

Commission Decision of 7 May 2002 on common technical specifications
for in vitro-diagnostic medical devices (notified under document
number C(2002) 1344) (Text with EEA relevance) (2002/364/EC)

COMMISSION DECISION

of 7 May 2002

on common technical specifications for *in vitro*-diagnostic medical devices

(notified under document number C(2002) 1344)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2002/364/EC)

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices⁽¹⁾, and in particular the second subparagraph of Article 5(3) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 98/79/EC sets out the essential requirements that *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices must meet when they are placed on the market and conformity with harmonised standards provides a presumption of conformity with the relevant essential requirements.
- (2) By way of exception to these general principles, the drawing up of common technical specifications takes account of a current practice in some Member States whereby for selected devices mainly used for the evaluation of the safety of blood supply and of organ donation, such specifications are adopted by the public authorities. These common technical specifications can be used for performance evaluation and re-evaluation.
- (3) Scientific experts from various interested parties have been involved in the drafting of the common technical specifications.
- (4) Directive 98/79/EC provides that Member States are to presume compliance with the essential requirements in respect of devices designed and manufactured in conformity with common technical specifications drawn up for certain devices in the highest risk category. These specifications are to establish appropriate performance evaluation and re-evaluation criteria, batch release criteria, reference methods and reference materials.
- (5) Manufacturers are, as a general rule, to be required to comply with the common technical specifications. If, for duly justified reasons, manufacturers do not comply with those specifications they must adopt solutions of a level at least equivalent thereto.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2009.

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Decision of 7 May 2002 on common technical specifications for in vitro-diagnostic medical devices (notified under document number C(2002) 1344) (Text with EEA relevance) (2002/364/EC). Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

- (6) The measures provided for in this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the committee set up by Article 6(2) of Council Directive 90/385/EEC⁽²⁾,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The technical specifications set out in the Annex to this Decision are adopted as common technical specifications for *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices in list A of Annex II to Directive 98/79/EC.

Article 2

This Decision is addressed to the Member States.

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2009.

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I^{F1} ANNEX

COMMON TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS (CTS) FOR *IN VITRO* DIAGNOSTIC MEDICAL DEVICES

Textual Amendments

F1 Substituted by [Commission Decision of 27 November 2009 amending Decision 2002/364/EC on common technical specifications for in vitro diagnostic medical devices \(notified under document C\(2009\) 9464\) \(Text with EEA relevance\) \(2009/886/EC\)](#).

1. SCOPE

The common technical specifications set out in this Annex shall apply for the purposes of Annex II List A to Directive 98/79/EC.

2. DEFINITIONS AND TERMS

(Diagnostic) sensitivity

The probability that the device gives a positive result in the presence of the target marker.

True positive

A specimen known to be positive for the target marker and correctly classified by the device.

False negative

A specimen known to be positive for the target marker and misclassified by the device.

(Diagnostic) specificity

The probability that the device gives a negative result in the absence of the target marker.

False positive

A specimen known to be negative for the target marker and misclassified by the device.

True negative

A specimen known to be negative for the target marker and correctly classified by the device.

Analytical sensitivity

Analytical sensitivity may be expressed as the limit of detection, i.e. the smallest amount of the target marker that can be precisely detected.

Analytical specificity

Analytical specificity means the ability of the method to determine solely the target marker.

Nucleic acid amplification techniques (NAT)

The term 'NAT' is used for tests for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acids by either amplification of a target sequence, by amplification of a signal or by hybridisation.

Rapid test

'Rapid test' means qualitative or semi-quantitative *in vitro* diagnostic medical devices, used singly or in a small series, which involve non-automated procedures and have been designed to give a fast result.

Robustness

The robustness of an analytical procedure means the capacity of an analytical procedure to remain unaffected by small but deliberate variations in method parameters and provides an indication of its reliability during normal usage.

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Whole system failure rate

The whole system failure rate means the frequency of failures when the entire process is performed as prescribed by the manufacturer.

Confirmation assay

Confirmation assay means an assay used for the confirmation of a reactive result from a screening assay.

Virus typing assay

Virus typing assay means an assay used for typing with already known positive samples, not used for primary diagnosis of infection or for screening.

Sero-conversion HIV samples

Sero-conversion HIV samples mean:

- p24 antigen and/or HIV RNA positive, and
- recognised by all of the antibody screening tests, and
- positive or indeterminate confirmatory assays.

Early sero-conversion HIV samples

Early seroconversion HIV samples mean:

- p24 antigen and/or HIV RNA positive, and
- not recognised by all of the antibody screening tests, and
- indeterminate or negative confirmatory assays.

3. COMMON TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS (CTS) FOR PRODUCTS REFERRED TO IN ANNEX II, LIST A OF DIRECTIVE 98/79/EC

3.1. CTS for performance evaluation of reagents and reagent products for the detection, confirmation and quantification in human specimens of markers of HIV infection (HIV 1 and 2), HTLV I and II, and hepatitis B, C, D

General principles

- 3.1.1. Devices which detect virus infections placed on the market for use as either screening or diagnostic tests, shall meet the requirements for sensitivity and specificity set out in Table 1. See also principle 3.1.11 for screening assays.
- 3.1.2. Devices intended by the manufacturer for testing body fluids other than serum or plasma, e.g. urine, saliva, etc., shall meet the same CTS requirements for sensitivity and specificity as serum or plasma tests. The performance evaluation shall test samples from the same individuals in both the tests to be approved and in a respective serum or plasma assay.
- 3.1.3. Devices intended by the manufacturer for self-test, i.e. home use, shall meet the same CTS requirements for sensitivity and specificity as respective devices for professional use. Relevant parts of the performance evaluation shall be carried out (or repeated) by appropriate lay users to validate the operation of the device and the instructions for use.
- 3.1.4. All performance evaluations shall be carried out in direct comparison with an established state-of-the-art device. The device used for comparison shall be one bearing CE marking, if on the market at the time of the performance evaluation.
- 3.1.5. If discrepant test results are identified as part of an evaluation, these results shall be resolved as far as possible, for example:
 - by evaluation of the discrepant sample in further test systems,

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- by use of an alternative method or marker,
 - by a review of the clinical status and diagnosis of the patient, and
 - by the testing of follow-up-samples.
- 3.1.6. Performance evaluations shall be performed on a population equivalent to the European population.
- 3.1.7. Positive specimens used in the performance evaluation shall be selected to reflect different stages of the respective disease(s), different antibody patterns, different genotypes, different subtypes, mutants, etc.
- 3.1.8. Sensitivity with true positives and sero-conversion samples shall be evaluated as follows:
- 3.1.8.1. Diagnostic test sensitivity during sero-conversion has to represent the state of the art. Whether further testing of the same or additional sero-conversion panels is conducted by the notified body or by the manufacturer the results shall confirm the initial performance evaluation data (see Table 1). Sero-conversion panels should start with a negative bleed(s) and should have narrow bleeding intervals.
- 3.1.8.2. For blood screening devices (with the exception of HBsAg and anti-HBc tests), all true positive samples shall be identified as positive by the device to be CE marked (Table 1). For HBsAg and anti-HBc tests the new device shall have an overall performance at least equivalent to that of the established device (see 3.1.4).
- 3.1.8.3. Regarding HIV tests:
- all sero-conversion HIV samples shall be identified as positive, and
 - at least 40 early sero-conversion HIV samples shall be tested. Results should conform to the state of the art.
- 3.1.9. Performance evaluation of screening assays shall include 25 positive (if available in the case of rare infections) ‘same day’ fresh serum and/or plasma samples (≤ 1 day after sampling).
- 3.1.10. Negative specimens used in a performance evaluation shall be defined so as to reflect the target population for which the test is intended, for example blood donors, hospitalised patients, pregnant women, etc.
- 3.1.11. For performance evaluations for screening assays (Table 1) blood donor populations shall be investigated from at least two blood donation centres and consist of consecutive blood donations, which have not been selected to exclude first time donors.
- 3.1.12. Devices shall have a specificity of at least 99,5 % on blood donations, unless otherwise indicated in the accompanying tables. Specificity shall be calculated using the frequency of repeatedly reactive (i.e. false positive) results in blood donors negative for the target marker.
- 3.1.13. Devices shall be evaluated to establish the effect of potential interfering substances, as part of the performance evaluation. The potential interfering substances to be evaluated will depend to some extent on the composition of the reagent and configuration of the assay. Potential interfering substances shall be identified as part of the risk analysis required by the essential requirements for each new device but may include, for example:
- specimens representing ‘related’ infections,

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- specimens from multipara, i.e. women who have had more than one pregnancy, or rheumatoid factor positive patients,
 - for recombinant antigens, human antibodies to components of the expression system, for example anti-E. coli, or anti-yeast.
- 3.1.14. For devices intended by the manufacturer to be used with serum and plasma the performance evaluation must demonstrate serum to plasma equivalency. This shall be demonstrated for at least 50 donations (25 positive and 25 negative).
- 3.1.15. For devices intended for use with plasma the performance evaluation shall verify the performance of the device using all anticoagulants which the manufacturer indicates for use with the device. This shall be demonstrated for at least 50 donations (25 positive and 25 negative).
- 3.1.16. As part of the required risk analysis the whole system failure rate leading to false-negative results shall be determined in repeat assays on low-positive specimens.
- 3.1.17. If a new *in vitro* diagnostic medical device belonging to Annex II List A is not specifically covered by the common technical specification, the common technical specification for a related device should be taken into account. Related devices may be identified on different grounds, e.g. by the same or similar intended use or by similar risks.
- 3.2. **Additional requirements for HIV antibody/antigen combined tests**
- 3.2.1. HIV antibody/antigen combined tests intended for anti-HIV and p24 antigen detection which include claims for single p24 antigen detection shall follow Table 1 and Table 5, including criteria for analytical sensitivity for p24 antigen.
- 3.2.2. HIV antibody/antigen combined tests intended for anti-HIV and p24 detection which do not include claims for single p24 detection shall follow Table 1 and Table 5, excluding criteria for analytical sensitivity for p24.
- 3.3. **Additional requirements for nucleic acid amplification techniques (NAT)**
- The performance evaluation criteria for NAT assays can be found in Table 2.
- 3.3.1. For target sequence amplification assays, a functionality control for each test sample (internal control) shall reflect the state of the art. This control shall as far as possible be used throughout the whole process, i.e. extraction, amplification/hybridisation, detection.
- 3.3.2. The analytical sensitivity or detection limit for NAT assays shall be expressed by the 95 % positive cut-off value. This is the analyte concentration where 95 % of test runs give positive results following serial dilutions of an international reference material for example a WHO standard or calibrated reference material.
- 3.3.3. Genotype detection shall be demonstrated by appropriate primer or probe design validation and shall also be validated by testing characterised genotyped samples.
- 3.3.4. Results of quantitative NAT assays shall be traceable to international standards or calibrated reference materials, if available, and be expressed in international units utilised in the specific field of application.
- 3.3.5. NAT assays may be used to detect virus in antibody negative samples, i.e. pre-sero-conversion samples. Viruses within immune-complexes may behave differently in comparison to free viruses, for example during a centrifugation step. It is therefore

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important that during robustness studies, antibody-negative (pre-sero-conversion) samples are included.

- 3.3.6. For investigation of potential carry-over, at least five runs with alternating high-positive and negative specimens shall be performed during robustness studies. The high positive samples shall comprise samples with naturally occurring high virus titres.
- 3.3.7. The whole system failure rate leading to false-negative results shall be determined by testing low-positive specimens. Low-positive specimens shall contain a virus concentration equivalent to three times the 95 % positive cut-off virus concentration.
- 3.4. **CTS for the manufacturer's release testing of reagents and reagent products for the detection, confirmation and quantification in human specimens of markers of HIV infection (HIV 1 and 2), HTLV I and II, and hepatitis B, C, D (immunological assays only)**
- 3.4.1. The manufacturer's release testing criteria shall ensure that every batch consistently identifies the relevant antigens, epitopes, and antibodies.
- 3.4.2. The manufacturer's batch release testing for screening assays shall include at least 100 specimens negative for the relevant analyte.
- 3.5. **CTS for performance evaluation of reagents and reagent products for determining the following blood group antigens: ABO blood group system ABO1 (A), ABO2 (B), ABO3 (A,B); Rh blood group system RH1 (D), RH2 (C), RH3 (E), RH4 (c), RH5 (e); Kell blood group system KEL1 (K)**

Criteria for performance evaluation of reagents and reagent products for determining the blood groups antigens: ABO blood group system ABO1 (A), ABO2 (B), ABO3 (A,B); Rh blood group system RH1 (D), RH2 (C), RH3 (E), RH4 (c), RH5 (e); Kell blood group system KEL1 (K) can be found in Table 9.

- 3.5.1. All performance evaluations shall be carried out in direct comparison with an established state-of-the-art device. The device used for comparison shall be one bearing CE marking, if on the market at the time of the performance evaluation.
- 3.5.2. If discrepant test results are identified as part of an evaluation, these results shall be resolved as far as possible, for example:
- by evaluation of the discrepant sample in further test systems,
 - by use of an alternative method,
- 3.5.3. Performance evaluations shall be performed on a population equivalent to the European population.
- 3.5.4. Positive specimens used in the performance evaluation shall be selected to reflect variant and weak antigen expression.
- 3.5.5. Devices shall be evaluated to establish the effect of potential interfering substances, as part of the performance evaluation. The potential interfering substances to be evaluated will depend to some extent on the composition of the reagent and configuration of the assay. Potential interfering substances shall be identified as part of the risk analysis required by the essential requirements for each new device.
- 3.5.6. For devices intended for use with plasma the performance evaluation shall verify the performance of the device using all anticoagulants which the manufacturer indicates for use with the device. This shall be demonstrated for at least 50 donations.

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- 3.6. **CTS for the manufacturer's release testing of reagents and reagent products for determining the blood group antigens: ABO blood group system ABO1 (A), ABO2 (B), ABO3 (A,B); Rh blood group system RH1 (D), RH2 (C), RH3 (E), RH4 (c), RH5 (e); Kell blood group system KEL1 (K)**
- 3.6.1. The manufacturer's release testing criteria shall ensure that every batch consistently identifies the relevant antigens, epitopes, and antibodies.
- 3.6.2. Requirements for manufacturers batch release testing are outlined in Table 10.

TABLE 1

'Screening' assays: anti-HIV 1 and 2, anti-HTLV I and II, anti-HCV, HBsAg, anti-HBc

| | | Anti-HIV-1/2 | Anti-HTLV-I/II | Anti-HCV | HBsAg | Anti-HBc |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Diagnostic sensitivity | Positive specimens | 400 HIV-1 100 HIV-2 including 40 non-B subtypes, all available HIV/1 subtypes should be represented by at least 3 samples per subtype | 300 HTLV-I 100 HTLV-II | 400 (positive samples) Including samples from different stages of infection and reflecting different antibody patterns. Genotype 1-4: > 20 samples per genotype (including non-a subtypes of genotype 4); 5: > 5 samples; 6: if available | 400 Including subtype consistency evaluation | 400 Including evaluation of other HBV-markers |
| | Sero-conversion panels | 20 panels 10 further panels (at Notified Body or manufacturer) | To be defined when available | 20 panels 10 further panels (at Notified Body or manufacturer) | 20 panels 10 further panels (at Notified Body or manufacturer) | To be defined when available |
| Analytical sensitivity | Standards | | | | 0,130 IU/ml (Second | |

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| | | | | | International Standard for HBsAg, subtype adw2, genotype A, NIBSC code: 00/588) | |
|--------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|
| Specificity | Unselected donors (including first-time donors) | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| | Hospitalised patients | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| | Potentially cross-reacting blood-specimens (RF+, related viruses, pregnant women, etc.) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

TABLE 2

NAT assays for HIV1, HCV, HBV, HTLV I/II (qualitative and quantitative; not molecular typing)

| NAT | HIV1 | | HCV | | HBV | | HTLV I/II | | Acceptance criteria |
|-------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | qualitative | quantitative | qualitative | quantitative | qualitative | quantitative | qualitative | quantitative | |
| | | | | As for HIV quantitative | | As for HIV quantitative | | As for HIV quantitative | |
| Sensitivity | According to EP validation guidelines ^a : several dilution series into | Detection limit: as for qualitative tests; Quantification limit: dilutions | According to EP validation guideline ^a : several series into | | According to EP validation guideline ^a : several dilution series into | | According to EP validation guideline ^a : several dilution series into | | |

^a European Pharmacopoeia guideline.

Notes: Acceptance criteria for 'whole system failure rate leading to false-neg results' is 99/100 assays positive.

For quantitative NATs a study shall be performed on at least 100 positive specimens reflecting the routine conditions of users (e.g. no pre-selection of specimens). Comparative results with another NAT test system shall be generated in parallel.

For qualitative NATs a study on diagnostic sensitivity shall be performed using at least 10 sero-conversion panels. Comparative results with another NAT test system shall be generated in parallel.

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>defined on WHO standards or calibrated reference materials</p> | <p>borderline concentration; statistical analysis (e.g. Probit analysis) on the basis of at least 24 replicates; calculation of 95 % cut-off value</p> | <p>half-log₁₀ or less) of calibrated reference preparations on the basis of lower, upper quantification limit, precision, accuracy, 'linear' measuring range, 'dynamic range'. Reproducibility at different concentration levels to be shown</p> | <p>borderline concentration; statistical analysis (e.g. Probit analysis) on the basis of at least 24 replicates; calculation of 95 % cut-off value</p> | | <p>borderline concentration; statistical analysis (e.g. Probit analysis) on the basis of at least 24 replicates; calculation of 95 % cut-off value</p> | | <p>borderline concentration; statistical analysis (e.g. Probit analysis) on the basis of at least 24 replicates; calculation of 95 % cut-off value</p> | | |
| <p>Genotype detection/quantification efficiency</p> | <p>At least 10 samples per subtype (as far as available)</p> | <p>Dilution series of all relevant genotypes, preferably of reference materials, as far as available</p> | <p>At least 10 samples per genotype, (as far as available)</p> | | <p>As far as calibrated genotype reference materials are available</p> | | <p>As far as calibrated genotype reference materials are available</p> | | |
| | <p>Cell culture supernatant (could substitute for rare</p> | <p>Transcripts or plasmids quantified by appropriate</p> | | | | | | | |

a European Pharmacopoeia guideline.

Notes: Acceptance criteria for 'whole system failure rate leading to false-neg results' is 99/100 assays positive. For quantitative NATs a study shall be performed on at least 100 positive specimens reflecting the routine conditions of users (e.g. no pre-selection of specimens). Comparative results with another NAT test system shall be generated in parallel. For qualitative NATs a study on diagnostic sensitivity shall be performed using at least 10 sero-conversion panels. Comparative results with another NAT test system shall be generated in parallel.

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| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | HIV-1 subtypes) | methods may be used. | | | | | | |
| | According to EP validation guideline ^a as far as calibrated subtype reference materials are available; <i>in vitro</i> transcripts could be an option | | According to EP validation guideline ^a as far as calibrated subtype reference materials are available; <i>in vitro</i> transcripts could be an option | | According to EP validation guideline ^a as far as calibrated subtype reference materials are available; <i>in vitro</i> transcripts could be an option | | According to EP validation guideline ^a as far as calibrated subtype reference materials are available; <i>in vitro</i> transcripts could be an option | |
| Diagnostic specificity | 100 blood donors | 100 blood donors | 500 blood donors | | 500 blood donors | | 500 individual blood donations | |
| Potential cross-reactive markers | By suitable assay design evidence (e.g. sequence comparison) and/or testing of at least 10 human retrovirus (e.g. HTLV)-positive samples | As for qualitative tests | By assays design and/or testing of at least 10 human flavivirus (e.g. HGV, YFV) positive samples | | By assays design and/or testing of at least 10 other DNA-virus positive samples | | By assay design and/or testing of at least 10 human retrovirus (e.g. HIV-) positive samples | |
| Robustness | | As for qualitative tests | | | | | | |

^a European Pharmacopoeia guideline.

Notes: Acceptance criteria for 'whole system failure rate leading to false-neg results' is 99/100 assays positive.

For quantitative NATs a study shall be performed on at least 100 positive specimens reflecting the routine conditions of users (e.g. no pre-selection of specimens). Comparative results with another NAT test system shall be generated in parallel.

For qualitative NATs a study on diagnostic sensitivity shall be performed using at least 10 sero-conversion panels. Comparative results with another NAT test system shall be generated in parallel.

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| | Sero-conversion panels | Same criteria as for screening assays | Same criteria as for screening assays | Same criteria as for screening assays | Same criteria as for screening assays | Same criteria as for screening assays | Same criteria as for screening assays |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Diagnostic specificity | Negative specimens | 1 000 blood donations | 1 000 blood donations | 1 000 blood donations | 1 000 blood donations | 1 000 blood donations | ≥ 99 % (anti-HBc: ≥ 96 %) |
| | | 200 clinical specimens | 200 clinical specimens | 200 clinical specimens | 200 clinical specimens | 200 clinical specimens | |
| | | 200 samples from pregnant women | 200 samples from pregnant women | 200 samples from pregnant women | | 200 samples from pregnant women | |
| | | 100 potentially interfering samples | 100 potentially interfering samples | 100 potentially interfering samples | 100 potentially interfering samples | 100 potentially interfering samples | |

TABLE 4

Confirmatory/supplementary assays for anti-HIV 1 and 2, anti-HTLV I and II, anti-HCV, HBsAg

| | | Anti-HIV confirmatory assay | Anti-HTLV confirmatory assay | HCV supplementary assay | HBsAg confirmatory assay | Acceptance criteria |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Diagnostic sensitivity | Positive specimens | 200 HIV-1 and 100 HIV-2 | 200 HTLV-I and 100 HTLV-II | 300 HCV (positive samples) | 300 HBsAg | Correct identification as positive (or indeterminate), not negative |
| | | Including samples from different stages of infection and reflecting different antibody patterns | | Including samples from different stages of infection and reflecting different antibody patterns. | Including samples from different stages of infection 20 'high pos' samples (> 26 IU/ml); 20 samples | |

a Acceptance criteria no neutralisation for HBsAg confirmatory assay.

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| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Genotypes 1 – 4: > 20 samples (including non-a subtypes of genotype 4); 5: > 5 samples; 6: if available | in the cut-off range | |
| | Sero-conversion panels | 15 sero-conversion panels/low titre panels | | 15 sero-conversion panels/low titre panels | 15 sero-conversion panels/low titre panels | |
| Analytical sensitivity | Standards | | | | Second International Standard for HBsAg, subtype adw2, genotype A, NIBSC code: 00/588 | |
| Diagnostic specificity | Negative specimens | 200 blood donations | 200 blood donation | 200 blood donations | 10 false positives as available from the performance evaluation of the screening assay ^a . | No false-positive results/ ^a no neutralisation |
| | | 200 clinical samples including pregnant women | 200 clinical samples including pregnant women | 200 clinical samples including pregnant women | | |
| | | 50 potentially interfering samples, including samples with indeterminate results | 50 potentially interfering samples including samples with indeterminate results | 50 potentially interfering samples including samples with indeterminate results | 50 potentially interfering samples | |

^a Acceptance criteria no neutralisation for HBsAg confirmatory assay.

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| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| | | in other confirmatory assays | in other confirmatory assays | in other supplementary assays | | |
| a | Acceptance criteria no neutralisation for HBsAg confirmatory assay. | | | | | |

TABLE 5

HIV 1 antigen

| | | HIV-1 antigen assay | Acceptance criteria |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Diagnostic sensitivity | Positive specimens | 50 HIV-1 Ag-positive 50 cell culture supernatants including different HIV-1 subtypes and HIV-2 | Correct identification (after neutralisation) |
| | Sero-conversion panels | 20 sero-conversion panels/low titre panels | |
| Analytical sensitivity | Standards | HIV-1 p24 Antigen, First International Reference Reagent, NIBSC code: 90/636 | ≤ 2 IU/ml |
| Diagnostic specificity | | 200 blood donations 200 clinical samples 50 potentially interfering samples | $\geq 99,5$ % after neutralisation |

TABLE 6

Serotyping and genotyping assay: HCV

| | | HCV serotyping and genotyping assay | Acceptance criteria |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| Diagnostic sensitivity | Positive specimens | 200 (positive samples) Including samples from different stages of infection and reflecting different antibody patterns. Genotypes 1 – 4: > 20 samples (including non-a subtypes of genotype 4); 5: > 5 samples; 6: if available | ≥ 95 % agreement between serotyping and genotyping [^{X1} > 95 % agreement between genotyping and sequencing] |
| Diagnostic specificity | Negative specimens | 100 | |

Status: Point in time view as at 01/12/2009.

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Editorial Information

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Commission Decision 2009/886/EC of 27 November 2009 amending Decision 2002/364/EC on common technical specifications for in vitro diagnostic medical devices \(Official Journal of the European Union L 318 of 4 December 2009\)](#).

TABLE 7

HBV markers: anti-HBs, anti HBc IgM, anti-HBe, HBeAg

| | | Anti-HBs | Anti-HBc IgM | Anti-HBe | HBeAg | Acceptance criteria |
|------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|---|---------------------|
| Diagnostic sensitivity | Positive specimens | 100 vaccinees | 200 | 200 | 200 | ≥ 98 % |
| | | 100 naturally infected persons | Including samples from different stages of infection (acute/ chronic, etc.) The acceptance criteria should only be applied on samples from acute infection stage. | Including samples from different stages of infection (acute/ chronic, etc.) | Including samples from different stages of infection (acute/ chronic, etc.) | |
| | Sero-conversion panels | 10 follow-ups or anti-HBs sero-conversions | When available | | | |
| Analytical sensitivity | Standards | WHO First International Reference Preparation 1977; NIBSC, United Kingdom | | | HBe — Referenzantigen 82; PEI Germany | Anti-HBs: 10 mIU/ml |
| Diagnostic specificity | Negative specimens | 500 | 200 blood donations | 200 blood donation | 200 blood donations | ≥ 98 % |
| | | Including clinical samples | 200 clinical samples | 200 clinical samples | 200 clinical samples | |

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| | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | 50 potentially interfering samples | 50 potentially interfering samples | 50 potentially interfering samples | 50 potentially interfering samples |
|--|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

TABLE 8

HDV markers: anti-HDV, anti-HDV IgM, delta antigen

| | | Anti-HDV | Anti-HDV IgM | Delta antigen | Acceptance criteria |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Diagnostic sensitivity | Positive specimens | 100 | 50 | 10 | ≥ 98 % |
| | | Specifying HBV markers | Specifying HBV markers | Specifying HBV markers | |
| Diagnostic specificity | Negative specimens | 200 | 200 | 200 | ≥ 98 % |
| | | Including clinical samples | Including clinical samples | Including clinical samples | |
| | | 50 potentially interfering samples | 50 potentially interfering samples | 50 potentially interfering samples | |

TABLE 9

Blood group antigens in the ABO, Rh and Kell blood group systems

| | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|---|---|
| Specificity | Number of tests per recommended method | Total number of samples to be tested for a launch product | Total number of samples to be tested for a new formulation, or use of well-characterised reagents |
| Anti-ABO1 (anti-A), anti-ABO2 (anti-B), anti-ABO3 (anti-A,B) | 500 | 3 000 | 1 000 |
| Anti-RH1 (anti-D) | 500 | 3 000 | 1 000 |
| Anti-RH2 (anti-C), anti-RH4 (anti-c), anti-RH3 (anti-E) | 100 | 1 000 | 200 |
| Anti-RH5 (anti-e) | 100 | 500 | 200 |
| Anti-KEL1 (anti-K) | 100 | 500 | 200 |

Acceptance criteria:

All of the above reagents shall show comparable test results with established reagents with acceptable performance with regard to claimed reactivity of the device. For established reagents,

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where the application or use has been changed or extended, further testing should be carried out in accordance with the requirements outlined in column 1 (above).

Performance evaluation of anti-D reagents shall include tests against a range of weak RH1 (D) and partial RH1 (D) samples, depending on the intended use of the product.

Qualifications:

Clinical samples : 10 % of the test population
 Neonatal specimens : > 2 % of the test population
 ABO samples : > 40 % A, B positives
 'weak D' : > 2 % of RH1 (D) positives

Table 10 Batch release criteria for reagents and reagent products to determine blood group antigens in the ABO, Rh and Kell blood group systems
 Specificity testing requirements on each reagent

1. Test reagents

| Blood group reagents | Minimum number of control cells to be tested | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----|----------------|---|--------------------|------|-----|----|
| | Positive reactions | | | | Negative reactions | | | |
| | A1 | A2B | Ax | | | B | 0 | |
| Anti-ABO1 (anti-A) | 2 | 2 | 2 ^a | | | 2 | 2 | |
| | B | A1B | | | | A1 | 0 | |
| Anti-ABO2 (anti-B) | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| | A1 | A2 | Ax | B | | 0 | | |
| Anti-ABO3 (anti-A,B) | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | | |
| | R1r | R2r | WeakD | | | r'r | r'r | rr |
| Anti-RH1 (anti-D) | 2 | 2 | 2 ^a | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | R1R2 | R1r | r'r | | | R2R2 | r'r | rr |
| Anti-RH2 (anti-C) | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | R1R2 | R1r | r'r | | | R1R1 | | |

a Only by recommended techniques where reactivity against these antigens is claimed.

Note: Polyclonal reagents must be tested against a wider panel of cells to confirm specificity and exclude presence of unwanted contaminating antibodies.

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| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-----|-----|--|------|-----|----|
| Anti-RH4 (anti-c) | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | | |
| | R1R2 | R2r | r'r | | R1R1 | r'r | rr |
| Anti-RH3 (anti-E) | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | R1R2 | R2r | r'r | | R2R2 | | |
| Anti-RH5 (anti-e) | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | |
| | Kk | | | | kk | | |
| Anti-KEL1 (anti-K) | 4 | | | | 3 | | |

a Only by recommended techniques where reactivity against these antigens is claimed.

Note: Polyclonal reagents must be tested against a wider panel of cells to confirm specificity and exclude presence of unwanted contaminating antibodies.

Acceptance criteria:

Each batch of reagent must exhibit unequivocal positive or negative results by all recommended techniques in accordance with the results obtained from the performance evaluation data.

2. Control materials (red cells)

The phenotype of red cells used in the control of blood typing reagents listed above should be confirmed using established device.]

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- (1) [OJ L 331, 7.12.1998, p. 1.](#)
- (2) [OJ L 189, 20.7.1990, p. 17.](#)

Status:

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