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|  | **INVESTIGATOR CHECKLIST FOR****IDE Exempt, Non-Significant Risk, or Significant Risk Device Studies** |
| The purpose of this checklist is to help investigators and the IRB determine whether a clinical investigation designed to determine the safety or effectiveness of a device is **IDE Exempt**, **Non-Significant Risk**, or presents **Significant Risk**.**Note**: Determinations of IDE Exempt, Non-Significant Risk, or Significant Risk are needed only for devices that meet the FDA’s definition of a [**medical device**](https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/Overview/ClassifyYourDevice/ucm051512.htm),**[[1]](#endnote-1)** which is "an instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including a component part, or accessory which is:* recognized in the official National Formulary, or the United States Pharmacopoeia, or any supplement to them,
* intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other conditions, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease, in man or other animals, or
* intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals, and which does not achieve any of its primary intended purposes through chemical action within or on the body of man or other animals and which is not dependent upon being metabolized for the achievement of any of its primary intended purposes."
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| **Device Name & Manufacturer:** Enter text. | **IRB#:** Enter text. | **Principal Investigator:** Enter text. |
| **Instructions:** Start with Section A. If you are unsure whether the criteria are met, complete Section B. If not met, continue to Section C.**Include this completed checklist** in the “Medical Devices” section in the device entry of your eIRB submission to the IRB, and any correspondence from the FDA and/or study sponsor regarding the device. *Complete one Checklist for each device*. For consultations regarding medical devices, including help determining whether your device meets the FDA definition of a medical device, please email us at irb@emory.edu.  |
| **A. IDE EXEMPT DEVICE STUDY**. Check if **Yes.**All criteria under at least **one** category must be **Yes** for the device to be exempt from the IDE requirement.  |
| FDA approved Device | [ ]  | **FDA approved Device**-The device being studied is being used in accordance with its cleared/approved labeling.[[2]](#endnote-2)Please provide documentation describing the device and FDA approval or clearance. Device approval indications may be found by searching one of the [FDA Device Approvals and Clearances databases](https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/products-and-medical-procedures/device-approvals-denials-and-clearances).  |
| Category#1[[3]](#endnote-3) | [ ]  | **Older Devices** (this category is rarely used): A device in commercial distribution (legally marketed in the U.S.) immediately before May 28, 1976, when used or investigated in accordance with the indications in the labeling that were in effect at that time. |
| Category#2 | [ ]  | **Substantial Equivalence (510(k) clearance):** A device introduced into commercial distribution (legally marketed in the U.S.) on orafter May 28, 1976, that the FDA has determined to be substantially equivalent (see 510(k) clearance database **[[4]](#endnote-4)**) to a device in commercial distribution and that is used or investigated in accordance with the indications in the labeling FDA reviewed in determining substantial equivalence. |
| Category#3 | The device is a **diagnostic device[[5]](#endnote-5)**(*e.g.*, in vitro diagnostics (IVDs), testing assays, laboratory developed tests (LDTs), and genomicsequencing): |
| [ ]  | The testing is **noninvasive[[6]](#endnote-6)**. |
| [ ]  | The testing does not require an **invasive sampling procedure[[7]](#endnote-7)** that presents significant risk. |
| [ ]  | The testing does not by design or intention **introduce energy** into a subject. |
| [ ]  | The testing is not used as a diagnostic procedure without **confirmation**[**[[8]](#endnote-8)**](#_bookmark5) by another medically established productor procedure. |
| [ ]  | The sponsor will comply with applicable **(labeling)** requirements in 21 CFR 809.10[vii](#_bookmark6). |
| Category#4 | [ ]  | The device is undergoing **consumer preference** testing, testing of a **modification**, or testing of a **combination** of two or moredevices in commercial distribution (legally marketed in the U.S.), and the testing is **not for the purpose of determining safety or effectiveness** and does not put subjects at **risk**. |
| Note: Categories 5 and 6 of Exempted Investigations (21 CFR 812.2) do not apply to human research and are therefore omitted here. |
| Category#7 | [ ]  | The device is a **custom device[[9]](#endnote-9)**, unless the device is being used to determine safety or effectiveness for commercial distribution. |
| [ ] None of the categories for exemption apply (or if unsure), complete Section B.[ ]  **ALL** the criteria for one of the above exempt categories are met. **Include the rationale for exemption** below.  |
| ***Protocol-specific rationale for why the device meets the above IDE Exempt criteria***: Enter text. |

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| **B. NON-SIGNIFICANT RISK(NSR) DEVICE STUDY = ABBREVIATED IDE**. Check if **Yes**. |
| [ ]  | Non-Significant Risk Device: meets none of the criteria below for **C. Significant Risk Device.** |
| ***Protocol-specific rationale for why the device does NOT meet any of the Significant Risk criteria (refer to Section C criteria)***: Enter text. |
| If none of the Significant Risk Device Study criteria are met, the IRB can make the NSR determination. If the IRB finds the study is NSR, the deviceis considered to have an Abbreviated IDE (21 CFR 812.2(b)). If the IRB disagrees and determines the device to be Significant Risk, an IDE application to FDA is required. Include documentation of the IDE in the Device entry in your eIRB submission. |
| **C. SIGNIFICANT RISK DEVICE STUDY.** Check if **Yes**. See [Medical Device guidance](http://www.irb.emory.edu/documents/guidance-IRB-Review-of-Medical-Device-Research.pdf) for differences between Significant risk vs Non-significant risk. |
| [ ]  | Is intended as an implant[[10]](#endnote-10) and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject. |
| [ ]  | Is purported or represented to be for a use in supporting or sustaining human life and presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety,or welfare of a subject. |
| [ ]  | Is for a use of substantial importance in diagnosing, curing, mitigating, or treating disease or otherwise preventing impairment of human healthand presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject. |
| [ ]  | Otherwise presents a potential for serious risk to the health, safety, or welfare of a subject. |
| **If the IRB or FDA agree the study is significant risk, an IDE application to FDA is required.** **Include documentation of the IDE in the Other Study Documents section of your eIRB submission to the IRB.** |

1. Medical device definition[: https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/Overview/ClassifyYourDevice/ucm051512.htm](https://www.fda.gov/MedicalDevices/DeviceRegulationandGuidance/Overview/ClassifyYourDevice/ucm051512.htm) [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. FDA IDE Approval Process: <https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/investigational-device-exemption-ide/ide-approval-process#ide_exempt> [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Sec. 812.2 Applicability, (2) (c): <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfCFR/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=812&showFR=1> [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. Searchable 510(k) database: <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm> [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. For diagnostic devices, even if a test is validated for CLIA purposes, the FDA issues are evaluated separately. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
6. 21 CFR 812.3 (k) ***Noninvasive****,* when applied to a diagnostic device or procedure, means one that does not by design or intention: (1) Penetrate or pierce the skin or mucous membranes of the body, the ocular cavity, or the urethra, or (2) enter the ear beyond the external auditory canal, the nose beyond the nares, the mouth beyond the pharynx, the anal canal beyond the rectum, or the vagina beyond the cervical os. For purposes of this part, blood sampling that involves simple venipuncture is considered noninvasive, and the use of surplus samples of body fluids or tissues that are left over from samples taken for non-investigational purposes is also considered noninvasive. [21 CFR 812.3(k](https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcfr/CFRSearch.cfm?fr=812.3)) [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
7. To determine whether an **invasive sampling technique** presents a serious risk, we recommend that you base your risk determination on the nature of the harm that may result from sampling. For example, FDA considers sampling techniques that require biopsy of a major organ, use of general anesthesia, or placement of a blood access line into an artery or large vein (subclavian, femoral, or iliac) to present a significant risk. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)
8. [In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) Device Studies -Frequently Asked Questions](https://www.fda.gov/media/71075/download): To be exempt under 21 CFR 812.2(c)(3), clinical investigators must use a **medically established** means of diagnosis (e.g., another cleared or approved IVD or culture) of the disease or condition **as the basis for decisions regarding treatment** of all subjects participating in the study. 21 CFR 812.2(c)(3)(iv). Additionally, test results from the exempt IVD investigation **should not influence patient treatment or clinical management decisions** before the diagnosis is established by a medically established product or procedure. If an investigational test uses a new technology or represents a significant technological advance, **established diagnostic products or procedures may not be adequate to confirm the diagnosis** provided by the investigational IVD. For example, if an investigational test is designed to identify an infection at the earliest stages of viral infection (before formation of antibodies), established diagnostic products or procedures that rely on the detection of antibodies to the virus would be inadequate to confirm diagnoses. Under these conditions the study would not meet the criteria for ex emption under 812.2(c)(3) since the testing could not be confirmed with a medically established diagnostic product or procedure. You may consider whether the device is a non-significant risk device subject to abbreviated IDE requirements (21 CFR 812.2(b)). [↑](#endnote-ref-8)
9. To be considered a **custom device**, all of the criteria at section 520(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act must be met, which are summarized below:

	1. It necessarily deviates from devices generally available or from an applicable performance standard or premarket approval requirement in order to comply with the order of an individual physician or dentist;
	2. The device is not generally available to, or generally used by, other physicians or dentists;
	3. It is not generally available in finished form for purchase or for dispensing upon prescription;
	4. It is not offered for commercial distribution through labeling or advertising; and
	5. It is intended for use by an individual patient named in the order form of a physician or dentist, and is to be made in a specific form for that patient, or is intended to meet the special needs of the physician or dentist in the course of professional practice (such as a particular operating tool). [↑](#endnote-ref-9)
10. An implant is a device that is placed into a surgically or naturally formed cavity of the human body and is intended to remain there for a period of 30 days or more. In order to protect public health, FDA may determine that devices placed in subjects for shorter periods are also implants. [↑](#endnote-ref-10)