



The Complete Guide to FDA Design Controls

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ABOUT THE PRESENTER

Jon D. Speer
is the founder and VP of QA/RA of greenlight.guru



- **20+ years in medical device industry**
- **Product development engineer, quality manager, regulatory specialist**
- **40+ products to market**
- **Expert at QMS implementations**
- **Dozens of ISO audits & FDA inspections**

greenlight.guru produces beautifully simple quality, design control and risk management software exclusively for medical device manufacturers.

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YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT INTENDED USE, USER NEEDS, DESIGN INPUTS, DESIGN REVIEWS, DESIGN HISTORY FILE (DHF) AND RISK MANAGEMENT.

SPECIFICALLY:

- **The importance of getting your intended use right up front**
- **The difference between a user need and a design input that's verifiable**
- **What stakeholders need to be involved in the process and why**
- **When and how many design reviews you should hold**
- **Why FMEA alone is NOT risk management and how to integrate risk into the design and development process**

YOU'LL LEARN ABOUT DESIGN OUTPUTS, DEVICE MASTER RECORD (DMR), DESIGN VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION (V&V), DESIGN TRANSFER AND REGULATORY SUBMISSIONS.

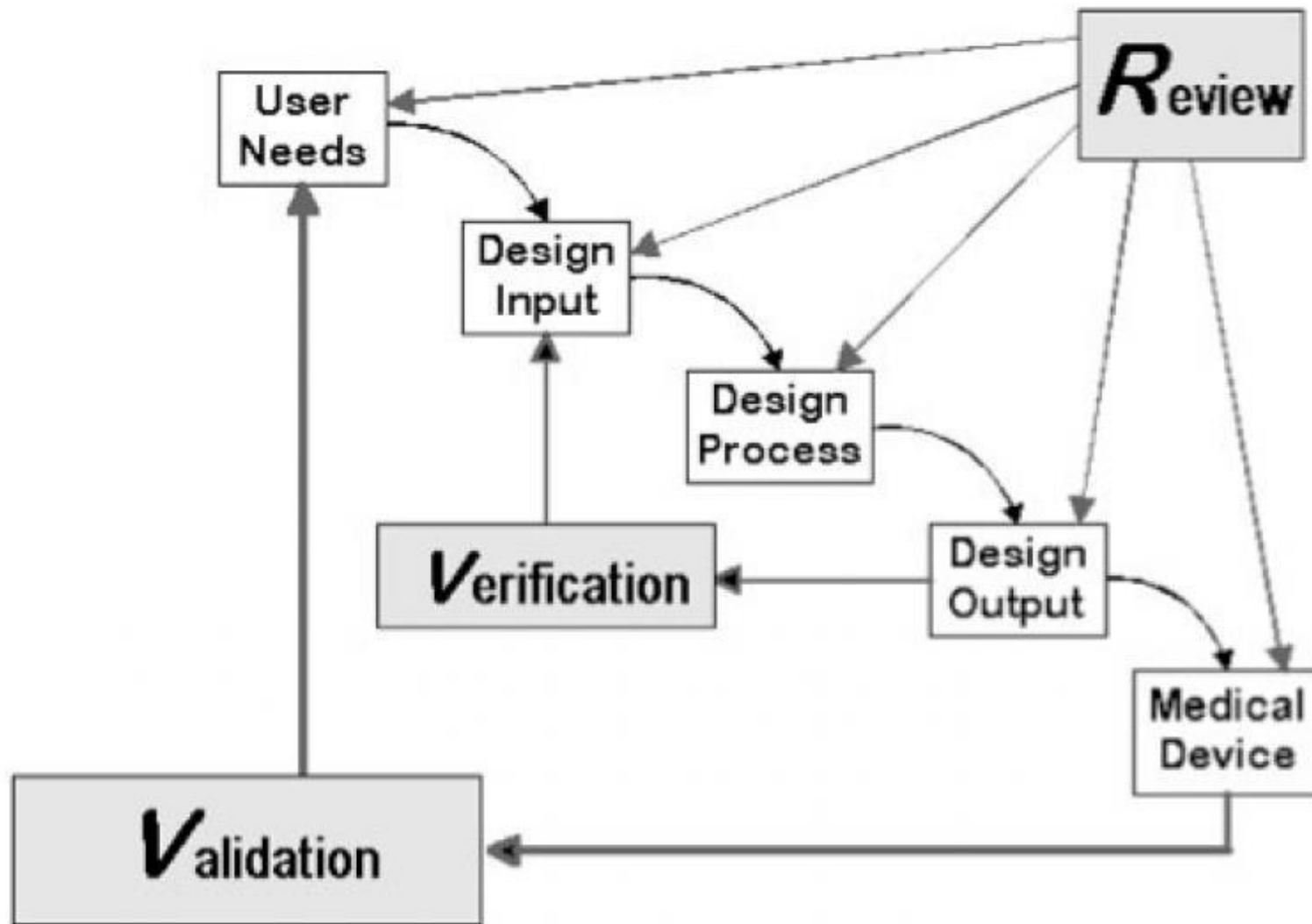
SPECIFICALLY:

- **Why your design outputs need to be more than a drawing and their relationship to your DMR**
- **How usability and human factors fits into the overall product development**
- **Making sure you build the correct device and build it correctly with design V&V**
- **Common mistakes people make during design transfer to production and how to avoid them**
- **When you can and should make your regulatory submission**

DESIGN CONTROLS

An introduction

Design Controls FDA 820.30	Design & Development ISO 13485
(a) General	7.3.1 General
(b) Design & Development Planning	7.3.2 Design & Development Planning
(c) Design Input	7.3.3 Design & Development Inputs
(d) Design Output	7.3.4 Design & Development Outputs
(e) Design Review	7.3.5 Design & Development Review
(f) Design Verification	7.3.6 Design & Development Verification
(g) Design Validation	7.3.7 Design & Development Validation
(h) Design Transfer	7.3.8 Design & Development Transfer
(i) Design Changes	7.3.9 Control of Design & Development Changes
(j) Design History File	7.3.10 Design & Development Files

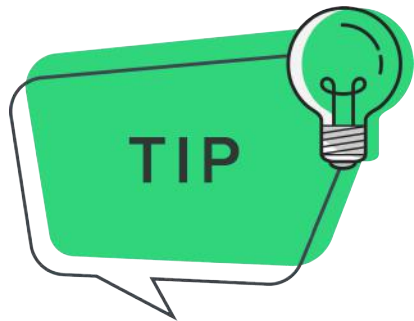


DESIGN PLANNING

*Resources, timelines and scope –
what are you developing and how?*



THE EXTENT OF DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SHOULD REFLECT COMPANY SIZE AND COMPLEXITY AND ANY OUTSOURCING.



- **Refining is OK – especially for new portfolio products**
- **Identify key milestones and dates only**
- **Detail should be dependent on risk**
- **If outsourcing development work, identify the resources and integration**

USER NEEDS & DESIGN INPUT

The FDA differentiates between user needs and technical requirements



THE EXTENT OF DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SHOULD REFLECT COMPANY SIZE AND COMPLEXITY AND ANY OUTSOURCING.

“THERE’S NEVER TIME TO DO IT RIGHT BUT THERE’S ALWAYS TIME TO DO IT OVER!”

- **Comprehensive – per risk**
- **Methodical**
- **Linked to clinical or other rationale**



**“DRILLING DOWN”
INPUTS IS CRITICAL.**

User Needs

**Marketing
Needs**

**Customer
Needs**

**Other
Stakeholder
Needs**

***“Concept” Documents
per FDA Guidance 1997
Design Controls***



**“DRILLING DOWN”
INPUTS IS CRITICAL.**

User Needs

**Marketing
Needs**

**Customer
Needs**

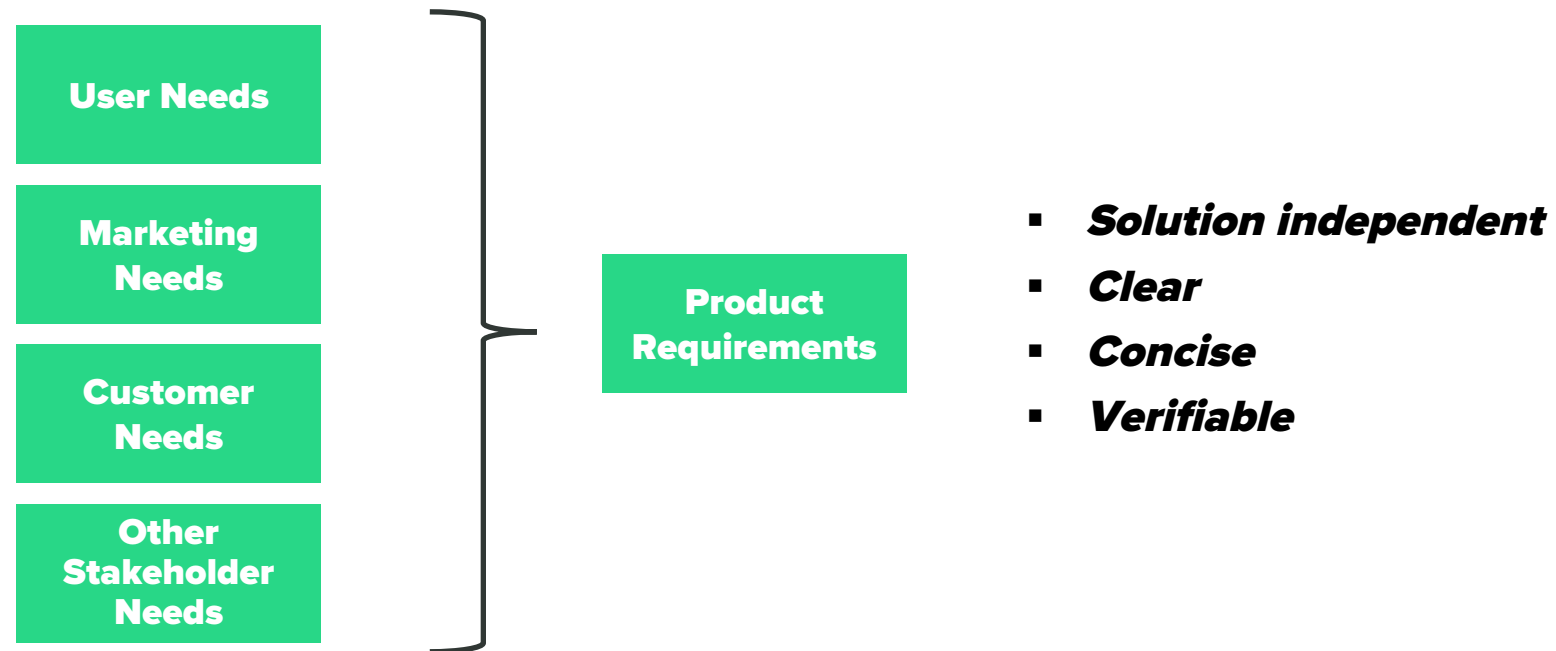
**Other
Stakeholder
Needs**



***Am I ever going to tell
you that I need a
catheter with a tensile
strength
of 10 +/- 2 N?***



“DRILLING DOWN”
INPUTS IS CRITICAL.





**“DRILLING DOWN”
INPUTS IS CRITICAL.**

- User Needs
- Marketing Needs
- Customer Needs
- Other Stakeholder Needs



WHAT?

Product Requirements



HOW!

Specifications

User Need
(Requirement)

Design Input
(Requirement)

Design Output
(Specification)

The catheter shall be easy to manipulate

The catheter shall have a torque ratio of 1:1



Material specifications

Test methods

Drawings

User Need
(Requirement)

*The catheter
shall have a
torque ratio of 1:1*

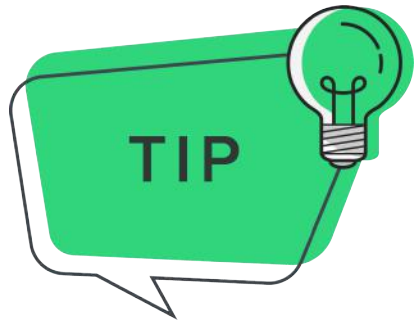


THIS MAY INVOLVE ITERATIVE TESTING UNTIL THE DESIGN INPUT REQUIREMENT IS DETERMINED.

- **TBD in initial drafts of DI documents are acceptable – help guide feasibility testing!**
- **May shift over time**
- **Impact assessment**



**DESIGN INPUTS MUST BE CLEAR
(UNAMBIGUOUS) AND VERIFIABLE.**



- **If basing design inputs on a standard, make sure the standard reference is specific, clear, and test-able**
- **When you think of design inputs, think “engineering” and “getting technical”**
- **Find a resource for writing requirements**



**DESIGN INPUTS MUST BE CLEAR
(UNAMBIGUOUS) AND VERIFIABLE.**

***“Device shall
be
portable”....***





**DESIGN INPUTS MUST BE CLEAR
(UNAMBIGUOUS) AND VERIFIABLE.**

***“Device shall be
compliant to
ISO 10993-1...”***

**Use of International Standard ISO-
10993, "Biological Evaluation of
Medical Devices Part 1: Evaluation
and Testing"**

**Draft Guidance for Industry and
Food and Drug Administration
Staff**

DRAFT GUIDANCE



**DESIGN INPUTS MUST BE CLEAR
(UNAMBIGUOUS) AND VERIFIABLE.**

***Device shall be
flexible***

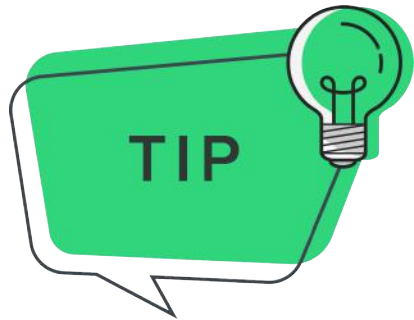


***Device shall be formed into a 50 mm diameter coil
and straightened out for a total of 50 times with
no evidence of cracking or deformity.***

***NOTE: assess the level of granularity
or detail based on requirement criticality/
risk.***



FPIS



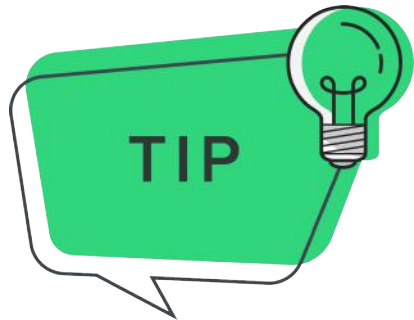
- **Functional: what does the device do?**
- **Performance: accuracy, conditions, operational limits, reliability, etc.**
- **Interface: what does the device need to have to work with accessories or external items?**
- **Safety: does the device need precautionary measures or safety margins?**

A NOTE ON DRAFTING REQUIREMENTS.

- **Language is important**
 - a. **'Shall' vs. 'Should'**
 - a. **"Must have" vs. "Nice to have"**
 - b. **Avoid "as applicable" or "as required" in final DI**
- **Avoid contradicting requirements**
- **System → sub-system**
 - a. **Particularly useful for contracting**



**DON'T STRESS ABOUT DOCUMENTING
DESIGN INPUTS IN PROOF OF CONCEPT
OR FEASIBILITY PHASES. BE AGILE!**



- **FDA distinguishes between R&D and finished product – remember this!**
- **Design inputs apply to the commercial product (“how do I know the design is in control?”)**

THE IMPORTANCE OF TRACEABILITY.



“Failure to establish and maintain adequate procedures for verifying the device design, as required by 21 CFR 820.30(f).

Specifically, design outputs were not always evaluated to demonstrate that the outputs met design inputs.”



13485:2016

7.3.2(e) “the methods to ensure traceability of design and development outputs to design and development inputs”

7.5.9 “. . . The organization shall document procedures for traceability. These procedures shall define the extent of traceability in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and the records to be maintained . . .”

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USER NEEDS	DESIGN INPUTS	DESIGN OUTPUTS	DESIGN VERIFICATIONS	DESIGN VALIDATIONS
<p>UN-4 The catheter shall be easy to manipulate.</p>	<p>DI-1 The catheter shall have a torque ratio of 1:1.</p>	<p>DO-1 Polyurethane tubing material specification.</p> <p>DO-2 7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-3 Catheter torque inspection.</p> <p>DO-4 7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>		
<p>UN-1 A catheter for venous access.</p> <p>UN-3 Catheter shall be in vivo for up to 30 days.</p>	<p>DI-2 Catheter shall be compliant to ISO 10993-1 biocompatibility for externally communicating device, circulating blood for a prolonged (24 hours to 30 days) contact duration.</p>	<p>DO-1 Polyurethane tubing material specification.</p> <p>DO-2 7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-4 7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>		
<p>UN-2 Cather shall be placed via Seldinger technique.</p>	<p>DI-3 Catheter shall be compatible with 0.035" guidewire.</p>	<p>DO-4 7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>		

RISK MANAGEMENT

An overview

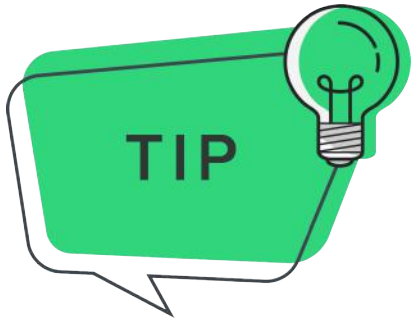


**INTENDED USE IS IMPORTANT
FOR DESIGN CONTROLS & RISK
MANAGEMENT.**

**RISK MANAGEMENT & DESIGN
CONTROLS ARE ABOUT
DEMONSTRATING A MEDICAL DEVICE
IS **SAFE AND EFFECTIVE.****



PRODUCT RISK MANAGEMENT IS A CYCLE, EVEN DURING PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT.



- **Start Risk Management process early**
- **Use Risk Management process to improve product design**
- **Use Design Controls to support Risk Controls / Mitigations**



| RISK MANAGEMENT —

systematic application of management policies, procedures, and practices to the tasks of analyzing, evaluating, controlling, and monitoring risk

| RISK —

combination of the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

| HAZARD —

potential source of harm

| HARM —

**physical injury or damage
to the health of people, or damage
to property or the environment**

| HAZARDOUS SITUATION —

**circumstance in which people,
property, or the environment are
exposed to one or more hazard(s)**

| SEVERITY —

**measure of the possible
consequences of a hazard**

| RISK ANALYSIS —

systematic use of available information to identify hazards and to estimate the risk

| RISK EVALUATION —

process of comparing the estimated risk against given risk criteria to determine the acceptability of the risk

| RISK CONTROL —

process in which decisions are made and measures implemented by which risks are reduced to, or maintained within, specified levels

| RISK ESTIMATION —

process used to assign values to the probability of occurrence of harm and the severity of that harm

| RISK ASSESSMENT —

overall process comprising a risk analysis and a risk evaluation

| RISK ASSESSMENT —

risk remaining after risk control measures have been taken



1 Establish A Risk Management Framework

- Define your risk management process
- Establish management roles and responsibilities
- Document your risk management plan
- Establish a living risk management file



ESTABLISH FRAMEWORK (1)

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCESS (1-10)





**INCLUDE END-USERS
AS PART OF THE PROCESS.**

Hazards

**Foreseeable
Sequence
of Events**

**Hazardous
Situations**

Harms



***I can be a valuable
resource throughout the
Risk Management
Process!***

6 Evaluate The Risks Identified

- Are these risk levels acceptable?
- Is risk reduction required?



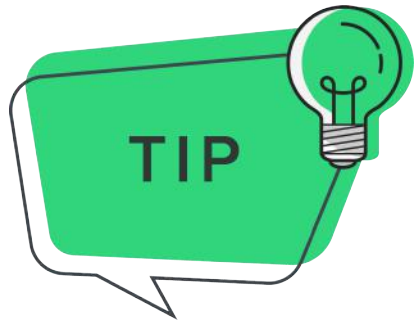
RISK ANALYSIS (6)

Risk Acceptability Matrix





Probability	Frequent 1 in 100		Requires RBA	Requires RBA	Requires RBA	Requires RBA
	Probable 1 in 1,000		Requires RBA	Requires RBA	Requires RBA	Requires RBA
	Occasional 1 in 10,000			Requires RBA	Requires RBA	Requires RBA
	Remote 1 in 100,000				Requires RBA	Requires RBA
	Improbable 1 in 1,000,000					Requires RBA
		Negligible No or negligible risk to patient	Minor Slight customer inconvenience; little to no effect on product performance, non-vital fault	Serious Short-term injury or impairment requiring additional medical intervention to correct (e.g. reoperation)	Major Severe, long-term injury; potential disability	Critical Loss of limb, life-threatening injury
		Severity				

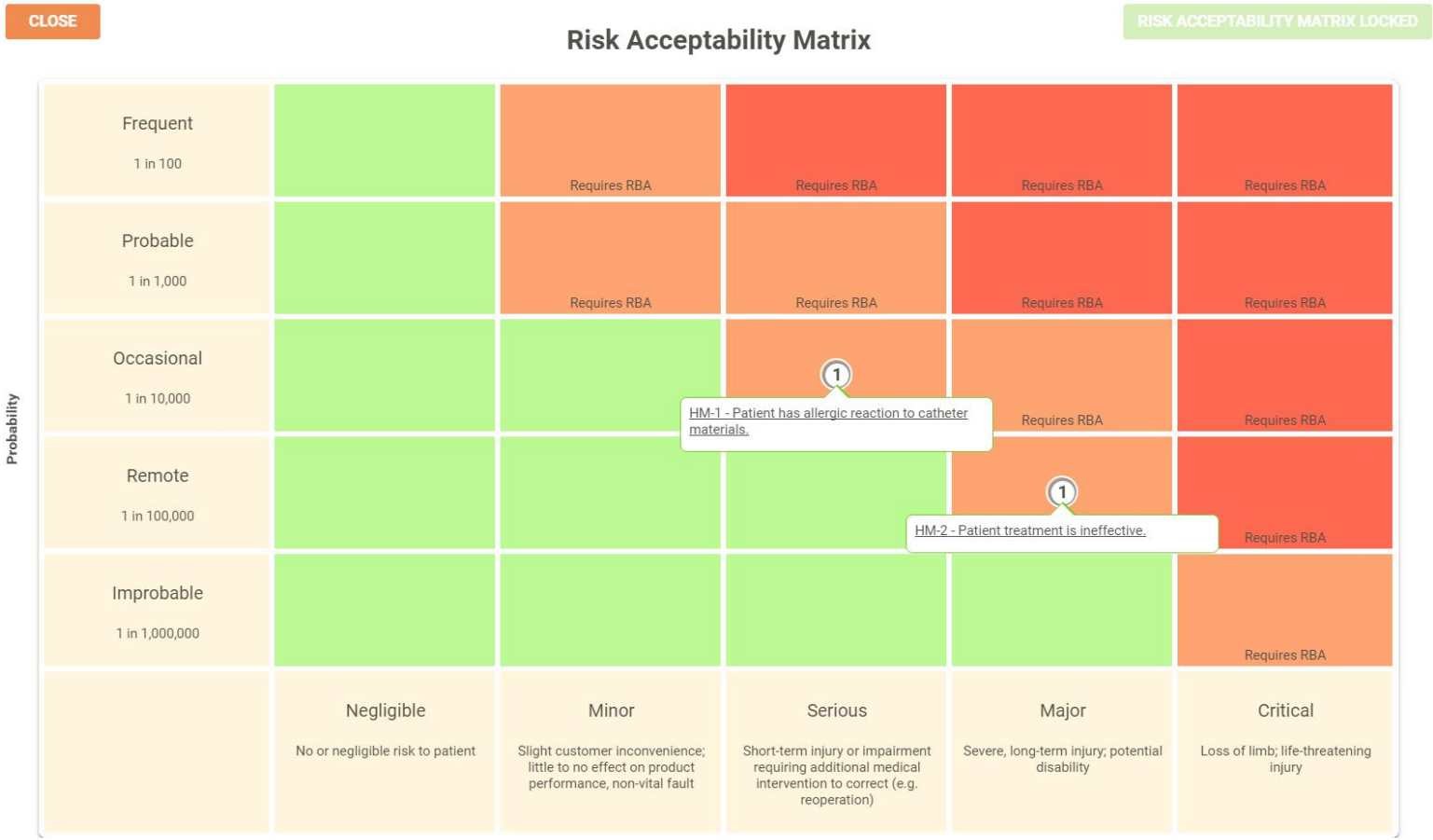


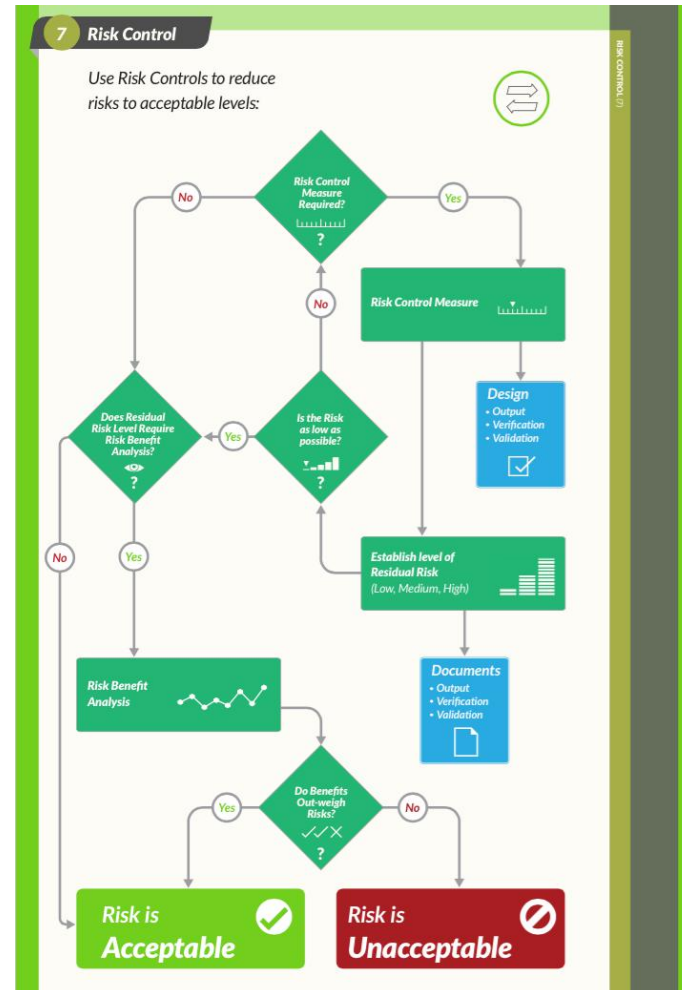
RISK EVALUATION CRITERIA SHALL BE ESTABLISHED AND SHOULD BE SPECIFIC TO YOUR PRODUCT.



- **Use sources like MAUDE and other industry databases.**
- **Consult with end-users to understand true severity.**
- **Evaluate other similar products.**
- **Leverage standards and guidance documents.**

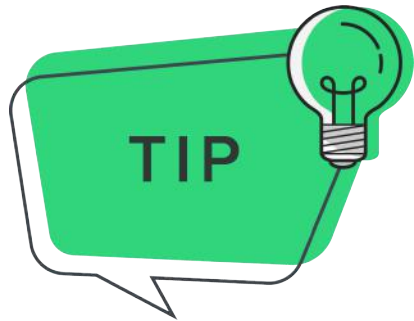
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HAZARDS	FORESEEABLE EVENTS	HAZARDOUS SITUATIONS	HARMS
HZ-1 Chemical Hazards » Biocompatibility	FE-1 Poor choice of material selection.	HS-1 Catheter materials unproven for vascular uses.	HM-1 Patient has allergic reaction to catheter materials.
	FE-2 Lack of biocompatibility testing on materials.		
	FE-3 Leverage history of use of similar materials.		
HZ-2 Operational Hazards » Use Error » Use by Unskilled/ Untrained Personnel	FE-4 Catheter torque-ability is insufficient.	HS-2 Catheter unable to navigate anatomy.	HM-2 Patient treatment is ineffective.







**RISK CONTROLS ARE MEANS
TO DEMONSTRATE RISKS HAVE BEEN
REDUCED TO ACCEPTABLE LEVELS.**



Priority of Risk Control options:

- **Inherent safety by design**
- **Protective measures in the medical device itself or in the manufacturing process.**
- **Information for safety.**

**RECOMMEND IDENTIFYING
RISK CONTROLS FOR ALL RISKS.**

My Design Outputs, Design Verifications, and Design Validations can be used as Risk Control Measures.



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USER NEEDS	DESIGN INPUTS	DESIGN OUTPUTS	DESIGN VERIFICATIONS	DESIGN VALIDATIONS
<p>UN-4 The catheter shall be easy to manipulate.</p> <p><i>HM-2 - Patient treatment is ineffective.</i></p>	<p>DI-1 The catheter shall have a torque ratio of 1:1.</p> <p><i>HM-2 - Patient treatment is ineffective.</i></p>	<p>DO-1 Polyurethane tubl <i>HM-1 - Patient has allergic reaction to catheter materials.</i></p> <p>DO-2 7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-3 Catheter torque inspection.</p> <p>DO-4 7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>		
<p>UN-1 A catheter for ven <i>HM-1 - Patient has allergic reaction to catheter materials.</i></p> <p>UN-3 Catheter shall be in vivo for up to 30 days.</p>	<p>DI-2 Catheter shall be compliant to ISO 10993-1 biocompatibility for externally communicating device, circulating blood for a prolonged (24 hours to 30 days) contact duration. <i>HM-1 - Patient has allergic reaction to catheter materials.</i></p>	<p>DO-1 Polyurethane tubl <i>HM-1 - Patient has allergic reaction to catheter materials.</i></p> <p>DO-2 7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-4 7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>		
<p>UN-2 Cather shall be placed via Seldinger technique.</p>	<p>DI-3 Catheter shall be compatible with 0.035" guidewire.</p>	<p>DO-4 7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>		

8 Evaluation Of Overall Risk Acceptability

Evaluate risk of the product in its entirety.

- *Is the risk level acceptable?*
- *Do the benefits outweigh the potential risks?*





**MEDICAL BENEFITS OF THE MEDICAL
DEVICE NEED TO OUTWEIGH THE RISKS
TO PATIENTS AND END-USERS.**



***Have me help you with
risk / benefit analysis
of your product.***

9 Risk Management Report

Carry out a risk management review and prepare a risk management report before sending your device to commercial production.



REVIEW AND REPORT (9)

10 Production And Post-production Information

Internal audits, CAPAs, complaints, customer feedback and non-conforming material all 'feed' into the risk management process.



Risk management is a total product lifecycle process.

PRODUCTION INFORMATION (10)

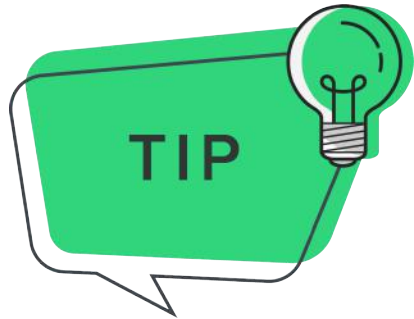


DESIGN REVIEW

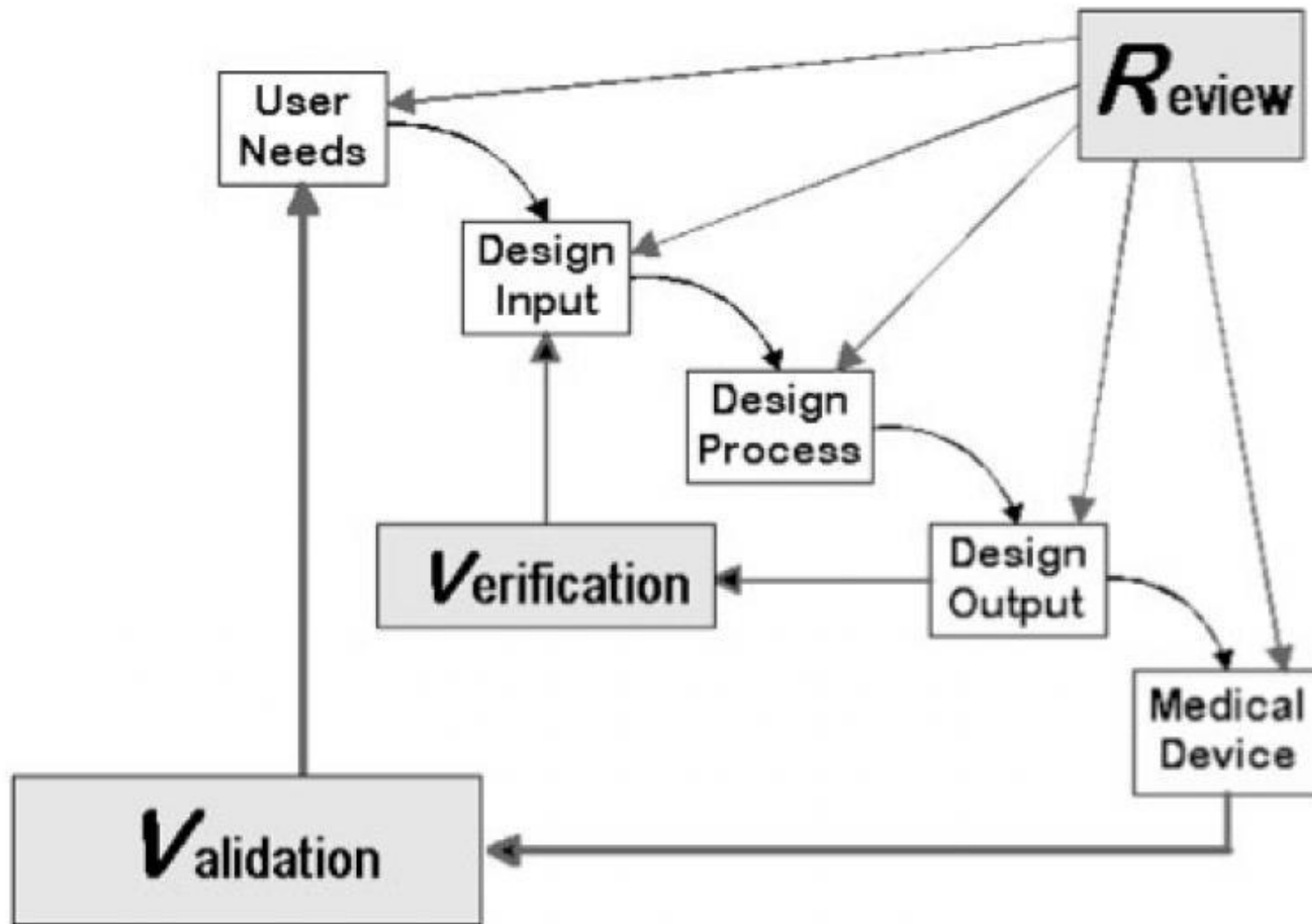
An overview



TIMING OF DESIGN REVIEWS IS A FUNCTION OF DESIGN PLANNING. FREQUENCY OF DESIGN REVIEWS SHOULD REFLECT COMPLEXITY OF PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT.



- **All design controls need to be part of design reviews.**
- **Design plan shall identify when design reviews are to happen.**
- **Design reviews shall include an “independent reviewer”.**
- **Design reviews shall include appropriate functions.**

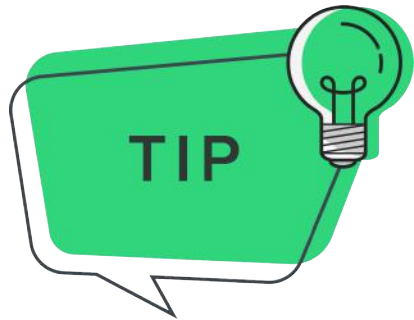


DESIGN HISTORY FILE

What goes in DHF?



IF IT ISN'T DOCUMENTED, THEN IT DIDN'T HAPPEN. DOCUMENT ALL DESIGN CONTROLS AND KEEP RECORDS IN AN ORGANIZED DHF.



- **Establish a DHF per product.**
- **Use Design Reviews to confirm Design Controls have been documented.**
- **Compile DHF into a “single source of truth”.**

DESIGN OUTPUTS & DMR

Design Outputs – more than just drawings!



DESIGN OUTPUTS: FORMAT AND TYPE

Drawings

**Material
Specification**

**Inspection
Reports**

**Service
Instructions**

**Mfg
Instructions**

Batch Records

**Testing
Instructions**

Software Code

**QA Specs/
Procedures**

**Packaging/
Labeling**

THE TOTAL FINISHED DESIGN OUTPUT CONSISTS OF THE DEVICE, ITS PACKAGING AND LABELING, AND THE **DEVICE MASTER RECORD.**

THE DMR IS THE “ONE STOP SHOP” FOR DESIGN OUTPUTS, OFTEN MAINTAINED IN A **DMR INDEX.**

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Quick Search...

USER NEEDS	DESIGN INPUTS	DESIGN OUTPUTS	DESIGN VERIFICATIONS	DESIGN VALIDATIONS
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DESIGN VERIFICATION & DESIGN VALIDATION

An overview

Design Verification

***Did I design my
medical device
correctly?***



Design Validation

***Did you design
the correct
medical device?***



Design Input
(Requirement)

Design Output
(Specification)

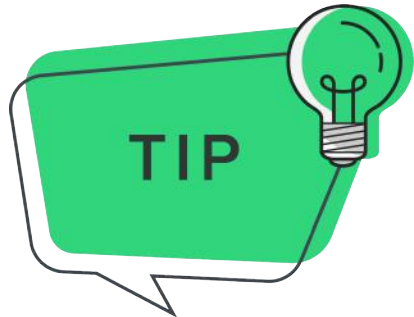
Design Verification

*Did I design my
medical device
correctly?*





**DESIGN VERIFICATION SHALL PROVIDE
CLEAR, OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE THAT
DESIGN OUTPUTS MEET DESIGN INPUTS**



- **Consider Design Verification when defining Design Inputs**
- **Establish a Design Verification Plan (and do so early)**
- **Define verification methods**
- **Demonstrate acceptance criteria is met**

**Design Input
(Requirement)**

*The catheter
shall have a
torque
ratio of 1:1*



**Design Output
(Specification)**

Material specifications

Drawings

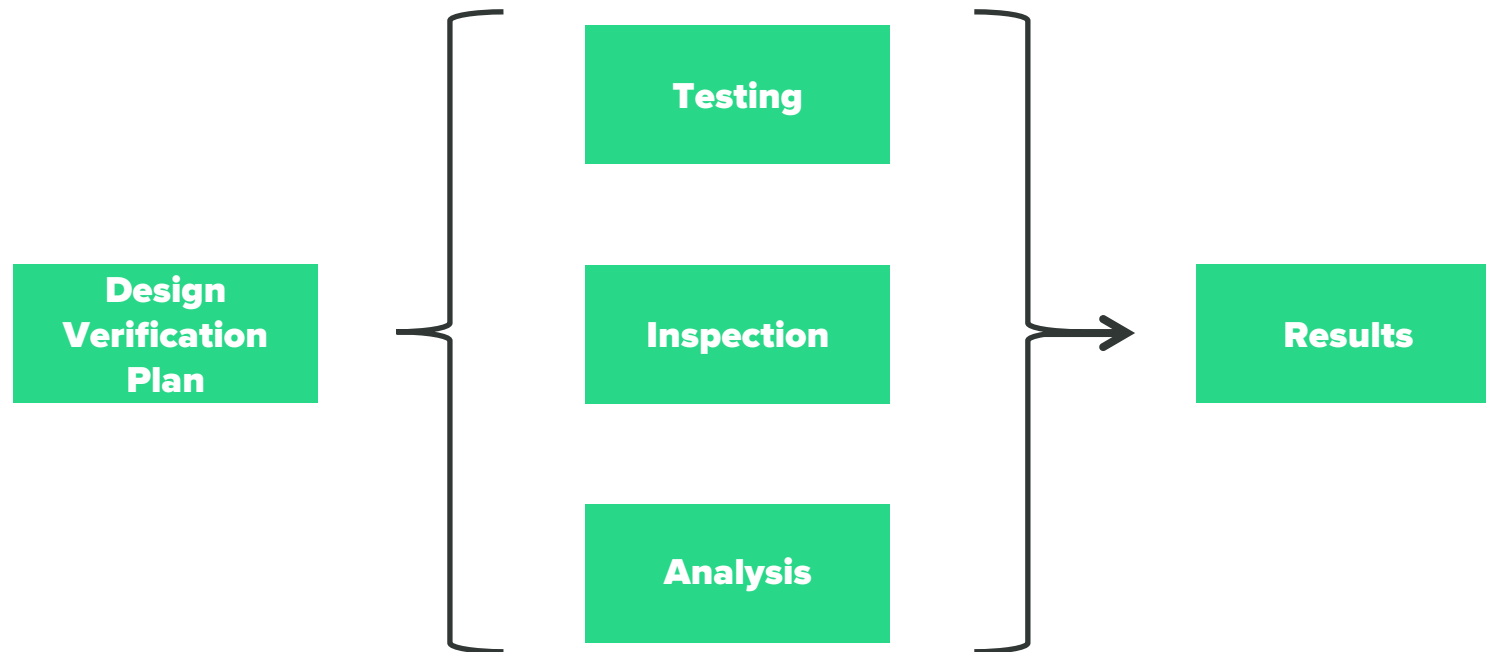
Design Verification

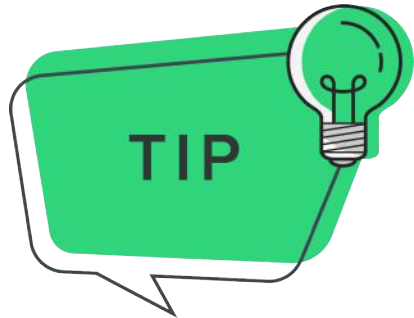
Plans

Methods

Results

**DESIGN
VERIFICATION METHODS**





- **Design Inputs must be clear (unambiguous) and verifiable.**
- **Design Outputs must be defined so that conformance to Design Inputs may be demonstrated.**
- **Need to establish “acceptance criteria”.**
- **Establish (and validate) Design Verification methods.**

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Quick Search...

USER NEEDS	DESIGN INPUTS	DESIGN OUTPUTS	DESIGN VERIFICATIONS	DESIGN VALIDATIONS
<p>UN-4</p> <p>The catheter shall be easy to manipulate.</p>	<p>DI-1</p> <p>The catheter shall have a torque ratio of 1:1.</p>	<p>DO-1</p> <p>Polyurethane tubing material specification.</p> <p>DO-2</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-3</p> <p>Catheter torque inspection.</p> <p>DO-4</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>	<p>VER-1</p> <p>Catheter torque testing per method TP-035-1</p>	<p>VAL-1</p> <p>End-user simulated use testing</p>
<p>UN-1</p> <p>A catheter for venous access.</p>	<p>DI-2</p> <p>Catheter shall be compliant to ISO 10993-1 biocompatibility for externally communicating device, circulating blood for a prolonged (24 hours to 30 days) contact duration.</p>	<p>DO-1</p> <p>Polyurethane tubing material specification.</p> <p>DO-2</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-4</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>	<p>VER-2</p> <p>Cytotoxicity testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-3</p> <p>Sensitization testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-4</p> <p>Irritation / Intracutaneous Reactivity testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-5</p> <p>Systemic Toxicity (acute) testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-6</p> <p>Genotoxicity testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-7</p> <p>Hemocompatibility testing per ISO 10993</p>	<p>VAL-1</p> <p>End-user simulated use testing</p> <p>VAL-2</p> <p>Material analysis versus existing catheters</p>
<p>UN-3</p> <p>Catheter shall be in vivo for up to 30 days.</p>				

User Needs

Medical Device

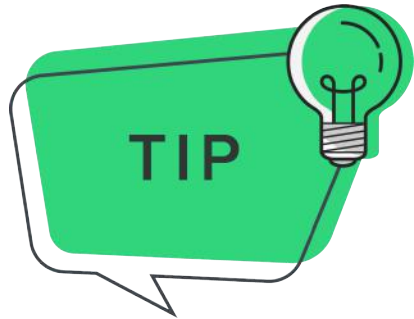
Design Validation

*Did you design
the correct
medical device?*





DESIGN VALIDATION SHALL PROVIDE CLEAR, OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE MEDICAL DEVICE MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE END-USERS.



- **Establish a Design Validation Plan (and do so early)**
- **Use regulatory product classification**
- **Involves “clinical evaluation” in actual or simulated use with actual end-users**
- **Product is production equivalent**
- **Includes the entire product, including packaging and labeling**



- **“Clinical evaluation” does NOT just mean actual use.**
- **Actual use will likely require addressing additional regulatory criteria.**
- **For many devices, simulated use is more than sufficient.**

User Needs

Medical Device

Design Validation

The catheter shall be easy to manipulate.

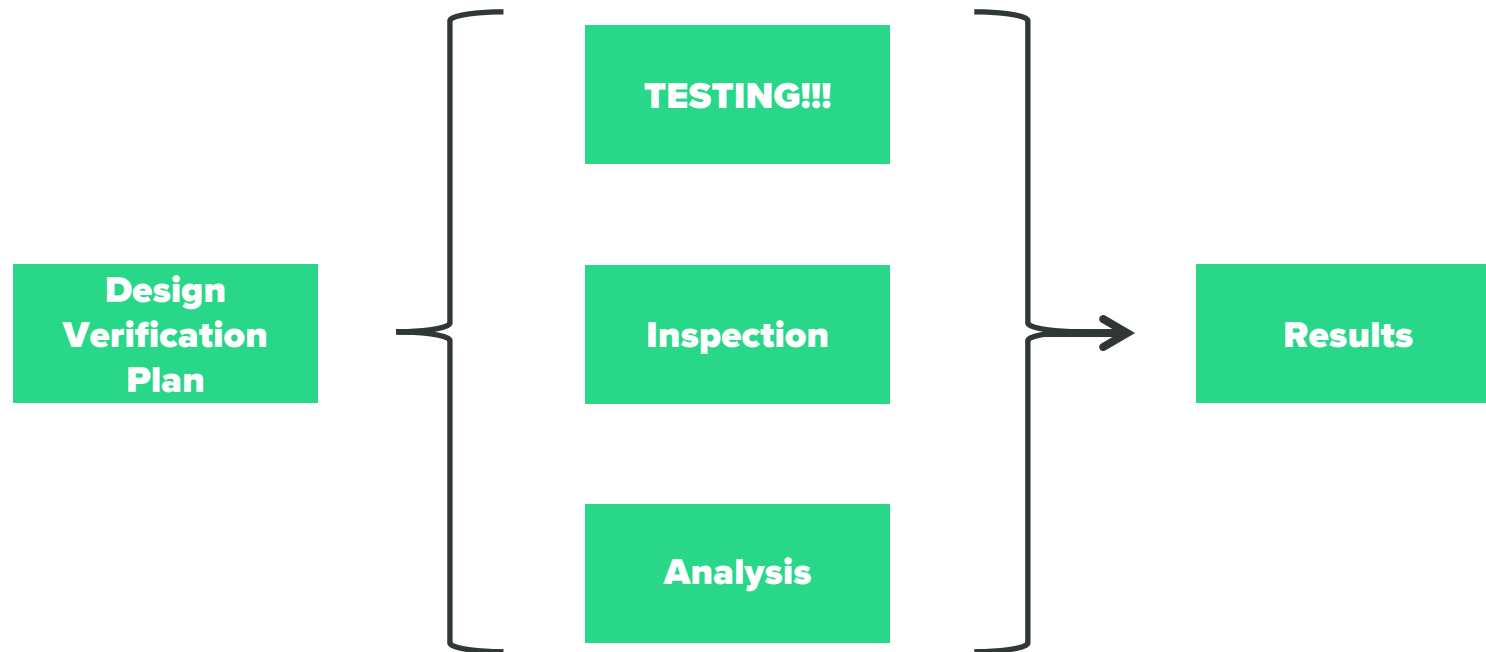


Plans

Methods

Results

**DESIGN
VALIDATION METHODS**



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Quick Search...

USER NEEDS	DESIGN INPUTS	DESIGN OUTPUTS	DESIGN VERIFICATIONS	DESIGN VALIDATIONS
<p>UN-4</p> <p>The catheter shall be easy to manipulate.</p>	<p>DI-1</p> <p>The catheter shall have a torque ratio of 1:1.</p>	<p>DO-1</p> <p>Polyurethane tubing material specification.</p> <p>DO-2</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-3</p> <p>Catheter torque inspection.</p> <p>DO-4</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>	<p>VER-1</p> <p>Catheter torque testing per method TP-035-1</p>	<p>VAL-1</p> <p>End-user simulated use testing</p>
<p>UN-1</p> <p>A catheter for venous access.</p> <p>UN-3</p> <p>Catheter shall be in vivo for up to 30 days.</p>	<p>DI-2</p> <p>Catheter shall be compliant to ISO 10993-1 biocompatibility for externally communicating device, circulating blood for a prolonged (24 hours to 30 days) contact duration.</p>	<p>DO-1</p> <p>Polyurethane tubing material specification.</p> <p>DO-2</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.</p> <p>DO-4</p> <p>7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.</p>	<p>VER-2</p> <p>Cytotoxicity testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-3</p> <p>Sensitization testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-4</p> <p>Irritation / Intracutaneous Reactivity testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-5</p> <p>Systemic Toxicity (acute) testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-6</p> <p>Genotoxicity testing per ISO 10993</p> <p>VER-7</p> <p>Hemocompatibility testing per ISO 10993</p>	<p>VAL-1</p> <p>End-user simulated use testing</p> <p>VAL-2</p> <p>Material analysis versus existing catheters</p>

The screenshot displays the Greenlight Guru software interface for Design Controls. The interface is organized into a grid with the following columns:

- USER NEEDS:**
 - UN-4: The catheter shall be easy to manipulate.
 - UN-1: A catheter for venous access.
 - UN-3: Catheter shall be in vivo for up to 30 days.
- DESIGN INPUTS:**
 - DI-1: The catheter shall have a torque ratio of 1:1.
 - DI-2: Catheter shall be compliant to ISO 10993-1 biocompatibility for externally communicating device, circulating blood for a prolonged (24 hours to 30 days) contact duration.
- DESIGN OUTPUTS:**
 - DO-1: Polyurethane tubing material specification.
 - DO-2: 7-FR triple lumen polyurethane tubing drawing.
 - DO-3: Catheter torque inspection.
 - DO-4: 7-FR triple lumen catheter drawing.
- DESIGN VERIFICATIONS:**
 - VER-1: Catheter torque testing per method TP-035-1.
 - VER-2: Cytotoxicity testing per ISO 10993.
 - VER-3: Sensitization testing per ISO 10993.
 - VER-4: Irritation / Intracutaneous Reactivity testing per ISO 10993.
 - VER-5: Systemic Toxicity (acute) testing per ISO 10993.
 - VER-6: Genotoxicity testing per ISO 10993.
 - VER-7: Hemocompatibility testing per ISO 10993.
- DESIGN VALIDATIONS:**
 - VAL-1: End-user simulated use testing.
 - VAL-2: Material analysis versus existing catheters.

The interface also features a top navigation bar with 'Product Development', 'medgineering greenlight.guru', and 'Design Controls'. A user profile for 'Bruce Wayne' is visible in the top right corner, along with the last login date and time. A search bar is located in the top right, and a help icon is in the top center.

DESIGN TRANSFER

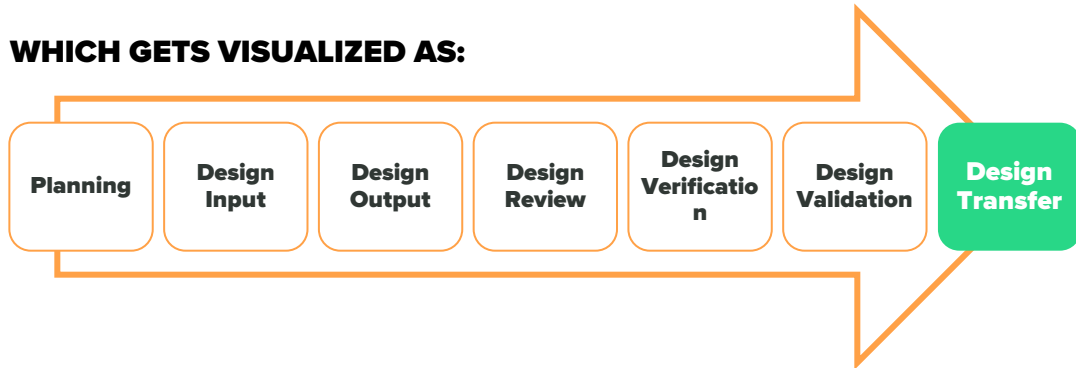
Not an event – but a process!

SOURCE OF MISCONCEPTIONS

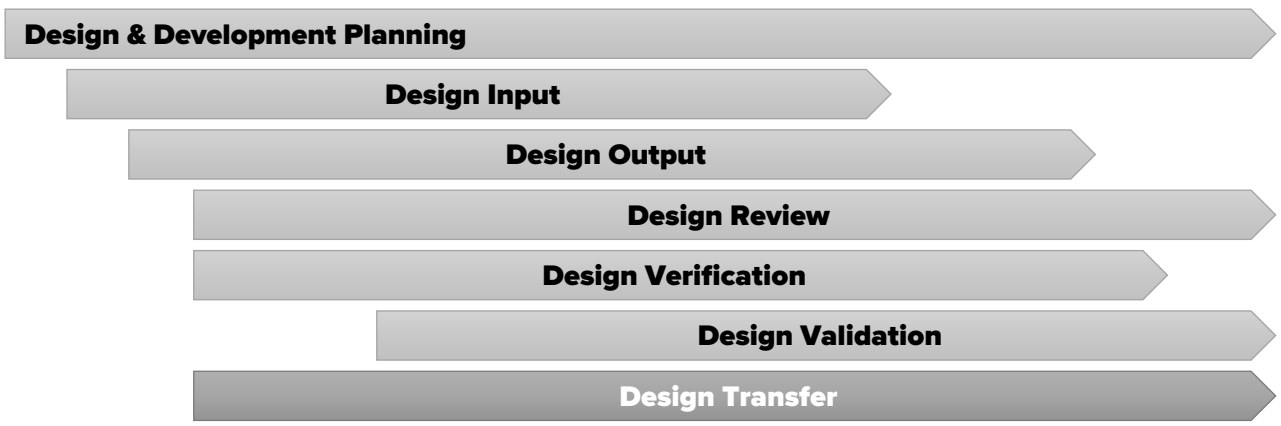
21 CFR PART 820.30 DESIGN CONTROL

- a. Design & Development Planning
- b. Design Input
- c. Design Output
- d. Design Review
- e. Design Verification
- f. Design Validation
- g. Design Transfer
- h. Design Changes

WHICH GETS VISUALIZED AS:



BUT THE PROCESS REALLY LOOKS MORE LIKE THIS:



DESIGN TRANSFER

COMPLETION

- **All Device Master Record (DMR) elements reviewed, approved, and production released**
- **All (DMR) elements are managed under formal change control**
- **Risk assessments completed and all identified risks appropriately dispositioned**
- **Defined and implemented test strategy for incoming, in-process, and final acceptance testing**
- **Plans in place to monitor and/or control features identified as critical to quality**
- **Process validation complete**
- **Test methods validated and complete**
- **Inspection procedures, visual inspections, and workmanship standards are complete**
- **Installation and servicing procedures are complete**
- **All equipment identified and calibrated and maintenance procedures are in place**
- **Manufacturing personnel and inspectors have been trained**
- **All supplier agreements and qualifications are complete**
- **Procedures in place to ensure control of device handling, storage and distribution of product**
- **Procedures in place to ensure identification and traceability of product**
- **Design verification testing performed and demonstrates design outputs meet design inputs**
- **Design validation testing performed demonstrates design meets user needs & intended uses**
- **All elements of the Design Transfer Plan have been completed or otherwise addressed**

ABOUT THE PRESENTER

Jon D. Speer
is the founder and VP of QA/RA of greenlight.guru



- **20+ years in medical device industry**
- **Product development engineer, quality manager, regulatory specialist**
- **40+ products to market**
- **Expert at QMS implementations**
- **Dozens of ISO audits & FDA inspections**

greenlight.guru produces beautifully simple quality, design control and risk management software exclusively for medical device manufacturers.

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