

Software as a Medical Device (SaMD) – When and how is software regulated as a “medical device”? When is it a med device vs. a wellness product?

SaMD definition: “software intended to be used for one or more medical purposes that perform these purposes without being part of a hardware medical device.”^[1]

- Medical purposes: diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease
- **Regulation:** medical device (FDA Class I/II/III); FDA guidance available on risk categorization & documentation requirements^[2, 3]



Apple Watch ECG app makes claims on diagnosing A-fib^[4, 5]



Natural Cycles app makes claims on contraception effectiveness (93%)^[6, 7]

Software is not a med device, but a “low-risk general wellness product” if: (1) only for general wellness use, AND (2) low safety risk.^[8]

- Encourages a general state of health or a healthy lifestyle as it relates to reducing the risk or impact of certain chronic diseases
- **Regulation:** exempt from FDA medical device regulations



BetterSleep app tracks and records sleep, may help living with anxiety^[9]



Impulse Brain app offers games for memory & concentration^[10]

Other software classifications^{[11]:}

- Software that is integral to a medical device (software *in* a medical device)
 - Example: software within a ventilator, infusion pump, pacemaker
- Software used in the manufacture or maintenance of a medical device
 - Example: software that monitors x-ray tube performance



Software *in* a medical device



Software *monitoring* a medical device

Case Study: Owlet Baby Monitor



FDA issued a warning letter to Owlet stating its *Smart Sock* was subject to FDA medical device regulation because it was “intended to identify (diagnose) desaturation & bradycardia.” Owlet then discontinued its *Smart Sock* product in the US & launched *Dream Sock*, which has no diagnostic claims.^[12, 13]

Remember: *What is claimed about a software & how it’s marketed impacts its classification!*