

Guidelines for the development of products for the healthcare market

Acronyms and Description

Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) - The HFEA is the UK's independent regulator overseeing safe and appropriate practice in fertility treatment and embryo research. The Authority licenses and monitors centres carrying out IVF, donor insemination and human embryo research, in addition to detailed information provision for patients, professionals and Government. www.hfea.gov.uk

Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) – MHRA is an executive agency of the Department of Health to enhance and safeguard the health of the public by ensuring that medicines and medical devices work and are acceptably safe. It was established in 2003 and replaced the Medicines Control Agency (MCA) and the Medical Devices Agency (MDA). MHRA approves medicines and medical devices, licenses manufacturers and distributors and investigates those when problems are reported. www.hfea.gov.uk

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) - NICE is an independent organisation responsible for providing national guidance on promoting good health and preventing and treating ill health. Focus areas; **public health** - guidance on the promotion of good health and the prevention of ill health for those working in the NHS, local authorities and the wider public and voluntary sector, **health technologies** - guidance on the use of new and existing medicines, treatments and procedures within the NHS, **clinical practice** - guidance on the appropriate treatment and care of people with specific diseases and conditions within the NHS. www.nice.org.uk

National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) - The NIHR is established as a part of the Government's strategy, 'Best Research for Best Health' (see table), and is committed to establishing the NHS as an internationally recognised centre of research excellence through supporting outstanding individuals, working in world-class facilities, conducting leading-edge research focused on the needs of patients and the public. Plans were implemented following the launch of the Government's NHS R&D strategy in January 2006. The Institute will be established on a phased basis as each of its key work areas are introduced. NIHR will provide the framework through which it will position, manage and maintain the research, research staff and infrastructure of the NHS in England. Its work will focus on meeting the needs of the research community, patients and the public. www.nihr.ac.uk/about.aspx

UK Clinical Research Network (UKCRN) - The UK Clinical Research Network was established to support clinical research and to facilitate the conduct of trials and other well-designed studies across the UK. As part of the UK Clinical Research Collaboration, it works towards the development of a world class infrastructure to support clinical research in the UK.

a. Key Regulations

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) Updated continuously	Guidance by Type guidance.nice.org.uk/type
Listing all the NICE guidelines developed or in developed.	
Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) Updated July 2007	Guidance Notes for Manufacturers on Clinical Investigations to be carried out in the UK www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=369
<p>The Medical Devices Regulations 2002 (SI No 618) came into force on 13 June 2002 and implement the provisions of the Medical Devices Directive 93/42/EEC, the Active Implantable Medical Devices Directive 90/385/EEC and the In Vitro Diagnostic Medical Devices Directive 98/79/EEC. These Regulations establish systems under which a manufacturer must submit to the UK Competent Authority, information about clinical investigations of medical devices to be carried out in the UK. This guidance is intended as a general explanation of the legislation and should not be regarded as an authoritative statement of the law nor as having any legal consequence. Legislation referred to should be consulted in addition to the contents of the document itself.</p>	
MHRA 22 nd Nov 2007	Clinical Investigation Form www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=369
Form PCA1 for application of a Clinical Trials according to Regulations 16 and 19 of the Medical Devices Regulation 2002 (SI No 0618)	
National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) 25 th January 2006	Best Research for Best Health: A new national health research strategy – The NHS contribution to health research in England www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4127127
<p>This publication sets out the goals for research and development over the next five years (2006-2011) and demonstrates the commitment to creating a vibrant research environment that contributes to the health and wealth of England. This strategy for NHS R&D has been developed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Government's ambitions to improve the nation's health and increase the nation's wealth as set out in the ten-year Science and Innovation Investment Framework 2003-2014 (see DH publication above) • Place people at the centre of a research system that focuses on quality, transparency and value for money • Respond to changes in society and the environment • Respond to the challenges in the current system for applied health research 	
Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (HFEA) Updated November 2007	The HFEA Code of Practice cop.hfea.gov.uk/cop/
HFEA	Guidance for Clinics and Inspection www.hfea.gov.uk/en/373.html
HFEA	Human Embryo Research www.hfea.gov.uk/en/372.html

UKCRN	UKCRN Working with Industry - How the Networks can facilitate clinical trials www.ukcrn.org.uk/index/industry/benefit/mainColumnParagraphs/00/document/Working_with_industry.pdf
The emerging environment for clinical research in the UK presents a broad range of opportunities for engagement by the many stakeholders in this area. This booklet is part of a series of guides and information resources designed to highlight these opportunities and provide clear routes for involvement.	
European Medicines Agency	Quality Guidelines www.emea.europa.eu/htms/human/humanguidelines/quality.htm
Including concept papers, draft guidelines, adopted guidelines and overview of comments on the respective guides in various quality focus areas.	
European Medicines Agency	Biologicals Guidelines www.emea.europa.eu/htms/human/humanguidelines/biologicals.htm
Including concept papers, draft guidelines, adopted guidelines and overview of comments on the respective guides in various biological focus areas.	
European Medicines Agency	Non-clinical Guidelines www.emea.europa.eu/htms/human/humanguidelines/nonclinical.htm
Including concept papers, draft guidelines, adopted guidelines and overview of comments on the respective guides in various non-clinical focus areas.	
European Medicines Agency	Clinical Efficacy & Safety Guidelines www.emea.europa.eu/htms/human/humanguidelines/efficacy.htm
Including concept papers, draft guidelines, adopted guidelines and overview of comments on the respective guides in various safety areas.	
European Medicines Agency	Multidisciplinary Guidelines www.emea.europa.eu/htms/human/humanguidelines/multidiscipline.htm
Including concept papers, draft guidelines, adopted guidelines and overview of comments on the respective guides in various disciplines.	
Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency	Rules and Guidance for Pharmaceutical Distributors www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&useSecondary=true&ssDocName=CON2031492&ssTargetNodeId=580
The Rules and Guidance for Pharmaceutical Distributors reproduces those elements of the 2007 edition of Rules and Guidance for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Distributors (commonly known as the "Orange Guide") specific to the wholesale supply and distribution of medicines for human use.	
Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency	Best Practice Guide for Processing National Applications www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&useSecondary=true&ssDocName=CON2031382&ssTargetNodeId=580
This guide has been developed in conjunction with the Trade Associations, Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI), Proprietary Association of Great Britain (PAGB) and British Generic Manufacturers Association (BGMA). The purpose of the pilot is to review initiatives in order to improve the transparency and predictability of purely national MA procedures.	

Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency	<p>Guidance Notes for manufacturers on statistical considerations for clinical investigations of medical devices</p> <p>www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodId=369&QueryText=dDocType%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560Publication%2560%2b%2b%253cAND%253e%2b%2b%253cNOT%253e%2b%2528xWebsiteObjectType%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560Image%2560%2529%2b%2b%253cAND%253e%2b%2b%253cSecondLevel%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560Regulatory%2bGuidance%2560%2b%253cand%253e%2b%2b%253cHSNetOnly%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560No%2560%2b%253cand%253e%2b%253cnot%253e%2b%2528xDisplayInList%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560No%2560%2529&PageNumber=2</p>
Collection of published regulations.	
Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency	<p>Pre-clinical Assessment: Guidance for Assessors</p> <p>www.mhra.gov.uk/home/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodId=369&QueryText=dDocType%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560Publication%2560%2b%2b%253cAND%253e%2b%2b%253cNOT%253e%2b%2528xWebsiteObjectType%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560Image%2560%2529%2b%2b%253cAND%253e%2b%2b%253cSecondLevel%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560Regulatory%2bGuidance%2560%2b%253cand%253e%2b%2b%253cHSNetOnly%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560No%2560%2b%253cand%253e%2b%253cnot%253e%2b%2528xDisplayInList%2b%253cmatches%253e%2b%2560No%2560%2529&PageNumber=5</p>
<p>The main purpose of these Directives is to achieve free movement of all medical devices throughout the European Community, while ensuring device safety. The Directives will replace any existing national systems in each Member State. The purpose of this document is to explain to expert assessors the background to and the system for the pre-clinical assessment of clinical investigations of medical devices, under the provisions of the UK Regulations implementing the Active Implantable Medical Devices Directive and the Medical Devices Directive.</p>	
FDA	<p>Draft guidance for Industry, Clinical Laboratories and FDA Staff</p> <p>www.fda.gov/cdrh/oivd/guidance/1610.pdf</p>
Addresses the definition and regulatory status of a class of In Vitro Diagnostic Devices referred to as In Vitro Diagnostic Multivariate Index Assays (IVDMIAs)	

c. Related Programmes and Briefings

Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE)	www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/darefaq.htm
DARE contains summaries of systematic reviews which have met strict quality criteria. Included reviews are about the effects of interventions. Each summary also provides a critical commentary on the quality of the review. The database covers a broad range of health and social care topics and can be used for answering questions about the effects of interventions, as well as for developing guidelines and policy making.	
NHS Economic Evaluation Database (NHS EED)	www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/nhsdfaq.htm
NHS EED is funded by the Department of Health's NHS Research and Development Programme. The database aims to assist decision-makers by systematically identifying and describing economic evaluations, appraising their quality and highlighting their relative strengths and weaknesses.	
Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Database	www.york.ac.uk/inst/crd/hfaq1.htm
The HTA database contains information on healthcare technology assessments and is produced in collaboration with the INAHTA Secretariat, based at SBU, Sweden. The database contains records of ongoing projects being conducted by members of INAHTA as well as publications reporting completed technology assessments carried out by INAHTA members and other health technology assessment organisations. The abstracts in the database are descriptive rather than analytical and do not form critical appraisals of the reports (i.e. the reports have not been evaluated by reviewers from the Centre for Reviews and Dissemination).	
British Medical Association (BMA)	Health Policy Review – Issue 2: Different approaches to reforming health services www.bma.org.uk/ap.nsf/Content/hprsummer06?OpenDocument&Highlight=2,health,economics
The British Medical Association is the doctors' professional organisation established to look after the professional and personal needs of our members. The BMA represents doctors in all branches of medicine all over the UK. This journal is produced by the health policy and economic research unit and is designed to stimulate debate. The views expressed do not necessarily represent BMA policy. There are papers on the extent of divergence within UK health policy following devolution, the management of long-term conditions in England, the economics of health service productivity, and the role of patient voice in the English reform programme. The common thread is that the UK nations are each seeking to redesign health services, but approaching this aim in quite distinct ways.	
British Medical Journal (BMJ)	News item: US government announces electronic health record project www.bmj.com/cgi/content/extract/335/7627/959
The BMJ is owned by the British Medical Association and aims to lead the debate on health, and to engage, inform and stimulate doctors, researchers and other health professionals to aid patient outcome improvement. The BMJ publishes scientific studies, review and educational articles, papers commenting on the clinical, scientific, social, political and economic factors affecting health.	
Department of Health/York Health Economics Consortium 27 th November 2006	Cost benefit analysis of health impact assessment – final report www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_063021
The application of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) has grown significantly over the last decade with an increasing amount of healthcare resources being allocated to the activity. Faced with increasing demand for health care services, healthcare systems must ensure that resources are allocated to achieve the maximum health benefits. Wanless (2002) stressed the importance of this effective use of resources for the NHS. While the application of health impact assessment (HIA) has increased, there does not seem to have been a comparison of the costs and benefits involved in this process. For this reason, the Department of Health commissioned York Health Economics Consortium to undertake a cost benefit analysis of HIA, with particular regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice in policy, programme and project decision making with particular reference to local strategic partnerships (LSPs); • Indicators about when and what areas HIA should be used to maximise its impact and effectiveness, particularly in relation to addressing health inequalities; • Investment made in HIA compared with the outcomes achieved in the form of recommendations to decision makers that were implemented; • Benefits of carrying out HIA compared with incorporating health into other impact assessments (e.g. SEA); • Recommendations about how HIA can be used most efficiently and effectively at LSP level. This report will now be subject to further consideration and the Department of Health would welcome comments from practitioners and stakeholders involved in Health Impact Assessment.	

NICE	Economic appraisal of public health interventions www.nice.org.uk/media/43B/06/Economic_appraisal_of_public_health_interventions.pdf
The economic appraisal of public health interventions is both underdeveloped and intrinsically difficult. This paper considers some of the problems, and points towards potential solutions. The problems of applying economic evaluation to public health interventions are considerable. The most important are outlined here.	
NICE 13 th April 2007	The Guidelines Manual 2007 - complete www.nice.org.uk/niceMedia/pdf/GuidelinesManualAllChapters.pdf
The guidelines explain how NICE develops clinical guidelines and provides advice on the technical aspects of guideline development. This document replaces The guidelines manual last updated April 2006.	
NICE 13 th April 2007	The Guidelines Manual 2007 – Appendices www.nice.org.uk/niceMedia/pdf/GuidelinesManualAllAppendices1.pdf
To be read with the Guidelines Manual 2007.	
NICE	The Guidelines Manual 2007 – Chapter 8: Incorporating health economics in guidelines and assessing www.nice.org.uk/niceMedia/pdf/GuidelinesManualChapter8.pdf
Health economics is about improving the health of the population through the efficient use of resources, so it necessarily applies at all levels, including individual clinical decisions. Clinicians already take resources and value for money into account in clinical decisions, and the incorporation of good-quality health-economic evidence into clinical guidelines can help make this less arbitrary and more consistent. The GDG should take decisions based on the best available evidence of both clinical and cost effectiveness. This chapter describes the most appropriate role for health economists in the development of NICE guidelines, and suggests possible approaches to considering economic evidence in the guideline development process.	
NICE	Appendix G Methodology checklist: economic www.nice.org.uk/niceMedia/pdf/TheGuidelinesManualAppendixG2006.pdf
The criteria used in this checklist are extracted from Drummond MF et al. (1997) Critical assessment of economic evaluation. In: <i>Methods for the Economic Evaluation of Health Care Programmes</i> 2nd edition. Oxford: Oxford Medical Publications. Explanatory notes on these criteria are available from the publication.	