

FDA Update

CLIAC

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OHT7 Key Activities



Premarket Activities

- PMA, 510(k), De novo request reviews
- Investigational Device Exemptions
- Humanitarian Device Exemptions
- Pre-submissions
- Breakthrough designation requests
- Premarket inspections
- CLIA waiver applications
- CLIA categorizations

Postmarket Activities

- Monitoring and Surveillance
- Postmarket Inspections
- Postmarket Studies
- Recalls
- Compliance and Enforcement Actions
- Safety communications

External Engagement & Outreach

- External training and engagement
- Public meetings
- Conferences
- Town Halls
- Inquiry responses













Emergency Use

- Emergency Use Authorizations
- Cross-agency collaborations
- Stakeholder engagement, including Town Halls

Guidance

- Issue new guidances
- Update existing guidances
- Training and webinars

Program Development & Operations

- Internal training
- Performance tracking
- Data reporting

Home Use/Home Access Tests





Instrumental to enabling transition of care from the hospital to home



Give patients health information from the privacy of home

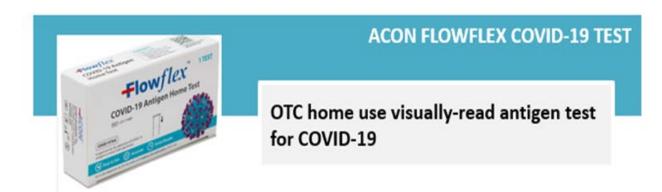


Some may detect possible health conditions when patients have no symptoms, enabling early treatment



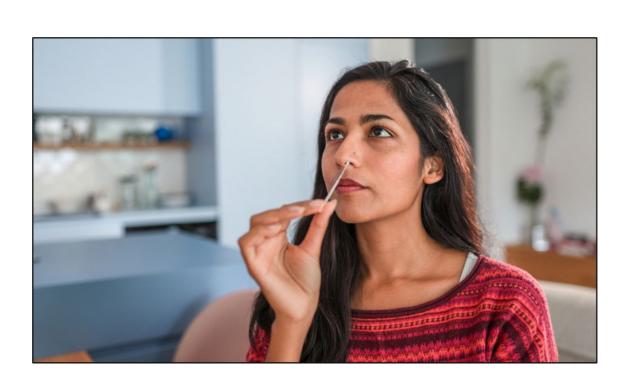
Some may monitor conditions to allow frequent changes in treatment







Home Use/Home Access Tests



Considerations for Home Use Testing

- Type of specimen
- Method of specimen collection
- Complexity of testing (e.g., preanalytical incubations)
- Toxicity of reagents
- Risks of misinterpretation, nonspecific results
- Need for HCP input

Home Use/Home Access Tests



- FDA has long encouraged development of at-home tests ->400 OTC tests authorized in the last 10 years alone.
- OTC tests like pregnancy tests and blood glucose tests benefit millions of Americans each year.
- FDA continues working closely with developers of OTC tests – and has authorized many types of OTC tests, including these examples:

- OTC COVID-19 tests
- OTC blood glucose meters
- OTC pregnancy tests
- OTC drugs of abuse tests
- OTC PT-INR tests to monitor safety in patients on warfarin
- OTC cholesterol tests
- OTC HbA1c tests to monitor blood glucose control in people with diabetes
- OTC genetic risk tests

CDRH Initiates the Reclassification Process for Most High Risk IVDs



- Proposed reclassification for most IVDs that are currently class III (high risk) into class II (moderate risk)
 - Primarily infectious disease and companion diagnostic IVDs
- September 25, 2024: FDA proposed reclassification of antigen, antibody, and nucleic acid-based Hepatitis B Virus assay devices (comment period ends 11/25/2024)
- October 23, 2024: FDA issued a final order to reclassify cytomegalovirus (CMV) deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) quantitative assay devices intended for transplant patient management
- Reclassifications may lead to increased access

Federal Register: Proposed Rule

Federal Register: Final Rule



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) A(H5N1)

- Current assessment of test detection capability
 - Conducting updated reactivity risk assessments for flu IVDs
 - The results of these analyses are important to ensure that tests are available which are expected to detect H5N1
- Working closely with Federal Partners to monitor the situation
- Update to the <u>Influenza Diagnostic</u> <u>Tests</u> web page



PHE Tests Authorized as of October 29, 2024



290

COVID Molecular diagnostic tests

Including:

- 24 Multi-analyte (i.e., SARS-CoV-2 + Influenza)
- 20 Point-of-care
- 72 Home collection
 - 16 Direct-to-consumer
 - 5 Multi-analyte
 - 14 Saliva home collection
- 4 Over-the-counter (OTC) athome tests

COVID-19 Serology and other immune response tests

77

COVID-19 Antigen diagnostic tests

Including:

- 72 Point-of-care
- 38 Over-the-counter (OTC) athome tests
- 19 Multi-Analyte

8

mpox NAAT diagnostic tests

Including:

- Automated
- Point-of-care
- Tests developed in collaboration with ITAP

78

Do Not Use Cue Health's COVID-19 Tests Due to Risk of False Results



May 13, 2024: FDA issued a safety communication warning home test users, caregivers, and health care providers not to use Cue Health's COVID-19 Tests due to increased risk of false results

October 9, 2024: FDA revoked the Emergency Use Authorizations for both of Cue Health's COVID-19 test kits, the <u>Cue COVID-19 Test</u>, previously authorized for point-of-care use, and the <u>Cue COVID-19 Test for Home and Over The Counter (OTC) Use</u>, previously authorized for home use

October 15, 2024: FDA classified Cue Health's voluntary recall of their two COVID-19 tests as a class II recall



Safety Communication

ITAP for RNA Point-of Care (POC) Diagnostics: "Test to Treat"







Cepheid Xpert HCV test and GeneXpert Xpress System: Granted June 27, 2024

Independent Test Assessment Program (ITAP) | National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering (nih.gov)

ITAP for HCV POC Diagnostics - POCTRN - GAITS

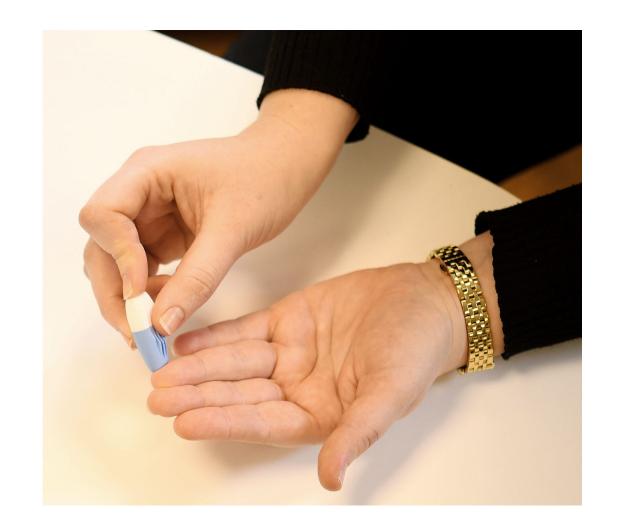
Press Release

FDA Marketing Authorization Enables Increased Access to First Step of Syphilis Diagnosis



NOWDiagnostics First To Know Syphilis Test: Granted August 16, 2024

- First at-home, over-the-counter test to detect Treponema pallidum (syphilis) antibodies in capillary whole blood
- The test provides an at-home result without a prescription, in approximately 15 minutes, which individuals can use to better inform next steps with a health care provider



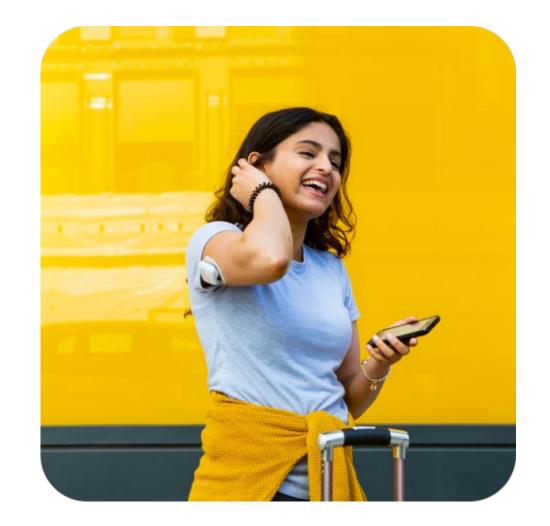
Press Release

FDA Clears First Device to Enable Automated Insulin Dosing for Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes



Insulet SmartAdjust Technology: Cleared August 26, 2024

- First automated insulin delivery (AID) system indicated for both type 1 and type 2 diabetes
- Automated insulin dosing technology previously available only for people with type 1 diabetes. This clearance helps expand access to this important diabetes management tool to millions of adults living in the U.S. with type 2 diabetes



Press Release

FDA Authorizes Marketing of First Home Flu and COVID-19 FDA **Combination Test Outside of Emergency Use Authorities**





Healgen Rapid Check COVID-19/Flu A&B Antigen Test: Granted October 7, 2024

- Intended for the qualitative detection and differentiation of influenza A, and influenza B nucleoprotein antigens and SARS-CoV-2 nucleocapsid antigen directly in anterior nasal swab samples
- First over-the-counter (OTC) test that can detect influenza to be granted marketing authorization using a traditional premarket review pathway

Colorectal Cancer Screening Tests









Geneoscopy ColoSense: Approved May 3, 2024

 An RNA-FIT test for the qualitative detection of colorectal neoplasia associated RNA markers and for the presence of occult hemoglobin in human stool

Guardant Health Shield: Approved July 26, 2024

 A qualitative in vitro diagnostic test intended to detect colorectal cancer derived alterations in cell-free DNA from blood collected in the Guardant Blood Collection Kit

Exact Sciences Cologuard Plus: Approved October 3, 2024

 A qualitative in vitro diagnostic test intended for the detection of colorectal neoplasia-associated DNA markers and for the presence of occult hemoglobin in human stool, performed on samples collected using the Cologuard Plus Collection Kit

Summary



Ways to interact with us:

- FDA CLIA Webpage
- Office of In Vitro Diagnostics Webpage
- Medical Device Safety Communications
- Requests for Feedback and Meetings for Medical Device Submissions: The Q-Submission Program
- For CLIA-related questions: <u>CLIA@fda.hhs.gov</u>
- For COVID-19 Diagnostics questions: <u>Covid19DX@fda.hhs.gov</u>
- For mpox Diagnostics questions: <u>MPXdx@fda.hhs.gov</u>

IVD Regulatory Assistance Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) CLIA Categorizations CLIA Waiver by Application Public Databases Overview of IVD Regulation

Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA)



Clinical laboratory testing helps health care providers screen for or monitor specific diseases or conditions. It also helps assess patient health to make clinical decisions for patient care. The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA) of 1988 (42 USC 263a) and the associated regulations (42 CFR 493) provide the authority for certification and oversight of clinical laboratories and laboratory testing. Under the CLIA program, clinical laboratories are required to have the appropriate certificate before they can accept human samples for testing. There are different types of CLIA certificates, as well as different regulatory requirements, based on the types and complexity of clinical laboratory tests a laboratory conducts.

Three federal agencies are responsible for administering the CLIA program: the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Each agency has a unique role.



Thank You

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