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## *Medical Device Warnings for Home Use Devices*

## About the Presenters:



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# Agenda

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- ▶ History of Medical Devices for In-Home Use
- ▶ IFUs for In-Home Medical Devices
- ▶ Recent Changes in Case Law
- ▶ The Future of In-Home Medical Devices



# *History of Medical Devices for In-Home Use*

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## What Devices can be found in a Home?

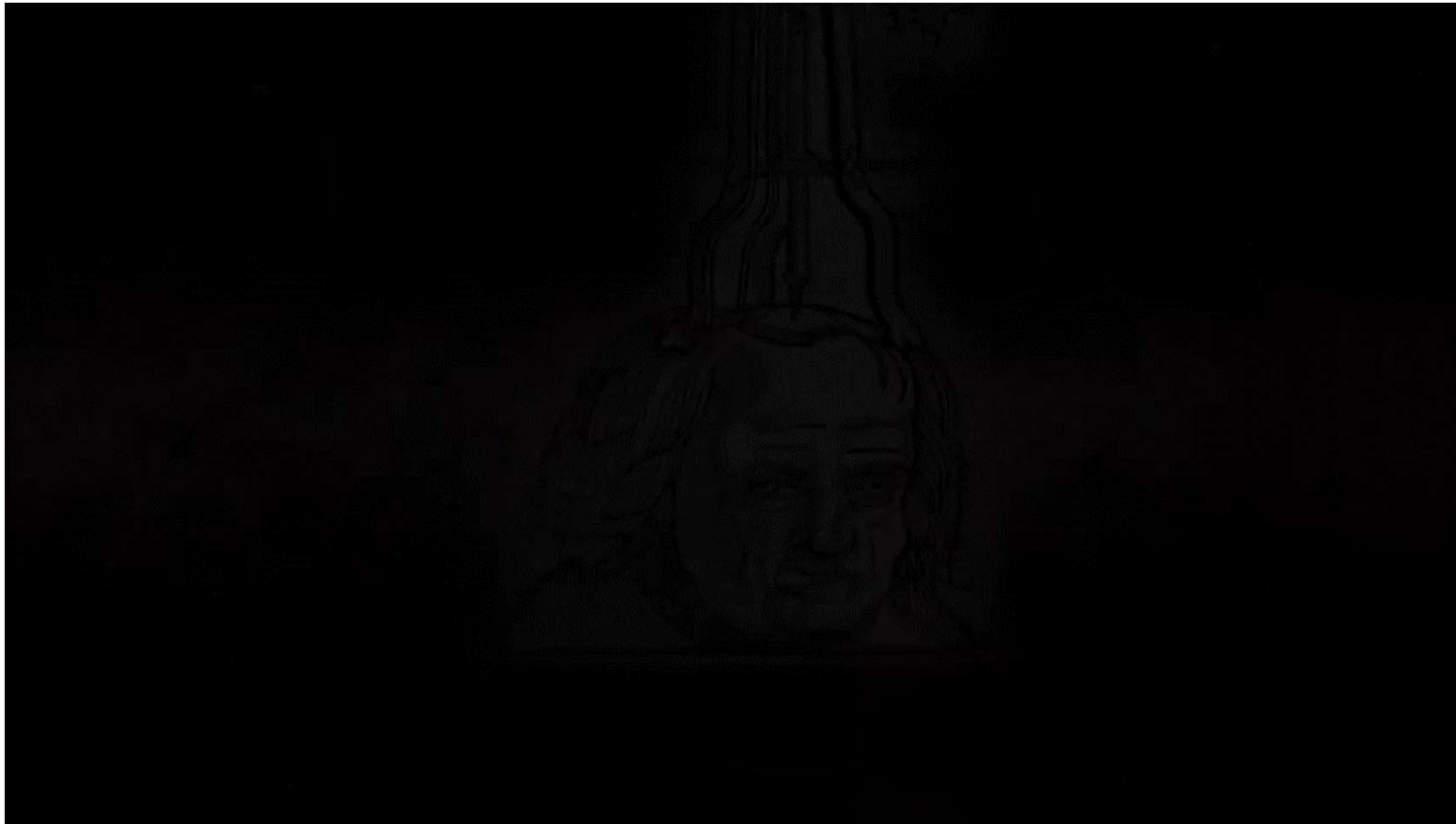


🏠 Some common types of home devices are:

- ▶ Deliver Medications/First Aid
- ▶ Assistive Devices
- ▶ Durable Medical Equipment
- ▶ Respiratory Equipment



## *Some of History's "Medical" Devices*



## *FDA Classification of Home Devices*

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- ▶ Home Medical Device: “a device intended for use in a nonclinical or transitory environment, [that] is managed partly or wholly by the user, requires adequate labeling for the user, and may require training for the user by a health care professional in order to be used safely and effectively” (U.S. Food and Drug Administration, 2009b).

## *Considerations for Home Devices:*

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- Needs to be appropriate for the people and environments for which they are used
- Needs to account for professional user, lay caregivers or the care recipients themselves
- Account for diverse physical, sensory, cognitive, and emotional characteristics
- Environment of use and if the device will be portable to other environments during care



## *Why have devices left the Hospital?*

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- ▶ Climbing health care costs
- ▶ Environmental factors that prevent hospitalization
- ▶ Availability of home technology
- ▶ Need for care in other nonclinical environments:  
workplaces, schools, hotels, stores, places of worship,  
entertainment venues, and transportation systems

## *Why is there a need for home devices?*

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- ▶ Healthcare systems are stressed
  - ▶ Patients are released from hospitals but still are in need of care
- ▶ Specific in-home medical device issues
- ▶ Device human factor considerations

## *Benefits:*

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- ▶ Decreases hospital time
- ▶ Lowers costs of care
- ▶ Encourages patients to lead a healthier lifestyle
- ▶ Helps to monitor chronic diseases- asthma, cancer, and diabetes
- ▶ Can save a life in a medical emergency
- ▶ Increases patient safety

## *Disadvantages:*

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- Some devices not designed for in home use
- Some older hospital grade medical devices that are phased out of hospital use or upgraded are now available for home use
- Resale by users to third parties- may be improperly maintained or without IFUs
- Manufacturer Issue: The device user is often not the person who selected or purchased the product.
- Different environments can present challenges for device and user safety.

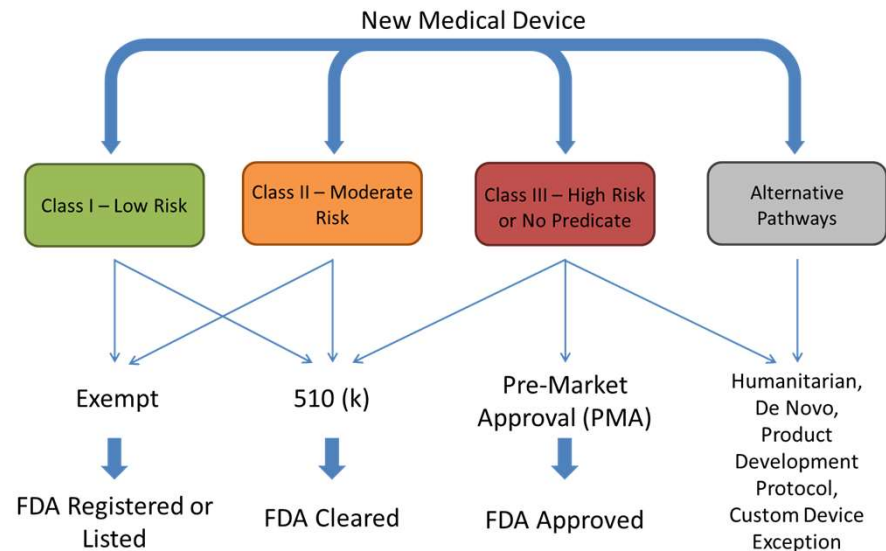


# *Instructions for Use for In-Home Medical Devices*

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# Medical Devices: Classification

- The FDA classifies that all “Medical Devices” have a label and/or accompanying written information that instruct how to use medical devices.
- Medical Device Classes
  - Class I- Low Risk
  - Class II- Middle Risk
  - Class III- High Risk



## *Medical Devices Classification*

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- ▶ Class I- Low risk
  - ▶ Examples: Sun glasses, bandages, dental floss
- ▶ Class II- Middle Risk- 501 K required- Pre market notification- Application to FDA to clear
  - ▶ Examples: Glucose Monitoring Kit, Pregnancy Kit, Thermometer, Bassinet
- ▶ Class III- High Risk- Required to have pre-market approval, device has to be FDA approved.
  - ▶ Examples: Surgical Laser, PSA Test

## Medical Devices Classification

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- ▶ A **510(k)** is a premarket submission made to FDA to demonstrate that the device to be marketed is as safe and effective, that is, substantially equivalent, to a legally marketed device (section 513(i)(1)(A) FD&C Act). The submitter may market the device immediately after 510(k) clearance is granted
- ▶ **Pre-Market Approval-** most stringent type of device marketing application required by FDA. FDA must approve a PMA application prior to marketing a device. PMA approval is based on a determination by FDA that the PMA contains sufficient valid scientific evidence to assure that the device is safe and effective for its intended use



## *Instructions for Use*

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- ▶ IFUs accompany every new medical device by manufacturer and are intended to enable safe use of the item- mandatory for sale
- ▶ IFU provide critical information on the application and preparation of a medical device for use. In the United States, the FDA regulates all medical devices
- ▶ IFU's verbiage is now sometimes catered toward home usage as versus physician terminology
- ▶ Older devices IFUS may be outdated and the intended uses or indications for use could be too broad

# *Legal Update*

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## *Florida Still in Flux? New Exception to the Consumer Expectations Test in Product Design Claims*



- ▶ *Aubin v. Union Carbide Corp*- consumer expectations test, rather than the risk utility test, applies to design defects claims
- ▶ Product Design Defect Tests
  - ▶ Consumer expectations test
  - ▶ Risk utility test
  - ▶ And reasonable alternative design test



References:  
Pierre 2020 WL 1240420  
177 So. 3d 489, 510-511 (Fla.2015)



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## *Preemption for Class III Devices*

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- ▶ 21 U.S.C. § 360k(a)
- ▶ Class III medical devices may enter the market only if the FDA reviews their design, labeling, and manufacturing specifications and determines that those specifications provide a reasonable assurance of safety and effectiveness.
- ▶ Given the federal oversight, states may not establish any requirement different from or in addition to the federal requirement. Further, private litigants cannot bring suit for noncompliance with federal regulations.

## Recent Legal News

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- In December 2020, Apria Healthcare Group agreed to pay \$40.5 million to settle a lawsuit claiming the medical device company had submitted false claims to federal health programs.
- Apria was seeking monthly payments for renting costly noninvasive ventilators to Medicare/Medicaid beneficiaries. Apria did not comply with the requirement that it ensure the ventilators were a basic medical requirement of the patient's treatment.
- Thus, Apria was renting equipment and devices to patients without determining whether they were medically necessary.
- *Consider* – a person is allegedly injured at home by a medical device that they did not even need.

## *Recent Legal News*

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- ▶ In early 2020, California enacted a connected devices security law, requiring manufacturers to equip connected devices with “reasonable security” that protects consumers from hackers.
- ▶ Experts believe the FDA is monitoring the law’s implementation as it further develops recommendation on medical device cybersecurity.
- ▶ What is a “reasonable security feature”?
  - ▶ Password requirements; dual authentication.

# *The Future of In-Home Medical Devices*

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## *Internet, Connectivity and Home Medicine*

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- Hospital and Physician can monitor people at home
  - ▶ Monitor vitals
  - ▶ Assess efficacy of treatment when administering medications
- Telehealth
- Improved devices
  - ▶ Smart bandages to detect bacteria
  - ▶ Smart Shirts to measure vitals
  - ▶ Hands-free control of devices
- Miniaturization and mobility with devices



## *Consumer-Driven Preventative Medicine*

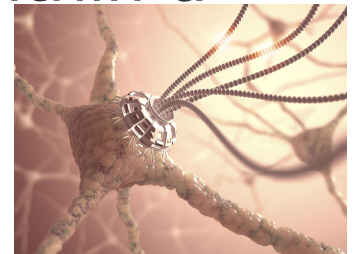
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- ▶ Devices will allow people to monitor their own bodies and communicate with health care professionals on an ongoing or as needed basis
- ▶ Pandemic drove the need to increase telehealth networks
  - ▶ Increased surveillance and treatment with remote monitoring, point of care diagnosis and virtual care
  - ▶ Zoom has launched its own healthcare division
  - ▶ Smartphone apps, wearables, smart devices, and sensor embedded clothing were used in pilots

## *Dangers of connectivity with home medical devices*

- Dangers of having Wi-Fi connected devices in the home
- New treatments are small electronic medical devices, controlled by a program devices like computers, smartphones or server
- If a single nanoparticle is hackable, a hacker could turn multiple nanoparticles into a network within a person
- Ransom ware



# *Hacking Medical Devices*



## Q & A...

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