





Neonatal Technology Development – using the delivery room as an example

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EPTRI Webinar 17/9/2024



Declarations/Col:

- NIHR CYP MedTech Cooperative neonatal lead
- UK Neonatal Transport Group Research Lead
- Clinical Director & shareholder SurePulse Medical Ltd
- Number of patents relating to newborn monitoring
- Work with number of industry partners



Outline



- Barriers
- Technology readiness level
- Delivery room technologies
- Examples neonatal specific tech development
- Conclude





Barriers to paediatric device development

- Small pediatric disease population
- Difficulty in clinical trial enrollment
- Parental consent
- Liability concerns
- Translational Researchers
 - Academic recognition
 - Funding
 - Time (5-15 yrs device development)

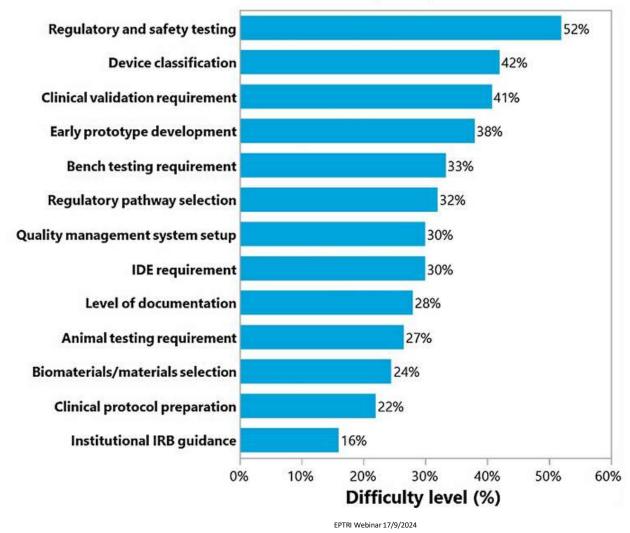






Barriers to paediatric device development

Early-stage barriers

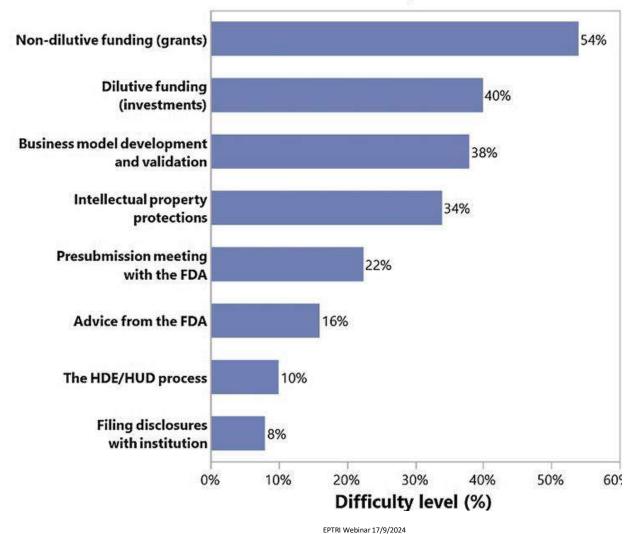






Barriers to paediatric device development

Late-stage barriers









CE/FDA approved device not studied in infants/children?



"Off license" use of a medical device in neonates?

I have no idea if the devices I use have been studied in neonates prior to regulatory approval?







- Class III medical devices approved for children
- Pre-marketing/Humanitarian exemption path
- 25 devices between 2008-2011
- 21 (84%) not studied in patients <18yo

 Post-marketing studies mandated by FDA 3 required enrolment of paediatric patients





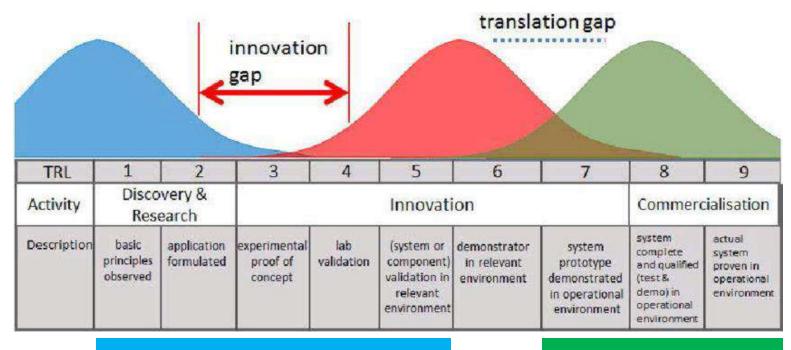


- Devices NOT studied in children (licensed to use!)
- Most devices 'adapted' adult devices, not designed for unique needs of population
- Neonatal devices
 - Niche
 - Small population
 - Challenging disease/anatomy/physiology
 - Commercial gains?
 - Argument 'orphan' recognition









Academia

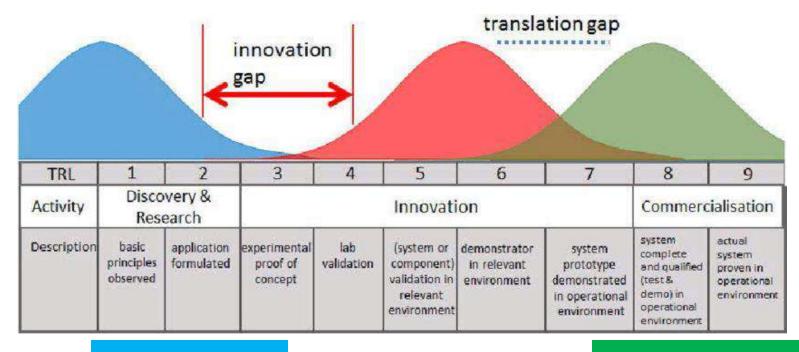
Commercial

10-15 year pathway









Academia

Commercial

Technology focused researcher





Conceptualisation (TRL 1-2)

An unmet need is recognised, prompting an idea for a medical device to address a specific problem. "Proof of concept" is developed, determining feasibility and practicality. Market analysis conducted to determine which devices to support.

Prototype & pre-clinical testing (TRL 3-4)

Development, validation and design, followed by laboratory testing and refinement of prototype. Patient and Public Involvement and Engagement (PPI/E)

Clinical testing (TRL 5-6)

Clinical trials conducted following approval from sponsoring institution, ethics approval and regulatory notification. Device redesigned if required based on trial results.



Device production & launch (TRL 7-8)

Full manufacturing and market launch.

Regulatory approval

Device registered with countryspecific regulatory body (MHRA in the UK, FDA in USA).

ELSEVIER

Conformity assessment

Device checked for conformity to regulatory standards (e.g., CE or FDA) by a third-party organisation. Declaration of Conformity drawn up once certified.



Post-market surveillance (TRL 9)

Manufacturer continuously monitors device performance and submits vigilance reports to the regulatory when incidents occur in the respective market.



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Early Human Development

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/earlhumdev



The critical role of technologies in neonatal care

Syed Taha, Rosalind B. Simpson, Don Sharkey

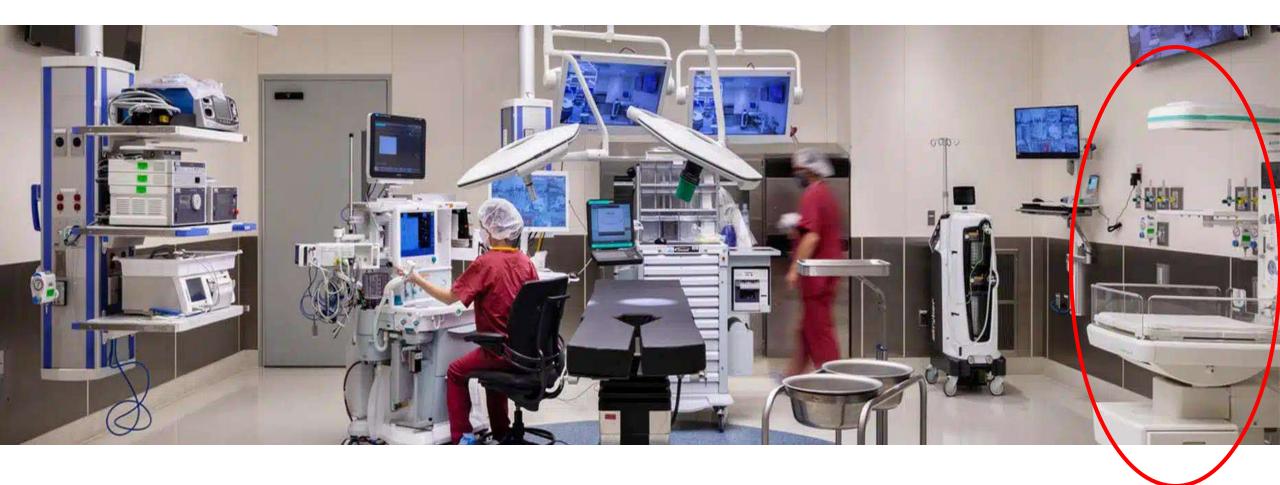
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Delivery room – ILCOR guidance



Year	Key elements	Technologies
2000	Suction for meconium	 Stethoscope
	• 100% O ₂ for resuscitation	• Exhaled CO ₂
2005	 Less suction for meconium 	 T-piece devices
	Move to air for term resuscitation	 Plastic bags
2010	 Monitor heart rate & SpO₂ 	. Dulas autau
	Consider CPAP	 Pulse oximeter
2015	Delayed cord clamping	 Pulse oximetry ± ECG
	 Monitor heart rate & oxygen saturations 	 Humidified gases
2020	Reducing invasive ventilation	 ECG for heart rate
	 Focus on monitoring again 	 Pulse oximetry for SpO₂



Delivery room – ILCOR guidance

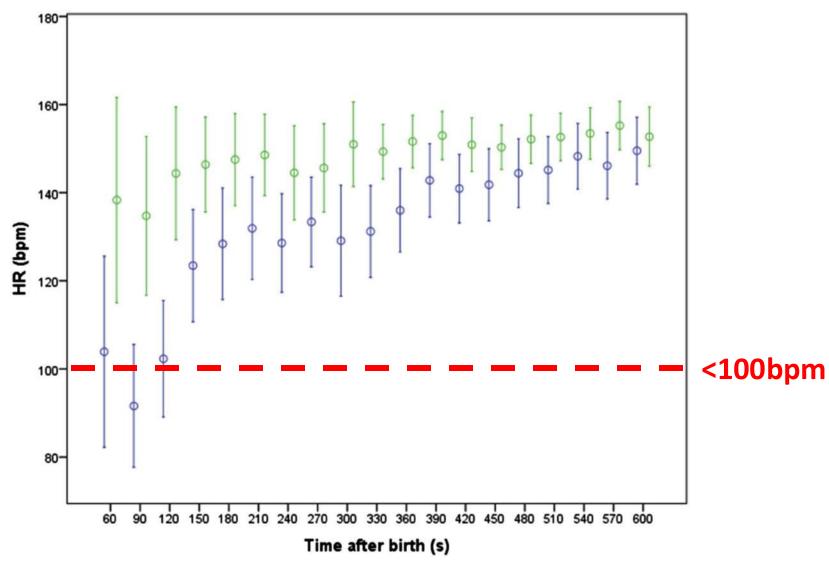


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ECG vs Pulse Oximetry heart rate at birth



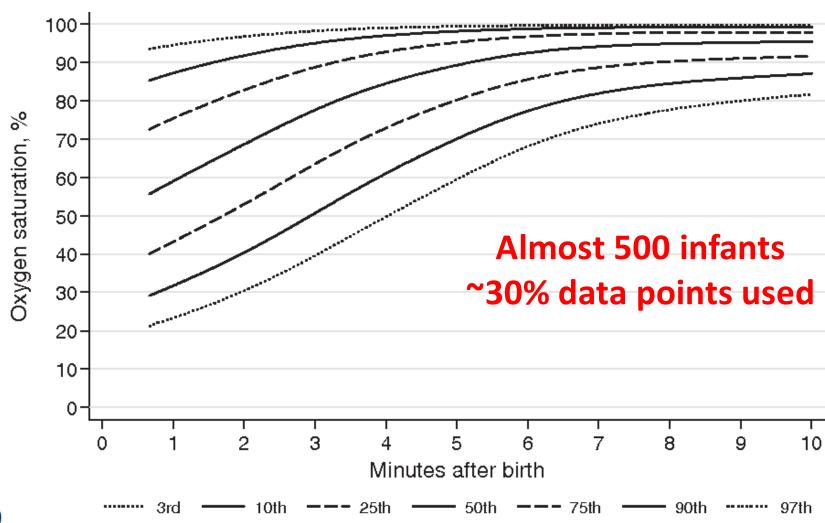




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SpO₂ at birth – well newborns





'Technology' in the delivery room



- Remains relatively basic but evidence-based
- ILCOR guidance (Resuscitation 2023)
 - Plastic bags/wraps
 - Hat/cap
 - Humidified gas
 - ECG
 - Pulse Ox (for HR if no ECG)



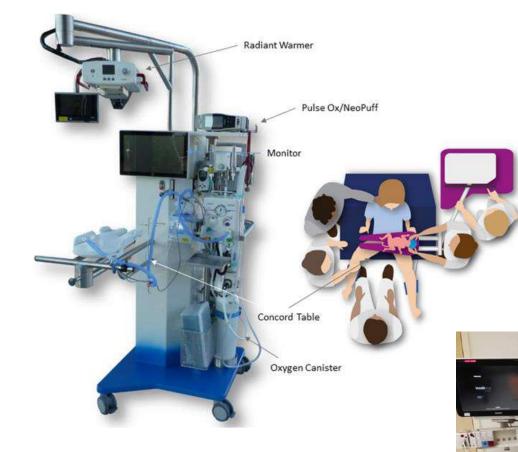


'Technology' in the delivery room



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Other Tech in the delivery room



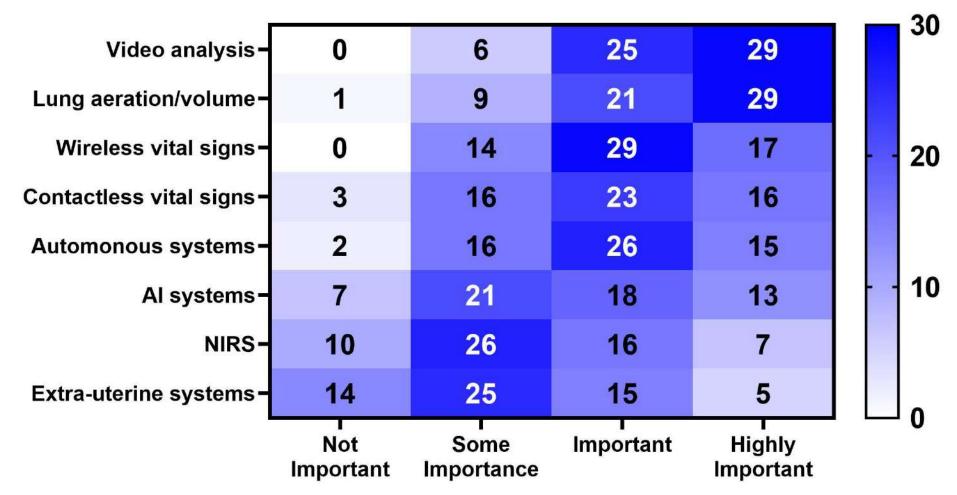
- Near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS)
- Multi-centre RCT, protocol driven
 - Cerebral regional tissue oxygen saturation to guide oxygen delivery in preterm neonates during immediate transition after birth (COSGOD III)
 - >600 infants, stopped 10% short sample size
 - No difference in survival without cerebral injury
 - Similar findings in NICU







What do leading clinicians want in DR?





Better monitoring





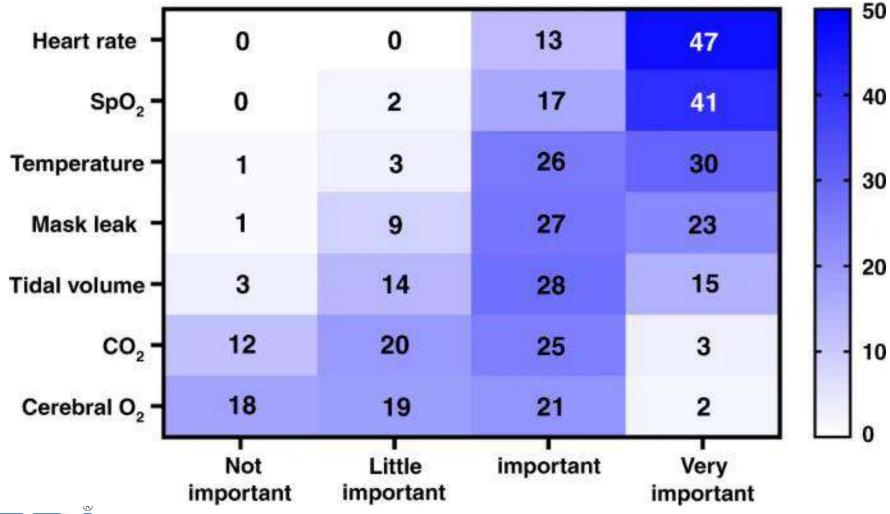






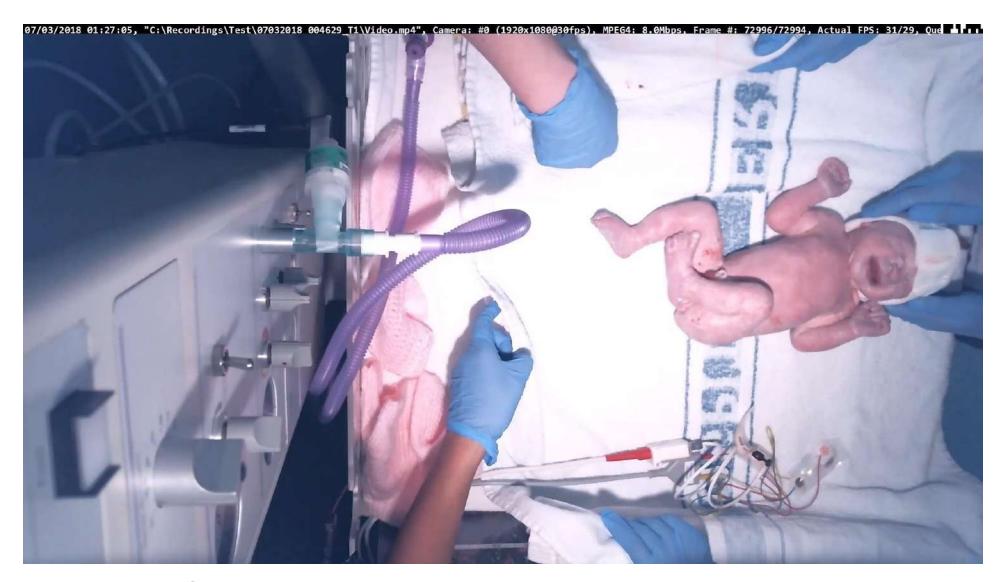


Important monitoring measures?



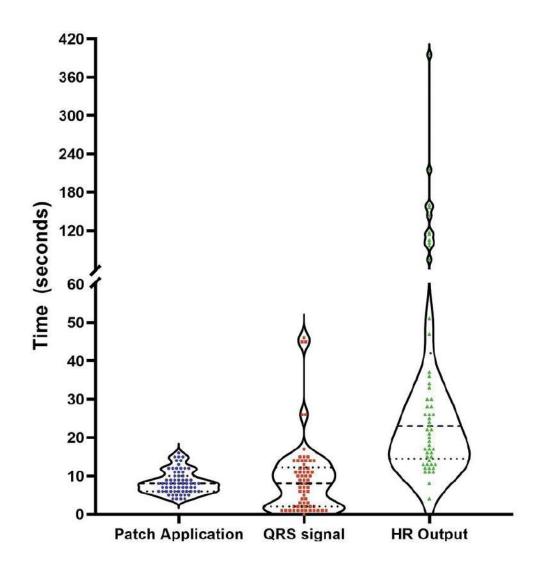


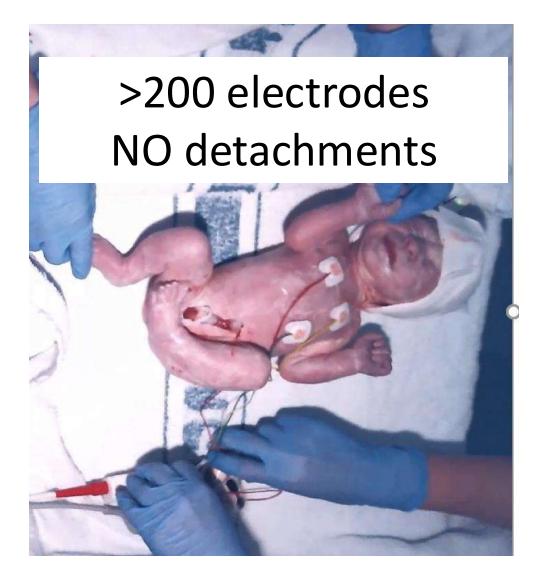














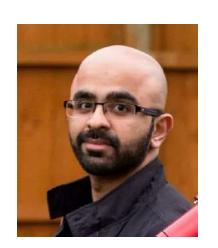
Next generation neonatal monitor



- Designed for newborns and unique environment
- Provide key vital signs



- Wireless
- Enhance optimal cord management, delivery room cuddles
- Potential to use video, RFM, artificial intelligence.....

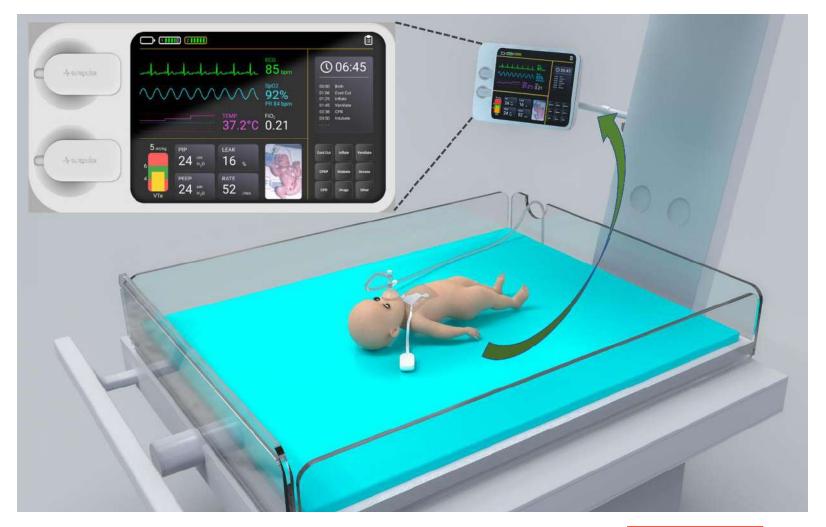








Next generation neonatal monitor









CePR Centre for Perinatal Research

Next generation neonatal monitor









NICU Kangaroo Care













- Small population
- Difficulty in clinical trial enrollment
- Parental consent
- Liability concerns
- BUT
 - Can be done getting through maze
 - Potentially huge benefits









- In an ideal world
 - More funding (avoid valleys)
 - More industry engagement/resource
 - Smoother regulatory path
 - Designed for unique needs and unique environment



