

of FDA's functions, including whether the information will have practical utility; (2) the accuracy of FDA's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden of the collection of information on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques, when appropriate, and other forms of information technology.

**Premarket Notification 510(k) Submissions—21 CFR Part 807 (OMB Control Number 0910-0120)—Extension**

Section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the act) (21 U.S.C. 360(k)) requires a person who intends to market a medical device to submit a 510(k) submission to FDA at least 90 days before proposing to begin the introduction, or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce, for commercial distribution of a device intended for human use. The definition of "person" has been expanded to include hospitals who re-use or re-manufacture single-use medical devices. The Medical Device User Fee and Modernization Act of 2002 (MDUFMA) (Public Law 107-250), added section 510(o) to the act to establish new regulatory requirements for reprocessed single-use devices (SUDs) (MDUFMA section 302(b), the act section 510(o)). MDUFMA was signed into law on October 26, 2002. Section 301(b) of MDUFMA adds new requirements for reprocessed SUDs to section 510 of the act. The estimated submissions below include those submitted by hospitals re-manufacturing single-use medical devices.

Section 510(k) of the act allows for exemptions to the 510(k) submissions, i.e., a 510(k) submission would not be required if FDA determines that

premarket notification is not necessary for the protection of the public health, and they are specifically exempted through the regulatory process. Under 21 CFR 807.85 "Exemption from premarket notification," a device is exempt from premarket notification if the device intended for introduction into commercial distribution is not generally available in finished form for purchase and is not offered through labeling and advertising by the manufacturer, importer, or distributor for commercial distribution. In addition, the device must meet one of the following conditions: (1) It is intended for use by a patient or dentist (or other specially qualified persons), or (2) it is intended solely for use by a physician or dentist and is not generally available to other physicians or dentists.

A commercial distributor who places a device into commercial distribution for the first time under their own name and a repackager who places their own name on a device and does not change any other labeling or otherwise affect the device, shall be exempted from premarket notification if the device was legally in commercial distribution before May 28, 1976, or a premarket notification was submitted by another person.

One of MDUFMA's provisions requires the submission of validation data specified in the statute for certain reprocessed SUDs (as identified by FDA) such as cleaning and sterilization data, and functional performance data. FDA offers a guidance document to assist reproducers of single use devices in submitting MDUFMA mandated validation data for the devices.

MDUFMA requires that FDA review the types of reprocessed SUDs not subject to premarket notification requirements and identify which of these devices require the submission of validation data to ensure their substantial equivalence to predicate devices. MDUFMA also requires that

FDA review critical and semi-critical reprocessed SUDs that are currently exempt from premarket notification requirements and determine which of these devices require the submissions of 510(k)s to ensure their substantial equivalence to predicate devices. Under MDUFMA, FDA will use the validation data submitted for a reprocessed SUD to determine whether the device will remain substantially equivalent in terms of safety and effectiveness to its predicate after the maximum number of times the device is reprocessed as intended by the person submitting the premarket notification.

The information collected in a premarket notification is used by the medical, scientific, and engineering staffs of FDA in making determinations as to whether or not devices can be allowed to enter the U.S. market. The premarket notification review process allows for scientific and/or medical review of devices, subject to section 510(k) of the act, to confirm that the new devices are as safe and as effective as legally marketed predicate devices. This review process, therefore, prevents potentially unsafe and/or ineffective devices, including those with fraudulent claims, from entering the U.S. market. This information will allow FDA to collect data to ensure that the use of the device will not present an unreasonable risk for the subject's rights. The respondents to this information collection will primarily be medical device manufacturers and businesses.

FDA Form 3514 was developed to assist respondents in categorizing 510(k) data for submission to FDA. This form also assists respondents in organizing and submitting data for other FDA medical device programs such as premarket approval applications, investigational device exemptions, and humanitarian device exemptions.

FDA estimates the burden of this collection of information to be as follows:

TABLE 1.—ESTIMATED ANNUAL REPORTING BURDEN<sup>1</sup>

21 CFR Section	Form No.	No. of Respondents	Annual Frequency per Response	Total Annual Responses	Hours per Response	Total Hours
Part 807, Subpart E (807.81 and 807.87 (510(k)))		4,000	1	4,000	80	320,000
	FDA 3514	2,000	1	2,000	.5	1,000
Submission of validation data (2003)		20	5	100	40	28,000
Totals						349,000

<sup>1</sup> There are no capital costs or operating and maintenance costs associated with this collection of information.