

Investigations question safety regulation of medical devices

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Thousands of people face painful and expensive surgery to remove failing medical devices such as metal hip replacements and cardiovascular implants, according to investigations by the BMJ and Channel 4 Dispatches.

They raise serious concerns about the regulation of medical devices and ask how well these high-risk devices are tested before they come onto the market.

They explore a European approval process negotiated by private companies behind closed doors and reveal a worrying lack of public information about the number of devices being used and their potential risks.

They also discuss links between surgeons paid to design devices and the companies promoting them.

The investigations findings are clear. The current system is not fit for purpose and we urgently need better regulation to protect patients.

Full details will be published on bmj.com on Sunday 15 May and broadcast on Channel 4 Dispatches at 8pm on Monday 16 May.

There are thousands of medical devices on the market and, worldwide, the industry is worth over £200 billion a year. Yet the approval process is far less stringent than for drugs, particularly in Europe.

What's more, it is the manufacturer's responsibility to monitor the performance of their devices once they are on the market. But rather than have large post-marketing studies, manufacturers may rely simply on doctors and patients to report problems.

And there is no publicly available central register of adverse effects to allow early detection of emerging problems.

The Dispatches programme will reveal examples of failing devices that have stayed on the market, despite companies being aware of problems. In the case of articular surface replacement (ASR) metal hip implants, the manufacturer, Depuy, waited until 2010 to take its hip fully off the market, despite repeated warnings from doctors as early as 2007.

Other examples include the case of Chris Pitt, who had a combined pacemaker/defibrillator fitted in his chest which misfired over thirty times in one day. The makers Medtronic recalled it after reports of five deaths and well over 600 reports of a broken component inside the device.

Meanwhile, in America, Chase Weatherly, now a teenager, is one of 300 people who had to have surgery to replace a leaking cochlear implant manufactured by Advanced Bionics.

The programme also reveals another emerging problem with artificial hips, this time with large head metal on metal implants. Some surgeons are now raising concerns about these. Whilst one manufacturer, DePuy, has agreed to fund costs associated with the recall of its ASR hip, it's unclear who will pick up the bill for this new looming health crisis if all large diameter metal on metal hips require revision operations.

When the BMJ/Dispatches team asked companies for data to support the safety and effectiveness of their devices, access was denied on the grounds that it was "company confidential information."

Even Freedom of Information requests made to the UK regulator, the MHRA, for data on adverse events for two different kinds of hip implants and one model of cochlear implant were refused as "overridden by medical device legislation."

The MHRA has concerns about the lack of transparency and variable standards in the current system, but they say that "if we were to inhibit innovation by imposing a more burdensome regulatory regime we would have to have some extra evidence that the burden actually provided a greater degree of patient safety."

"This story shows the power that companies have in deciding the fate of their devices, their hold over surgeons, the lack of regulatory power in Europe, and the lack of premarket clinical studies that may well have picked up some of these problems earlier," says Dr Deborah Cohen, Investigations Editor at the BMJ.

"We have still not learned from past failures," she adds. "Nearly 20 years ago, the BMJ highlighted the dangers of early failure of unproved implants, yet the NHS is currently picking up the bill for faulty devices. Unlike kettles and toasters, which come with warranties, when devices do not last as long as they ought to companies are not necessarily held financially responsible."

Dr Carl Heneghan, a GP and Clinical Reader at the University of Oxford adds: "Patients should have access to the evidence about the nature of their devices, the true benefits, the true harms. At the moment that's not happening and patients are acting as guinea pigs and that's not good enough."

Professor Nick Freemantle at the University of Birmingham agrees. "Rather than devices being subject to an inferior regulatory model, we should extend and strengthen the approach taken for pharmaceuticals," he says.

These findings will be broadcast in Dispatches: The Truth About Going Under the Knife on Monday 16 May at 8pm on Channel 4.

Notes to Editors:

Patients featured in Dispatches programme can be contacted via the Channel 4 press office:

Channel 4's Dispatches Website: <http://www.channel4.com/dispatches>

Channel 4's Dispatches on Twitter: <http://twitter.com/C4Dispatches>

Twitter Hashtag for this programme is #HipOp

Link to MHRA information for patients regarding medical devices:

<http://www.mhra.gov.uk/Safetyinformation/Generalsafetyinformationandadvice/Adviceandinformationforconsumers/Buyingmedicaldevices/index.htm>

Contact:

Channel 4

Marion Bentley, 020 7306 3747; mjbentley@channel4.co.uk

Pictures: Jamie Fry, 0207 306 8251; jfry@channel4.co.uk

BMJ

Deborah Cohen, Investigations Editor, BMJ, London, UK

Tel: +44 (0)20 7383 6183; Mobile: +44 (0)7554 334 958 or +44 (0)7968 770 108

Email: dcohen@bmj.com

Others

Dr Carl Heneghan, Director of the Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine & Clinical Reader, University of Oxford, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1865 289 299; Mobile: +44 (0)7896 258 823

Email: Carl.Heneghan@dphpc.ox.ac.uk

Nick Freemantle, Professor of Clinical Epidemiology and Biostatistics, University College London, UK

Mobile: +44 (0)7966 939 568

Email: nicholas.freemantle@ucl.ac.uk

Tony Nargol, Orthopaedic Surgeon, University Hospital of North Tees, Hartlepool, UK

Tel (via Claire Young, Press Officer): +44 (0)1642 624 339, Mobile: +44 (0)7881 650 995

Email: Claire.Young@nth.nhs.uk

Alan Fraser, Reader in Cardiology, Wales Heart Research Institute, Cardiff University, UK

Tel (secretary, Jan Usher): +44 (0)29 2074 3489; Mobile: +44 (0)7764 950 630

Email: fraserag@cf.ac.uk

David Langton, Surgical Registrar and Researcher, University Hospital of North Tees and Newcastle University, UK

Mobile: +44 (0)7870 886 326

Email: djlangton22@yahoo.com

Peter Wilmshurst, Consultant Cardiologist, Royal Shrewsbury Hospital, UK

Tel (secretary): +44 (0)1743 261 108

Email: peter.wilmshurst@tiscali.co.uk

Links to investigation articles:

Feature: <http://press.psprings.co.uk/bmj/may/devicesfeat1.doc>

Feature: <http://press.psprings.co.uk/bmj/may/devicesfeat2.doc>

Analysis: <http://press.psprings.co.uk/bmj/may/devicesanalysis.doc>

Editorial: <http://press.psprings.co.uk/bmj/may/devicesedit.doc>

Research from BMJ Open: <http://press.psprings.co.uk/bmj/may/devicesbmjopen.pdf> (BMJ Open is a new open access journal dedicated to general medical research)

Commentary: <http://press.psprings.co.uk/bmj/may/freemantle.doc>

Commentary: <http://press.psprings.co.uk/bmj/may/james.doc>

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