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FDA Initiatives on Human Factors and Usability for Medical Devices

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Simplicity

March 5th, 2008

What can we learn about usability...







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Regulatory Basis for HF at FDA

- Quality System regulation: 21 CFR 820.30, Design Controls Implies HF in design and evaluation
 - Design input includes "<u>needs of the user and patient</u>"
 - **Design verification** performance criteria met
 - Design validation "... devices conform to defined user needs and intended uses and shall include <u>testing</u> of production units under <u>actual</u> or <u>simulated use</u> conditions. Design validation shall include <u>software</u> validation and <u>risk analysis</u>...."
- Use errors and failures are specific types of risk





Device-User Interface













Reasons for Use Errors

- Device use exceeds user's capabilities;
- Use environment has negative effects;
- Device use is inconsistent with user's expectations or intuition;
- Device is used in unexpected ways;
- Device is used in inappropriate ways for which adequate controls were not applied.





FDA Guidance

fda.gov/Medica IDevices/DeviceRegulation andGuidance/GuidanceDoc uments/ucm259748.htm

 <u>NOTE</u>: This guidance is not yet in effect but it reflects FDA-CDRH's current thinking and approach to human factors. Contains Nonbinding Recommendations Draft - Not for Implementation

Draft Guidance for Industry and Food and Drug Administration Staff

Applying Human Factors and Usability Engineering to Optimize Medical Device Design

DRAFT GUIDANCE This guidance document is being distributed for comment purposes only. Document issued on: June 22, 2011

You should submit comments and suggestions regarding this draft document within 90 days of publication in the *Federal Register* of the notice announcing the availability of the draft guidance. Submit written comments to the Division of Dockets Management (HFA-305), Food and Drug Administration, 5630 Fishers Lane, rm. 1061, Rockville, MD 20852. Submit electronic comments to <u>http://www.regulations.gov</u>, Identify all comments with the docket number listed in the notice of availability that publishes in the *Federal Register*.

For questions regarding this document, contact Ron Kaye at ron.kaye@fda.hhs.gov or (301) 796-6289, or Molly Story at molly.story@fda.hhs.gov or (301) 796-1456.

When final, this document will supersede Medical Device Use-Safety: Incorporating Human Factors Engineering into Risk Management (Issued July 18, 2000).



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration Center for Devices and Radiological Health Office of Device Evaluation





Human Factors of Device Use







- Professional or non-professional
 - Job title and responsibilities
- Knowledge and experience levels
- Age and functional capabilities
 - Physical, sensory/perceptual, cognitive/intellectual
- Mental and emotional condition





SAFE & EFFECTIV

UNSAFE, INEFFECTI

DEVICE USE

EVICE / INTEREA

Use Environment

• Clinical environment

Hospital, clinic, etc.

• Transitional care environment

– Rehabilitation, assisted living, long-term care, etc.

Home environment

– House, mobile home, townhouse, apartment, etc.

• Community setting

Office, school, retail, outdoors, etc.

Mobile environment

- Car, plane, train, bus, ambulance, medevac, etc.







• Tasks for EHRs

- Data entry (initial)
- Data review
- Data revision

• Interactions

- Input
 - Knobs/dials, switches, buttons, touch screens, etc.
- Output
 - Visual: displays (GUI), lights
 - Auditory: alerts/alarms, beeps, voice





Preliminary Analyses

- Analyze needs of current system users
 - Who will use the system?
 - Where will they be working?
 - What tasks will they perform?
- Analyze system-user interactions
 - How will the users interact with the system?
 - What use errors and failures might occur?
 - How might errors and failures be prevented?





Preliminary Analyses

Two ways to discover use-related hazards:

1. Apply analytical techniques

- Apply variety of techniques to identify use-related hazards and risks
 - Can be difficult to anticipate all hazards

2. Conduct user-based evaluations

- Conduct hands-on testing to identify <u>unanticipated</u> hazards
 - Sometimes called "Usability Testing" or "Use Testing" or "User Testing" or "Formative" Evaluations





Formative Evaluations

- While the device is still under development
 - Include representative end users
 - Test simple product mock-ups or early prototypes
- Done early in the design process
 - At this stage use-related problems can be addressed more easily and less expensively
- Best when performed iteratively
 - Repeat until the device is optimized and ready for human factors/usability validation testing





Risk Mitigation

• Develop a risk mitigation strategy

- Modify interface design, user instructions, and/or training to address the problems found
- Re-test to demonstrate effectiveness of mitigation
 - Not sufficient to simply state that the device will be reviewed or that mitigations will be implemented later
- <u>Residual risk</u> is acceptable if reasonably limited, not capable of elimination or further reduction, and benefits of using device outweigh the risks





Human Factors/Usability Validation

- Demonstrates and provides evidence that a medical device, as designed, can be used safely and effectively:
 - By representative intended users
 - Under realistic use conditions
 - For critical (high-risk) and essential tasks
- Objective and subjective data:
 - Use errors and failures are observed and recorded
 - User opinion and feedback is collected from users afterward, particularly related to any use problems



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Questions



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