

Comprehensive review on various types of medical devices used in hospitals

Palani Shanmugasundaram, A. G. Harini, Praveen. D

School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vels University (VISTAS), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Correspondence: Dr. Palani Shanmugasundaram, Director, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vels Institute of Science Technology and Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.. E-mail: samsimaha@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article deals with the use, role and trade aspects of medical devices commonly used in the hospitals. Medical devices are the instrument equipment software system material or different article that is employed for diagnostic and therapeutic functions for treatment the diseases in mortals. Medical devices play an associate very important role in pharmacologic action particularly in treating method there are a unit sizable amount of devices are gift particularly in the pharmacologic field in hospital, i.e. clinical sector. The medical devices are of various varieties, some are used for observance, and few are diagnostic functions. The medical devices got to be utilized by well trained and educated persons to possess the safe and effective usage of these medical devices.

Key words: Hospitals, medical devices, surgery

Introduction

Medical device exhibits the advancement of the medical field and conjointly providing a larger contribution on lives. These devices contribute in terribly aspects in health sector such as earlier identification, for effective treatment, relieving the work of the expert employees, and to showcase the infrastructure of the hospital it principally reduces the healthcare price. This helps in showcasing the essential information concerning the medical devices its numerous usage department of medical field and also the manufactures of those devices everywhere the planet.

Definition

Section 201 (h) associate instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance implant, *in vitro* chemical agent or different similar elements, half or accent that is recognized within the

official within the national formulary or North American nation book.^[1]

1. Meant the employment within the identification of diseases or different conditions, or within the cure, mitigation, treatment, or hindrance of diseases in man or animal,
2. Meant to have an effect on the structure or any operate of the body of man or animal.

The federal food drug cosmetic act defines the medical device as any product that does not bring home the bacon its purpose by chemical action or metabolism ranging from a simple depressor to a complicated robotic surgery.^[2]

Classification

The food and drug administration (FDA) has established classifications for about 1700 totally different generic forms of devices and classified them into 16 medical specialties remarked as panels. Each of those generic forms of devices is assigned to 1 of 3 restrictive categories supported the extent of management necessary to assure the security and effectiveness of the device. The three categories and also the needs that apply to them are:

Device category and restrictive controls:

1. Category I general controls,
2. Category II general controls and special controls,
3. Category III general controls and premarket approval (PMA).^[3]

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Federal law (federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, and section 513), established the risk-based device organization for medical devices. Each device is assigned to 1 of 3 restrictive classes: Category I, Category II, or Category III supported the extent of management necessary to produce affordable assurance of its safety and effectiveness. As device category will increase from Category I to Category II to Category III, the restrictive controls conjointly increase, with Category I devices subject to the smallest amount restrictive management, and Category III devices subject to the restrictive management.

The restrictive controls for every device category include:

Class I (low to moderate risk): General controls,

Class II (moderate to high risk): General controls and special controls,

Class III (high risk): General controls and PMA.

Class I General Control

General controls are basic provisions (authorities) of the 1976 medical device amendments to the food, drug, and cosmetic act that offer the government agency with the means that of regulation devices to confirm their safety and effectiveness. The final controls within the Amendments apply to all or any medical devices. They embrace provisions that relate to adulteration; misbranding; device registration and listing; premarket notification; prohibited devices; notification, as well as repair, replacement, or refund; records and reports; restricted devices; and sensible producing practices.^[4]

Devices are classified consistent with the degree of an issue in reassuring their safety and effectiveness. Class I, that is synonymous with General Controls, is that the least demanding of the three device categories provided within the Amendments. Before putting a tool in Class I, the government agency should initial confirm that there is ample data on the market to support such a classification call. Second, the government agency should decide that the final controls are ample to produce affordable assurance of the device's safety and effectiveness. Category I devices are not subject to the restrictions of Category II - Special Controls or Category III - PMA. In addition, Category I devices are not meant to be used in supporting or sustaining life or to be of considerable importance in preventing impairment to human health, and that they might not gift a possible unreasonable risk of ill health or injury.

Unless otherwise exempted, the final controls provisions of the Amendments are applicable to all or any devices in spite of their classification standing. Category I devices are subject to the smallest amount restrictive management. Category I devices are subject to "general controls" as are Category II and Category III devices.^[5] General controls embrace provisions that relate to adulteration; misbranding; device registration and listing; premarket notification; prohibited devices; notification, as well as repair, replacement, or refund; records and reports; restricted devices; and sensible producing practices.^[6] Category I devices are not meant to assist support or sustain life or be well necessary in preventing impairment to human health, and should not gift associate unreasonable risk of ill health or injury. Most Category I devices are exempt from the premarket notification and a couple of also are exempted from most sensible producing practices

regulation. Samples of Category I devices embrace elastic bandages, examination gloves, and hand-held surgical instruments.

Class II General Controls and Special Controls

Class II devices are those that general controls alone cannot assure safety and effectiveness, and existing ways are accessible that offer such assurances. In addition, to obliging with general controls, Category II devices are subject to special controls. Some Category II devices are exempt from the premarket notification.^[7] Special controls might embrace special labeling necessities, obligatory performance standards, and post-market surveillance. Devices at school II are control to the next level of assurance than Category I devices and are designed to perform as indicated while not inflicting injury or hurt to patient or user. Samples of Category II devices embrace treatment needles, powered wheelchairs, infusion pumps, air purifiers, and surgical drapes.^[8]

Class III General Controls and PMA

A Category III device is one that skimpy info exists to assure safety and effectiveness only through the overall or special controls sufficient for Category I or Category II devices. Such a tool wants PMA, a scientific review to confirm the device's safety and effectiveness, additionally, to the overall controls of Category I. Category III devices are sometimes people who support or sustain human life, are of considerable importance in preventing impairment of human health, or gift a possible, unreasonable risk of sickness or injury. Samples of Category III devices that presently need a premarket notification embrace implantable pacemaker, pulse generators, HIV diagnostic tests, automatic external defibrillators, and finish ostial implants.

Preamendment Devices

The term "preamendments device" refers to devices lawfully marketed within the U.S. by a firm before might 28, 1976 in business distribution. Preamendments Category III devices need PMA when FDA publishes regulation within the federal register. Preamendments Category III devices might need premarket notification, till FDA publishes a regulation considerably modified or changed for that a regulation requiring a PMA application has not been printed by FDA.^[9]

Devices meeting the on top of criteria are spoken as "grandfathered" devices and do not need a 510 (k). The device should have constant meant use as that marketed before might 28, 1976. If the device is labeled for a brand new meant use, then the device is taken into account a brand new device, and a 510 (k) should be submitted to FDA for selling clearance. In order for a firm to assert that it is a preamendments device, it should demonstrate that its device was labeled, promoted, and distributed in interstate commerce for a selected meant use which meant use has not modified.

If you utilize a preamendment device as your predicate device, you will got to offer documentation that it meets the preamendment standing criteria. Preamendment devices would not have a 510 (k) variety since preamendment devices were grandfathered from 510 (k) review. Since life science has advanced greatly since 1976, it is

counseled that you just use a recently cleared device underneath 510 (k) as your predicate device.^[9]

Post-amendment Devices

Post-amendment devices are medical devices marketed when 1976. As a result of medical technology has modified greatly since 1976, most 510(k) submissions claim substantial equivalence to a postamendment device that has been recently cleared underneath the 510(k) method.

Transitional Devices

The translational devices are regulated as a new drug before, 1976. Any Category III device that was approved by a brand new drug application is currently ruled by the PMA laws. The approval numbers for these devices begin with the letter N. These devices are known within the CFR as Category III devices associated state that an approval underneath section 515 of the act (PMA) is needed as of 1976 before this device could also be commercially distributed. Associate example of such device is intraocular lenses.^[10] a number of the shift devices are after down classified to Category II.

- The review of a premarket approval application could be a four-step review method consisting of:
- Administrative and restricted scientific review by FDA workers to work out completeness (acceptance and filing reviews);
- In-depth scientific, regulatory, and quality system review by acceptable FDA personnel (substantive review);
- Review and recommendation by the suitable consultative committee (panel review); and
- Final deliberations, documentation, and notification of the FDA call.

Nano Medical Devices

Nanomanufacturing techniques offer a method of producing cellular-scale medical devices (<100 µm). They are significantly helpful within

the context of medical analysis, wherever cellular-scale sensors are created that offer high-resolution measurements of cellular-scale phenomena.^[11] Common techniques within the space are direct-write nanopatterning techniques such as dip-pen nanolithography, electron-beam lithography and microcontact printing, directed self-assembly strategies, and practical nanoparticle delivery (NFP), wherever nanofountain probes deliver liquid molecular material that is drawn through nanopattern channels by surface tension.^[12] Several researchers are undergoing for the invention of nanomedical devices in those list liposomes as a nanomedical device as liposomes are valued for his or her biological and technological blessings, and are thought-about to be the foremost winning drug-carrier system well-known so far. Notable progress has been created, and a number of other medical applications of liposomes are either in clinical trials, are close to be placed on the market, or have already been approved for public use.^[13]

Micro Medical Devices

Example of small devices are small controllers may be a compact small computers are outlined to control the operation of embedded system virtually for all the machines and complicated medical devices typical microcontrollers includes processor memory and peripheral. Medicinal devices technology offers promising future roles microcontroller regulate the operation of a synthetic heart, kidney, or alternative artificial body organs a couple of life science futurist have prompt that the mute patients would possibly able to speak whereas the small controllers govern of audio signals to drive associate degree electronic equipment and a speaker unit.

Additive Producing

Additive producing (AM) processes are a dominant mode of production for medical devices that are used within the body, such as implants, transplants, and prostheses, for his or her ability to copy organic shapes and boxed volumes that are troublesome to

Table 1: Commercially available product

Type	Marketed products
Anesthesia	Ranging from face masks through the administering equipment to patient monitoring and monitoring of the operating theater environment
Endoscopy/laparoscopy	A very wide range of implements and equipment concerned with internal inspection and minimally-invasive surgery
Hearing aids and audiometry	Instruments to aid hearing and to diagnose and characterize hearing loss
Hospital capital plant	Fixed plants such as body scanners, linear accelerators, and x-ray apparatus
Hospital supplies and disposables	A huge range, including disposable supplies such as catheters, bags, and syringes through to sterilizers and autoclaves
Implantable devices	Miniaturized instruments such as pacemakers
<i>In vitro</i> diagnostics and kits	Typically "lab-in-a-box" including reagent liquids or strips
Infusion and inhalation therapies	Instruments to dispense drugs or nutrients through the airways or circulatory system
Instruments - treatment, clinical and laboratory	A wide range of electronic instruments
Invasive surgery	Surgical tools - largely sterilizable instruments, but increasingly including electro - items, items with "smart" content and disposables
Patient monitoring	Instruments usually connected to the patient through invasive probes or non-invasive sensors or electrodes
Prosthetics and artificial joints	Passive implants or limb replacements usually customized to the patient
Ultrasound	Imaging, diagnostic, and treatment devices depending on ultrasonic transducers
Wound management	Dressings, including alginate, foam, and hydrocolloid dressings together with transparent film and hydrogel dressings

Some latest inventory of medical devices

fabricate. The lack of donation systems to satisfy the demand for organ transplantation specifically has a diode to the increase of AM in medical device producing.^[14]

Biocompatibility

The largest issue in group action AM techniques into medical device producing is biocompatibility. These problems arise from the soundness of 3D written polymers within the body and also the issue of sterilizing regions between written layers.^[15] In addition, to the employment of primary cleaners and solvents to get rid of surface impurities, that are ordinarily isopropanol, peroxides, and bleach, secondary solvents should be used in succession to get rid of the cleansing chemicals applied before them, a drag that will increase with the body of the fabric used.

Cybercrime Security for Medical Devices

US FDA free its recommendations for a way medical device makers ought to maintain the protection of internet-connected devices, even when they will entered hospitals, patient homes, or patient bodies. Unsecured devices will enable hackers to tamper with what proportion medication is delivered by the device - with doubtless deadly results. It encourages makers to watch their medical devices and associated computer code for bugs, and patch any issues that occur.^[16]

Trade

The European Union, Japan and North American Nation are extraordinarily massive and remunerative export markets for medical devices. These stable, mature markets, however, have comparatively low (3–5) annual growth rates. So as to facilitate growth, medical device corporations acknowledge that they need to conjointly consider developing countries for future growth. In a number of these, demand for medical devices is growing at integer growth in distinction to bound larger, slower growing markets in additional developed countries. Important, however, underserved populations in developing markets typically grow steady; face similar aging populations associate degreed increasing modus vivendi diseases and have an exaggerated awareness of health technology development. Moreover, several markets deemed as “developing” have extremely urban population centers with rising expendable wealth, making sure sectors of markets fascinating to exporters. A U.S. bourgeois would be best served by investigation each larger developed market in addition as rising, raw markets so as to seek out the simplest export effectiveness.

Conclusion

The medical devices are of various varieties, some space used for observance and few are diagnostic functions. These medical devices got to utilized by well trainer and educated persons to possess the safe and effective usage of those medical devices. Information devices

and classification are vital as a result of the medical devices have three major classifications within which the Category III, is a most tight class, would force bureau clearance before they are marketed. This is applicable to devices that are deemed to life supporting or life sustaining or are established to the body Class II devices should adjust to standards to be publicized either by teams are from outside the Government or by the Government. Category I are subjected into “general control” which implies it is essentially this is often cherish the “general recognized as safe.”Therefore, relying on the chance medical care needs to be taken throughout the employment of the medical devices. Moreover, conjointly throughout the acquisition of medical devices ought to make sure the bureau approval in keeping with its class for safe and effective therapeutic purpose.

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