7 days of receipt of a fully completed form, and this must be filed in the TMF/ISF.

8.1)

Each SAE/SADE/USADE will be registered on the recognised Sponsor database and reviewed by the Sponsor or their delegate, as per Appendix 6 (Medical Device SAE/SADE review process flowchart). This review may lead to queries being issued by the Sponsor/delegate to request signed documentation, clarify information or complete event outcome. All queries will be sent via email and must be responded to within the stated timeframe as per the SAE/SADE Template Email (Appendix 7).

8.2)

All SAE/SADE/USADE reported to the Sponsor will be reviewed at the R&I Management Meeting by the Director of R&I.

9. Documentation

The following documentation must be available in the Trial Master File (TMF) / Investigator Site File (ISF):

- SAE, SADE, USADE reports and follow-up information
- Adverse event/device effect document (Appendix 2**)**
- Device Deficiency Report Form (Appendix 8)
- Evidence of submission and receipt of SAE/SADEs to the Sponsor and Regulatory Agencies within the required timeframe
- Evidence of timely notifications to the MHRA and main REC

9.1)
The investigator must ensure that all SAE/SADE/USADE information is recorded accurately in the medical notes and the study CRF**.**

10. Non-Compliance

Where evidence of non-compliance is identified the Non-Compliance SOP S-1016 UHL will be followed. Corrective actions will be expected in accordance with MAJOR findings.

11. Responsibilities

	Responsibility	Undertaken by	Activity
1	CI/PI/Delegated individual	CI/PI/Delegated individual	Report all serious adverse events/device effects to the Sponsor (except those identified as exempt).
2	CI/PI/Delegated Individual	CI/PI/Delegated individual	Follow up the initial report with a detailed written follow up/final report if not all information is available at the time of initial reporting.
3	CI/Delegated Individual	CI/Delegated Individual	Completion of adverse event/adverse device effect/Device Deficiency reports/and or line listing and review and sign off by Chief Investigator.
4	Sponsor	Sponsor or designee	Ensures that all reportable events are notified to the MHRA and REC within mandatory timelines.
5	CI/PI/Delegated individual	CI/PI/Delegated individual	Supply the Sponsor, and the REC with any additional information requested.
6	Sponsor	Sponsor	Monitor all SAE/SADE line listings reported on a monthly basis to identify and if necessary act upon any emerging safety issues.
7	Sponsor	Clinical Trial Monitor	The Monitor will review SAE/SADE submissions and request further clarification/information as required to ensure SAE/SADE report completion. The CI/PI will be provided with Sponsor acknowledgement of receipt of the completed SAE/SADE.

12. Who Guidelines Applies To

All staff within UHL and external to UHL who are delivering research.

13. Guideline Standards and Procedures

This SOP is detailed so the process can be clearly followed. Supporting SOP flowcharts can be found in SOP S-1040 Appendices 1 & 6.

14. Education and Training

None

15. Monitoring Compliance

What will be measured to monitor compliance	How will compliance be monitored	Monitoring Lead	Frequency	Reporting arrangements
Sponsor Audit	Randomly chosen for audit	Carolyn Maloney	As and when	A report will be produced

16. Supporting Documents and Key References

SOP S-1041 Appendix 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8

SOP S-1006

SOP S-1016

Medical Device Regulations 2002

Medical Device Directives

17. Key Words

Research, Innovation, EDGE, REC, Adverse Event, Medical Device, CE, Non CE

18. Contact and Review Details

CONTACT AND REVIEW DETAILS	
Guideline Lead (Name and Title) Lisa Wann R&I manager	**Executive Lead** **Medical director**
Details of Changes made during review: **Review and update**	

19.

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19.1)

This table is used to track the development and approval and dissemination of the document and any changes made on revised / reviewed versions

19.2)

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Reviewed by:	R&I Governance Meeting	
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