§ 822.38

§ 822.38 What reports must I submit to you?
You must submit interim and final reports as specified in your approved postmarket surveillance plan. In addition, we may ask you to submit additional information when we believe that the information is necessary for the protection of the public health and implementation of the act. We will also state the reason or purpose for the request and how we will use the information.

PART 830—UNIQUE DEVICE IDENTIFICATION

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 830.3 Definitions.

As used in this part:
Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) means any technology that conveys the unique device identifier or the device identifier of a device in a form that can be entered into an electronic patient record or other computer system via an automated process.
Center Director means the Director of the Center for Devices and Radiological Health or the Director of the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research, depending on which Center has been assigned lead responsibility for the device.
Device package means a package that contains a fixed quantity of a particular version or model of a device.
Expiration date means the date by which the label of a device states the device must or should be used.
FDA, we, or us means the Food and Drug Administration.
Finished device means any device or accessory to any device that is suitable for use or capable of functioning.
Global Unique Device Identification Database (GUDID) means the database that serves as a repository of information to facilitate the identification of medical devices through their distribution and use.
Human cell, tissue, or cellular or tissue-based product (HCT/P) regulated as a device means an HCT/P as defined in §1271.3(d) of this chapter that does not...
meet the criteria in §1271.10(a) and that
is also regulated as a device.

Issuing agency means an organization
accredited by FDA to operate a system
for the issuance of unique device iden-
tifiers.

Label has the meaning set forth in
section 201(k) of the Federal Food,
Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Labeler means:

(1) Any person who causes a label
to be applied to a device with the intent
that the device will be commercially
distributed without any subsequent
replacement or modification of the label; and

(2) Any person who causes the label
of a device to be replaced or modified
with the intent that the device will be
commercially distributed without any
subsequent replacement or modification
of the label, except that the addi-
tion of the name of, and contact infor-
mation for, a person who distributes
the device, without making any other
changes to the label, is not a modifica-
tion for the purposes of determining
whether a person is a labeler.

Lot or batch means one finished device
or more that consist of a single type,
model, class, size, composition, or soft-
ware version that are manufactured
under essentially the same conditions
and that are intended to have uniform
characteristics and quality within
specified limits.

Shipping container means a container
used during the shipment or transpor-
tation of devices, and whose contents
may vary from one shipment to an-
other.

Small business means a medical device
manufacturer with 500 or fewer em-
ployees, or a medical device relabeler
or repackager with 100 or fewer em-
ployees.

Specification means any requirement
with which a device must conform.

Unique device identifier (UDI) means
an identifier that adequately identifies
a device through its distribution and
use by meeting the requirements of
§830.20. A UDI is composed of:

(1) A device identifier—a mandatory,
fixed portion of a UDI that identifies
the specific version or model of a de-
vice and the labeler of that device; and

(2) A production identifier—a condi-
tional, variable portion of a UDI that
identifies one or more of the following
when included on the label of the de-
vice:

(i) The lot or batch within which a
device was manufactured;

(ii) The serial number of a specific
device;

(iii) The expiration date of a specific
device;

(iv) The date a specific device was
manufactured.

(v) For an HCT/P regulated as a de-
vice, the distinct identification code
required by §1271.290(c) of this chapter.

Universal product code (UPC) means
the product identifier used to identify
an item sold at retail in the United
States.

Version or model means all devices
that have specifications, performance,
size, and composition, within limits set
by the labeler.

Subpart B—Requirements for a
Unique Device Identifier

§ 830.10 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Certain material is incorporated
by reference into this part with the ap-
proval of the Director of the Federal
Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C.
552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. To enforce
any edition other than that specified in
this section, the Food and Drug Admin-
istration must publish notice of change
in the Federal Register and the ma-
terial must be available to the public.
All approved material is available for
inspection at the Division of Dockets
Management (HFA–305), Food and Drug
Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm.
1061, Rockville, MD 20852, 301–827–6860,
and is available from the source listed
in paragraph (b) of this section. Copies
are also available for purchase from
the American National Standards In-
stitute (ANSI), mailing address: ANSI,
Attn: Customer Service Department, 25
West 43rd St., 4th floor, New York, NY
10036, phone: 212–642–4980, and may be
ordered online at http://
webstore.ansi.org/. The material is also
available for inspection at the National
Archives and Records Administration
(NARA). For information on the avail-
ability of this material at NARA, call
202–741–6030 or go to http://
www.archives.gov/federal_register/
§ 830.20 Requirements for a unique device identifier.

A unique device identifier (UDI) must:

(a) Be issued under a system operated by FDA or an FDA-accredited issuing agency;
(b) Conform to each of the following international standards:
   (1) ISO/IEC 15459–2, which is incorporated by reference at § 830.10;
   (2) ISO/IEC 15459–4, which is incorporated by reference at § 830.10; and
   (3) ISO/IEC 15459–6, which is incorporated by reference at § 830.10.

(78 FR 58825, Sept. 24, 2013)

§ 830.40 Use and discontinuation of a device identifier.

(a) Only one device identifier from any particular system for the issuance of unique device identifiers (UDIs) may be used to identify a particular version or model of a device. A particular version or model may be identified by UDIs from two or more systems for the issuance of UDIs.
(b) A device identifier shall be used to identify only one version or model.
(c) In the event that a version or model of a device is discontinued, its device identifier may not be reassigned to another device. If a discontinued version or model is re-introduced and no changes have been made that would require the use of a new device identifier, the device identifier that was previously in use may be used to identify the device.
(d) In the event that an issuing agency relinquishes or does not renew its accreditation, you may continue to use a previously issued UDI until such time as § 830.50 requires you to assign a new device identifier.

(78 FR 58825, Sept. 24, 2013)

§ 830.50 Changes that require use of a new device identifier.

(a) Whenever you make a change to a device that is required to bear a unique device identifier (UDI) on its label, and the change results in a new version or model, you must assign a new device identifier to the new version or model.
(b) Whenever you create a new device package, you must assign a new device identifier to the new device package.

(78 FR 58825, Sept. 24, 2013)

§ 830.60 Relabeling of a device that is required to bear a unique device identifier.

If you relabel a device that is required to bear a unique device identifier (UDI), you must:

(a) Assign a new device identifier to the device, and
(b) Keep a record showing the relationship of the prior device identifier to your new device identifier.

(78 FR 58825, Sept. 24, 2013)

Subpart C—FDA Accreditation of an Issuing Agency

§ 830.100 FDA accreditation of an issuing agency.

(a) Eligibility. A private organization may apply for accreditation as an issuing agency.
(b) Accreditation criteria. FDA may accredit an organization as an issuing agency, if the system it will operate:

(1) Will employ unique device identifiers (UDIs) that meet the requirements of this part to adequately identify a device through its distribution and use;

(2) Conforms to each of the following international standards:
   (i) ISO/IEC 15459–2, which is incorporated by reference at §830.10;
   (ii) ISO/IEC 15459–4, which is incorporated by reference at §830.10;
   (iii) ISO/IEC 15459–6, which is incorporated by reference at §830.10.

(3) Uses only characters and numbers from the invariant character set of ISO/IEC 646, which is incorporated by reference at §830.10.

(4) Will be available to all users according to a single set of consistent, fair, and reasonable terms and conditions.

(5) Will protect against conflicts of interest between the issuing agency (and its officers, employees, and other agents) and labelers (and their officers, employees, and other agents) seeking to use UDIs that may impede the applicant’s ability to independently operate a fair and neutral identifier system.

§ 830.110 Application for accreditation as an issuing agency.

(a) Application for initial accreditation. (1) An applicant seeking initial FDA accreditation as an issuing agency shall notify FDA of its desire to be accredited by sending a notification by email to udi@fda.hhs.gov, or by correspondence to: UDI Regulatory Policy Support, Center for Devices and Radiological Health, Food and Drug Administration, Bldg. 66, Rm. 3303, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993–0002.

(2) FDA will provide the applicant with additional information to aid in submission of an application for approval as an issuing agency, together with an email address for submission of an application.

(3) The applicant shall furnish to FDA, via email to the email address provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, an application containing the following information, materials, and supporting documentation:

   (i) Name, address, and phone number of the applicant;
   (ii) Detailed descriptions of any standards or criteria the applicant will apply to participating labelers;
   (iii) A detailed description of the guidelines that govern assignment of a unique device identifier (UDI) to a device;
   (iv) A detailed description of the review and decisionmaking process the applicant will apply when determining whether a particular labeler may use the applicant’s UDI system, including:
      (A) Copies of the application forms, guidelines, instructions, and other materials the applicant will send to medical device labelers who wish to use the applicant’s unique device identification system;
      (B) Policies and procedures for notifying a labeler of deficiencies in its use of UDIs;
      (C) Procedures for monitoring a labeler’s correction of deficiencies in its use of UDIs;
      (D) Policies and procedures for suspending or revoking a labeler’s use of the applicant’s UDI system, including any appeals process.
   (v) Description of the applicant’s electronic data management system with respect to its review and decision processes and the applicant’s ability to provide electronic data in a format compatible with FDA data systems;
   (vi) Fee schedules, if any, together with an explanation of any fee waivers or reductions that are available;
   (vii) Detailed information regarding any financial or other relationship between the applicant and any labeler(s) or governmental entity(ies); and
   (viii) Other information required by FDA to clarify the application for accreditation.

(b) Application for renewal of accreditation. An accredited issuing agency that intends to continue to serve as an issuing agency beyond its current term shall apply to FDA for renewal or notify FDA of its plans not to apply for renewal in accordance with the following procedures and schedule:

(1) At least 9 months before the date of expiration of its accreditation, an issuing agency shall inform FDA, at the address given in paragraph (a)(1) of
§ 830.120 Responsibilities of an FDA-accredited issuing agency.

To maintain its accreditation, an issuing agency must:

(a) Operate a system for assignment of unique device identifiers (UDIs) that meets the requirements of §830.20;

(b) Make available information concerning its system for the assignment of UDIs;

(c) Maintain a list of labelers that use its system for the assignment of UDIs and provide FDA a copy of such list in electronic form by December 31 of each year;
(d) Upon request, provide FDA with information concerning a labeler that is employing the issuing agency’s system for assignment of UDIs; and
(e) Remain in compliance with the eligibility and accreditation criteria set forth in §830.100.

§ 830.130 Suspension or revocation of the accreditation of an issuing agency.

FDA may suspend or revoke the accreditation of an issuing agency if FDA finds, after providing the issuing agency with notice and opportunity for an informal hearing in accordance with part 16 of this chapter, that the issuing agency or any officer, employee, or other agent of the issuing agency:
(a) Has been guilty of misrepresentation or failure to disclose required information in obtaining accreditation;
(b) Has failed to fulfill the responsibilities outlined in §830.120;
(c) Has failed to protect against conflicts of interest that may impede the issuing agency’s ability to independently operate a fair and neutral identifier system;
(d) In the operation of the issuing agency, has engaged in any anti-competitive activity to restrain trade; or
(e) Has violated or aided and abetted in the violation of any regulation issued under section 510(e) or section 519(f) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Subpart D—FDA as an Issuing Agency

SOURCE: 78 FR 58826, Sept. 24, 2013, unless otherwise noted.

§ 830.200 When FDA will act as an issuing agency.

(a) During any period where there is no accredited issuing agency, FDA will act as an issuing agency.
(b) If FDA determines that a significant number of small businesses would be substantially and adversely affected by the fees required by all accredited issuing agencies, FDA will act as an issuing agency.
(c) FDA may, in its discretion, act as an issuing agency if we determine it is necessary for us to do so in order to ensure the continuity or the effectiveness of the system for the identification of medical devices.
(d) FDA may, in its discretion, act as an issuing agency if we determine it is appropriate for us to do so in order to facilitate or implement an alternative granted under §801.55 of this chapter.

§ 830.210 Eligibility for use of FDA as an issuing agency.

When FDA acts as an issuing agency, any labeler will be permitted to use FDA’s unique device identification system, regardless of whether the labeler is considered a small business.

§ 830.220 Termination of FDA service as an issuing agency.

(a) FDA may end our services as an issuing agency if we determine that the conditions that prompted us to act no longer exist and that ending our services would not be likely to lead to a return of the conditions that prompted us to act.
(b) If FDA has ended our services as an issuing agency, a labeler may continue to use a device identifier assigned under FDA’s unique device identification system until such time as §830.50 requires the use of a new device identifier.

Subpart E—Global Unique Device Identification Database

SOURCE: 78 FR 58826, Sept. 24, 2013, unless otherwise noted.

§ 830.300 Devices subject to device identification data submission requirements.

(a) In general. The labeler of a device must provide the information required by this subpart for each version or model required to bear a unique device identifier (UDI).
(b) Voluntary submission of information. If a labeler voluntarily includes a UDI on the label of a device under §801.40, the labeler may also voluntarily submit information concerning that device under this part.
(c) Exclusions. FDA may reject or remove any device identification data where:
(1) The device identifier submitted does not conform to §830.20;
(2) The information concerns a device that is neither manufactured in the United States nor in interstate commerce in the United States.

(3) The information concerns a product that FDA determines is not a device or a combination product that includes a device constituent part.

(4) The information concerns a device or a combination product that requires, but does not have, FDA premarket approval, licensure, or clearance.

(5) A device that FDA has banned under section 516 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act; or

(6) FDA has suspended the accreditation of the issuing agency that operates the system used by the labeler.

§ 830.310 Information required for unique device identification.

The contact for device identification designated under §830.320(a) shall provide FDA with the following information concerning each version or model of a device required to bear a unique device identifier (UDI) on its label:

(a) Concerning the labeler:

(1) The name of the labeler;

(2) A telephone number or email address that will allow FDA to communicate with the contact for device identification designated under §830.320(a); and

(3) The name of each issuing agency whose system is used by the labeler to assign UDIs used by the labeler.

(b) Concerning each version or model of a device with a UDI on its label:

(1) The device identifier portion of the UDI assigned to the version or model;

(2) When reporting a substitution of a new device identifier that will be used in lieu of a previously reported identifier, the device identifier that was previously assigned to the version or model;

(3) If §801.45 of this chapter requires the device to bear a UDI as a permanent marking on the device, either:

(i) A statement that the device identifier that appears as a permanent marking on the device;

(ii) The device identifier portion of the UDI that appears as a permanent marking on the device;

(4) The proprietary, trade, or brand name of the device as it appears on the label of the device;

(5) Any version or model number or similar reference that appears on the label of the device;

(6) If the device is labeled as sterile, a statement to that effect;

(7) If the device is labeled as containing natural rubber latex that contacts humans, or is labeled as having packaging containing natural rubber latex that contacts humans, as described by §§801.437(b)(1), 801.437(b)(3), and 801.437(f) of this chapter, a statement to that effect;

(8) Whether a patient may be safely exposed to magnetic resonance imaging, nuclear magnetic resonance imaging, or magnetic resonance tomography while using the device, or while the device is implanted in patient.

(9) If the device is available in more than one size, the size of the particular version or model, together with the unit of measure, as it appears on the label of the device;

(10) The type of production identifiers that appear on the label of the device;

(11) The FDA premarket submission number of a cleared or approved device, or a statement that FDA has by regulation exempted the device from premarket notification;

(12) The FDA listing number assigned to the device;

(13) The Global Medical Device Nomenclature (GMDN) term or code for the device;

(14) The total number of individual devices contained in the device package.

§ 830.320 Submission of unique device identification information.

(a) Designation of contact for device identification. Each labeler must designate an individual to serve as the point of contact with FDA on matters relating to the identification of medical devices marketed by the labeler. The contact for device information is responsible for ensuring FDA is provided with all information required by
Food and Drug Administration, HHS

§ 830.350 Correction of information submitted to the Global Unique Device Identification Database.

(a) If FDA becomes aware that any information submitted to the Global Unique Device Identification Database (GUDID) appears to be incorrect or potentially misleading, we may notify the labeler of the specific information that appears to be incorrect, and request that the labeler provide corrected information or explain why the information is correct. The labeler must provide corrected information or provide a satisfactory explanation of why the information is correct within 30 days of receipt of FDA’s notification.

(b) If the labeler does not respond to FDA’s notification within 30 days of receipt, or if FDA determines, at any time, that any information in the GUDID is incorrect or could be misleading, we may delete or correct the
§ 830.360 Information. Any action taken by FDA under this paragraph does not relieve the labeler of its responsibility under paragraph (a) of this section to provide corrected information or an explanation of why the information previously submitted is correct.

§ 830.360 Records to be maintained by the labeler.

(a) Each labeler shall retain, and submit to FDA upon specific request, records showing all unique device identifiers (UDIs) used to identify devices that must bear a UDI on their label, and the particular version or model associated with each device identifier. These records must be retained for 3 years from the date the labeler ceases to market the version or model.

(b) Compliance with this section does not relieve the labeler of the need to comply with recordkeeping requirements of any other FDA regulation.

PART 860—MEDICAL DEVICE CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES

Subpart A—General

Sec. 860.1 Scope.
860.3 Definitions.
860.5 Confidentiality and use of data and information submitted in connection with classification and reclassification.
860.7 Determination of safety and effectiveness.

Subpart B—Classification

860.84 Classification procedures for “old devices.”
860.93 Classification of implants, life-supporting or life-sustaining devices.
860.95 Exemptions from sections 510, 519, and 520(f) of the act.

Subpart C—Reclassification

860.120 General.
860.123 Reclassification petition: Content and form.
860.125 Consultation with panels.
860.130 General procedures under section 513(e) of the act.
860.132 Procedures when the Commissioner initiates a performance standard or premarket approval proceeding under section 514(b) or 515(b) of the act.
860.134 Procedures for “new devices” under section 513(f) of the act and reclassification of certain devices.

21 CFR Ch. I (4–1–14 Edition)

§ 860.1 Scope.

(a) This part implements sections 513, 514(b), 515(b), and 520(l) of the act with respect to the classification and reclassification of devices intended for human use.

(b) This part prescribes the criteria and procedures to be used by classification panels in making their recommendations and by the Commissioner in making the Commissioner’s determinations regarding the class of regulatory control (class I, class II, or class III) appropriate for particular devices. Supplementing the general Food and Drug Administration procedures governing advisory committees (part 14 of this chapter), this part also provides procedures for manufacturers, importers, and other interested persons to participate in proceedings to classify and reclassify devices. This part also describes the kind of data required for determination of the safety and effectiveness of a device, and the circumstances under which information submitted to classification panels or to the Commissioner in connection with classification and reclassification proceedings will be available to the public.

§ 860.3 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:


(b) Commissioner means the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Health and Human Services, or the Commissioner’s designee.

(c) Class means one of the three categories of regulatory control for medical devices, defined below:

(1) Class I means the class of devices that are subject to only the general