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## Medical devices — Post-market surveillance for manufacturers

*Dispositifs médicaux — Surveillance après mise sur le marché  
incombant aux fabricants*



Reference number  
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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 210, *Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

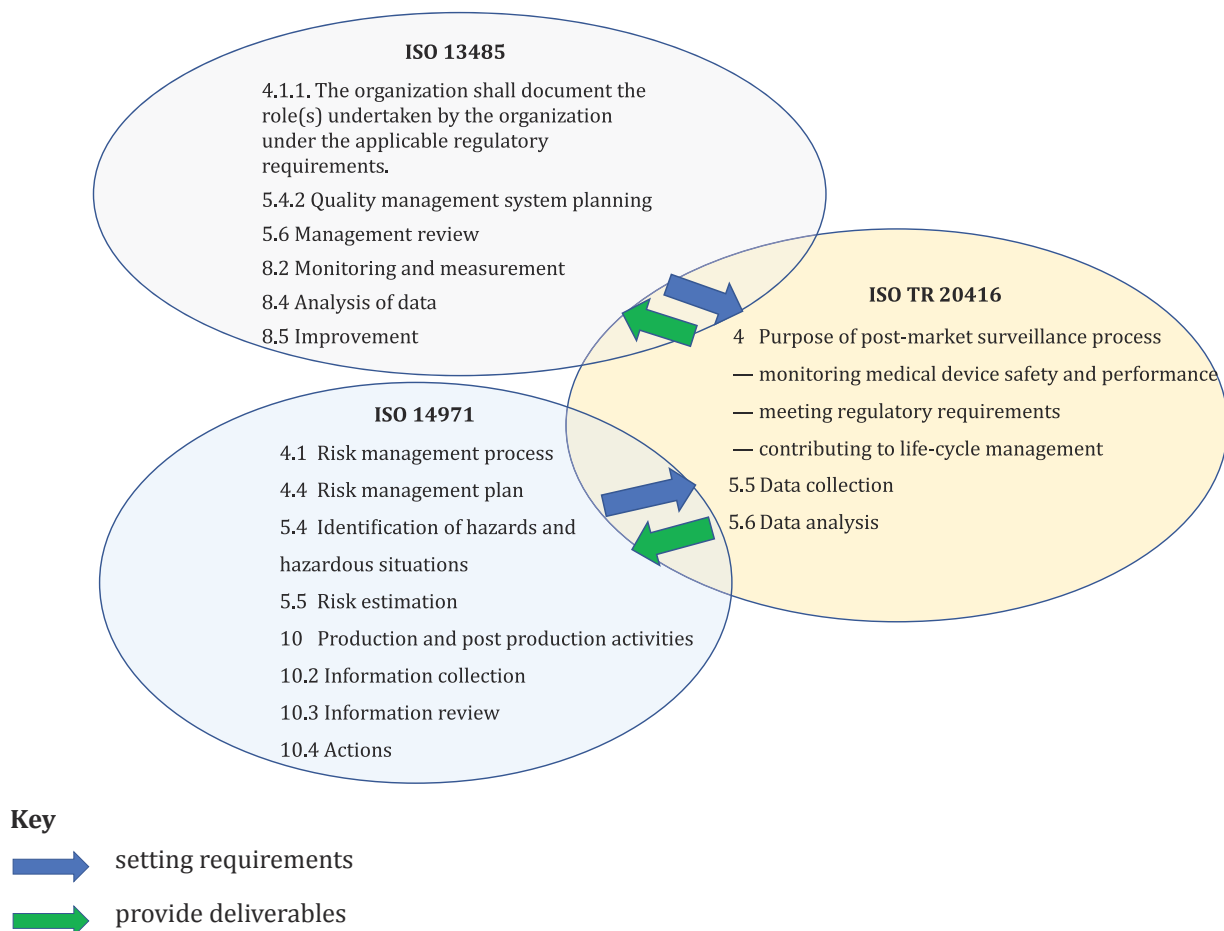
## Introduction

As medical devices are designed, developed, manufactured and distributed on the global market, a residual risk with regard to the medical device's safety and performance remains throughout the product life cycle. This is due to a combination of factors, such as product variability, factors affecting the medical device's use environment, the different end user interaction, as well as unforeseen medical device failure or misuse. Design and development activities of medical devices ensure that the residual risk is acceptable before product release (i.e. pre-market). However, it is important to collect and analyse information on the medical device during production and post-production to meet requirements for monitoring of product and processes and ensure the residual risk remains acceptable. Appropriate processes for collecting and analysing the information on the production and post-production feedback allows for early detection of any undesirable effects. These processes can also reveal opportunities for improvement, as specified in ISO 13485, or possible relevance to safety, as specified in ISO 14971.

Post-market surveillance is the process to enable manufacturers to perform such monitoring, by collecting data from actual use of medical devices, analysing these data and then using the information from post-market surveillance in the appropriate processes, such as product realization, risk management, communicating to regulatory authorities or product improvement. The extent of a post-market surveillance process needs to be appropriate and proportionate to the medical device and its use.

The intent of this document is to provide guidance to manufacturers who are planning and executing their post-market surveillance activities. Other organizations, such as importers, distributors and reproducers, that are connected to the manufacturer in the product lifecycle and who play a role in post-market surveillance activities, can also utilize the guidance in this document for their activities. In the rest of this document, the term organization will be used instead of manufacturer, as far as applicable.

The guidance on the post-market surveillance process described in this document is complimentary to requirements in ISO 13485 and ISO 14971 for production and post-production activities to conduct post-market surveillance, see [Figure 1](#).



**Figure 1 — Inter-relationship of ISO TR 20416 with ISO 13485 and ISO 14971 standards**

Decisions and actions, based on the information collected and analysed by application of this document, are described in other standards, such as ISO 13485 and ISO 14971, and are therefore not included in this document. The organization may be required to perform post-market surveillance activities to fulfil applicable regulatory requirements for medical devices. While regulatory requirements are not described here, this document can be helpful for organizations in fulfilling those regulatory requirements. This document uses the definition of post-market surveillance from ISO 13485. Users of this document should note that the use of terms with respect to post-production data can vary in different jurisdictions and define different activities and responsibilities, for example market surveillance.