


"I was from the Government and I'm Here to Help!"


FDA Resources to Benefit Your Practice by Helping Assure Safe and Effective Medical Device Use

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Disclosures

- I was a full time employee of the US FDA until retiring on 9/30/2024
- Current principal, Echelon Development
- No commercial conflicts relative to this presentation



Device Labeling

- Indications for Use
- Adequate Operating Instructions
- Expected Risks / Benefits
- Contraindications: risks outweigh the benefits**
- Warnings: death or serious injury**
- Precautions: minor or moderate injury**

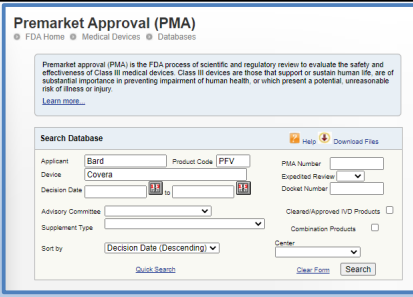



Premarket Approval (PMA)

Premarket approval (PMA) is the FDA process of scientific and regulatory review to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of Class III medical devices. Class III devices are those that support or sustain human life, are of substantial importance in preventing impairment of human health, or which present a potential, unreasonable risk of illness or injury.

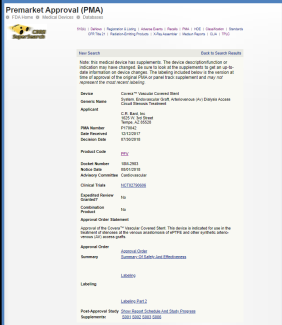

Device Databases:

PMA De Novo 510(k)

PMA DATABASE LINKS


- Clinical Trials.gov web site
- PMA approval order
- Product labeling
- Post-Approval Study Database
- Summary of Safety and Effectiveness (SSED)

Summary of Safety and Effectiveness Data

The SSED summarizes the key content of the PMA, and includes the

- Device Description,
- Preclinical Evidence, and
- Clinical Evidence, and
- FDA's analysis supporting the reasonable assurance of the safety and effectiveness of the device when used as indicated.



III. CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM CLINICAL STUDY

A. Effectiveness Conclusion

To demonstrate clinically acceptable effectiveness, the primary effectiveness endpoint was evaluated against the rate of Target Lesion Primary Patency (TLPP) at 6 months for standard PTA alone. TLPP at 6 months post-stent procedure was evaluated using the Kaplan-Meier analysis and results were 78.7% in the COVITASM group and 47.7% in the PTA group. The results demonstrated that, with respect to TLPP, the COVITASM Vascular Covered Stent was superior to the PTA (p < 0.001) for treatment of stenosis in the venous outflow of patients dialyzing with an arteriovenous fistula. The key secondary effectiveness endpoint of TLPP at 12 months was also met. At 12 months, TLPP was 57.5% for COVITASM treated subjects versus 21.2% in the PTA group.

The significant benefit in TLPP did not carry over to Access Circuit Primary Patency (ACPP). At 6 months, ACPP was 50.7% for COVITASM treated subjects versus 43.8% in the PTA group. The key secondary effectiveness endpoint for ACPP at 6 months was not met (p-value = 0.0846).

Reintervention data for the two study cohorts at 12 months are tabulated below:

Table 35. Reintervention Data for the two study cohorts

	COVITA SM Group	PTA Group
Total number of access circuit reinterventions	106	124
Total number of access circuit reinterventions for new lesions in the access circuit	91	125
Total number of reinterventions for new lesions in the access circuit	112	98
Number of subjects requiring access circuit reinterventions	106	105
Number of subjects requiring access circuit reinterventions	91	105
Number of subjects with reinterventions for new lesions in the access circuit	75	49

While the total number of reinterventions for access circuit were similar, there was a considerable reduction in the number of reinterventions for the target lesions after treatment with COVITASM Vascular Covered Stent compared to PTA alone. However, more reinterventions for new lesions in the access circuit were required in the COVITASM treated group compared to the PTA alone group. Secondary primary for the COVITASM treated subjects was 94.3% and for the PTA group was 97.1%.

SSED: Best concise information source on device performance

Manufacturer and User Facility Device Experience (MAUDE) Database

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The MAUDE database houses medical device reports submitted to the FDA by mandatory reporters (manufacturers, importers and device user facilities) and voluntary reporters such as health care professionals, patients and consumers.

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Product Problem

Product Class

Event Type Manufacturer

Model Number Report Number

Brand Name Product Code POK Summary Report

Exemption Number UDI-Device Identifier

Date Report Received by FDA (mm/dd/yyyy) 1/1/2018 to 1/31/2028 PMA/510K Number

[Go to Simple Search](#) Records per Report Page [Clear Form](#)

MAUDE DATABASE

FDA Communications

The FDA posts **Letters to Health Care Providers** about safety concerns with medical devices used in health care facilities.

Medical Device Safety Communications present FDA's analysis of a current safety issue and provide specific regulatory approaches and clinical recommendations for patient management.

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The Long-Term EVAR Assessment and Follow-Up (LEAF) System

LEAF Objectives

- Industry sponsored initiative
- Arose from the 2021 FDA endograft panels that pointed out the need for long term device specific EVAR follow-up.
- Led by Dr. Phil Goodney

Accurately Measure Long-Term Post-EVAR Outcomes:

- Survival
- Reintervention
- Late AAA rupture

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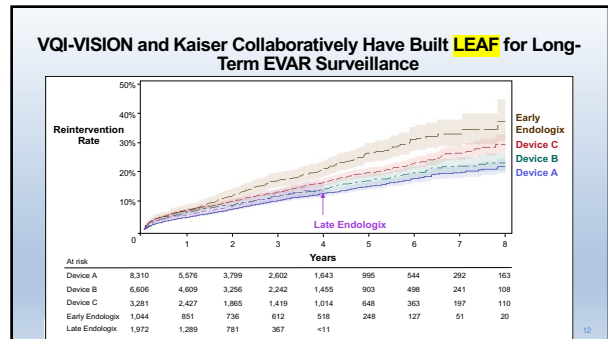
LEAF is built on data from the Vascular Implant Surveillance and Interventional Outcomes Network (VQI-VISION) and Kaiser Permanente

PRACTICE MANAGEMENT [Check for updates](#)

The Vascular Implant Surveillance and Interventional Outcomes (VISION) Coordinated Registry Network: An effort to advance evidence evaluation for vascular devices

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FDA DEVICE RESOURCE LINKS

- [PMA Database](#)
- [510\(k\) Database](#)
- [DeNovo Database](#)
- [MAUDE Database](#)
- [Medical Product Safety Network](#)
- [Medical Device Recalls](#)
- [522 Post-market Surveillance Studies Database](#)
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