

Extending SOUP to ML Models When Designing Certified Medical Systems

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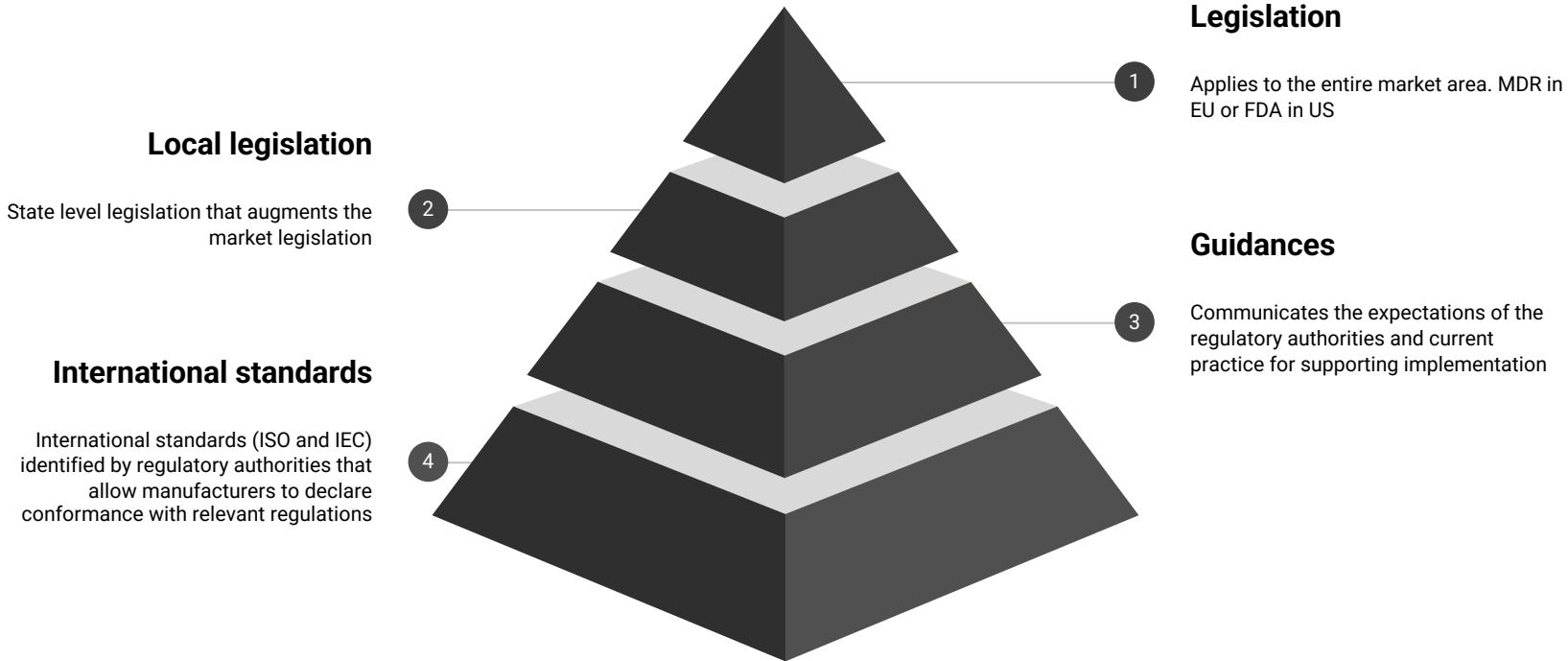
Outline

- Background and motivation
- 3rd party software
- Machine Learning (ML) in certified medical systems
- Conclusions

Certified medical systems

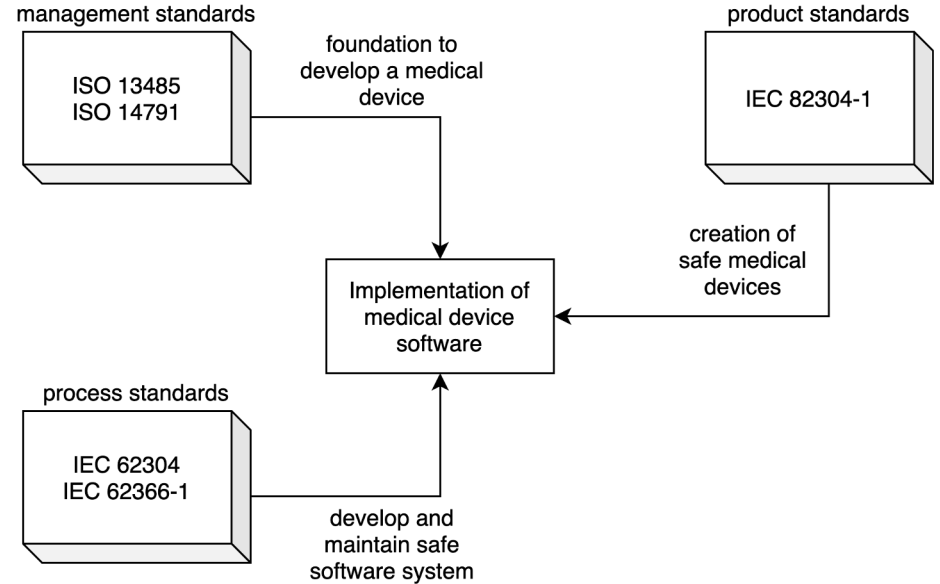


Medical regulatory landscape

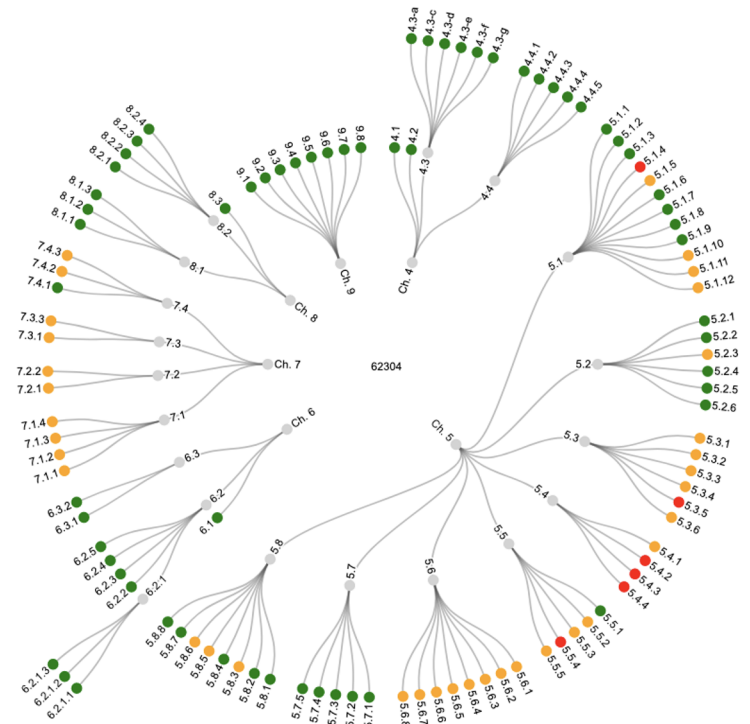
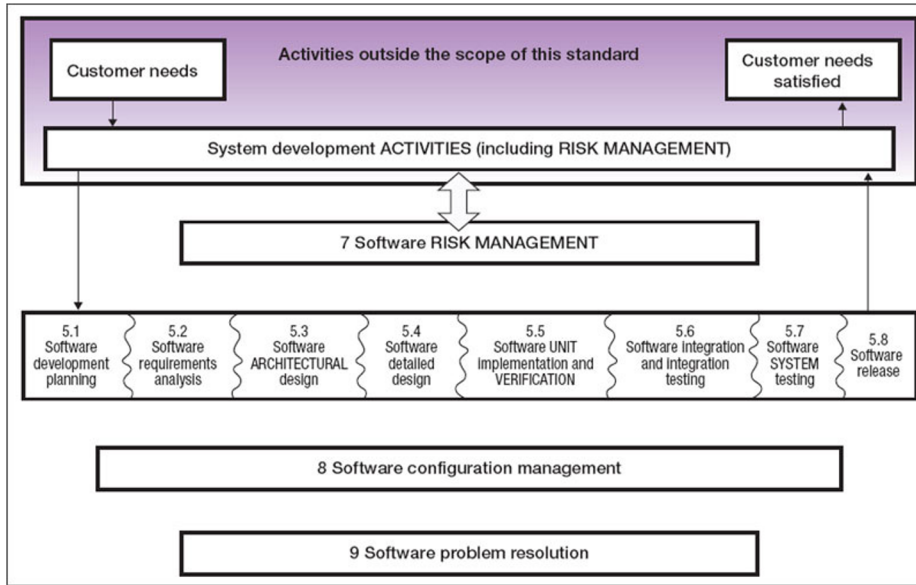


Standards

- Quality management system
- Risk management
- Product and software development lifecycle



Medical software development lifecycle (ISO 62304)

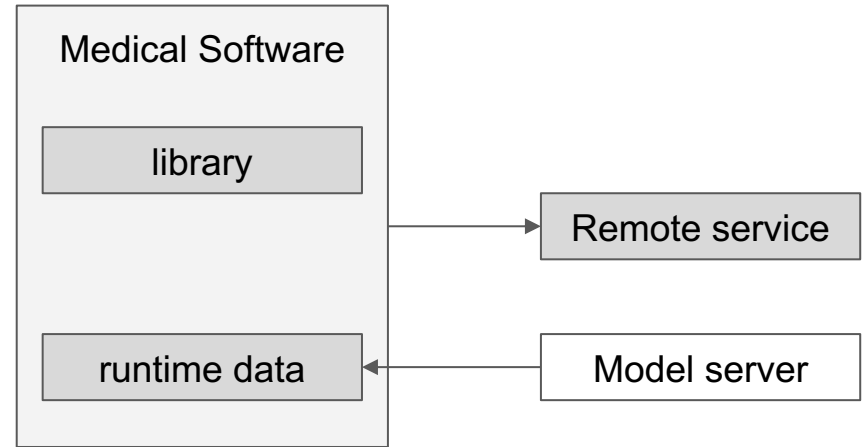


Safety risk classes: no harm (A), harm (B), serious harm or death (C)

Software of unknown provenance (SOUP)

Software that is already developed and generally available and that has not been developed for the purpose of being incorporated into the medical device (also known as “off-the-shelf software”)

Software previously developed for which adequate records of the development processes are not available



Risk management for ML applications

Input data

Training and the normal use
data mismatches

Algorithm design

Human biases - flawed
outputs

Technical flaws - rigour and
conceptual soundness

Usage flaws

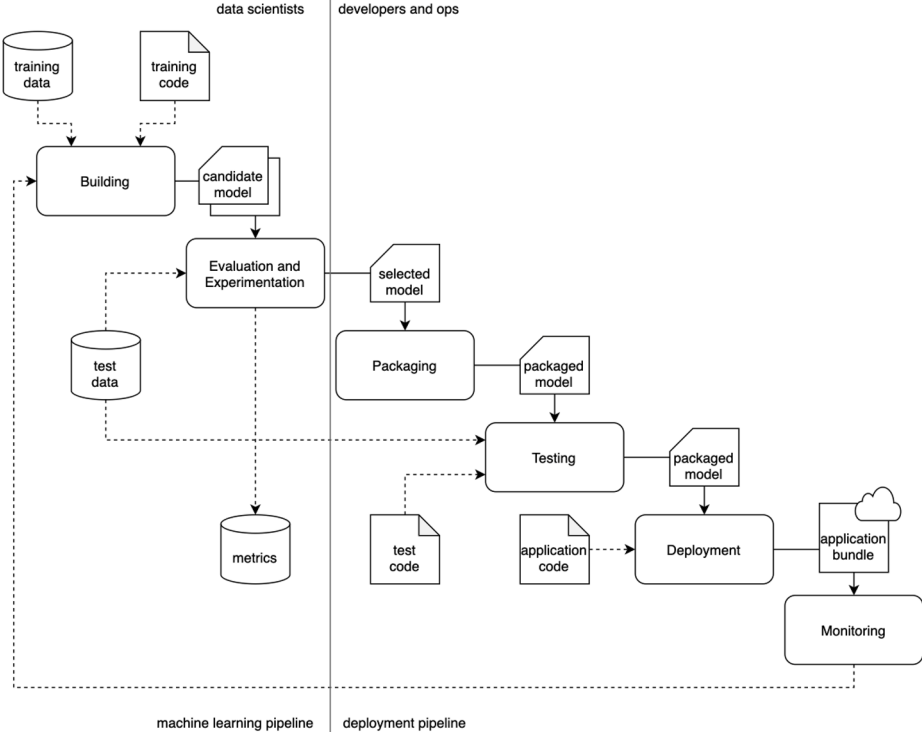
Security flaws - deliberate
flawed outputs by input
manipulation

Output decisions

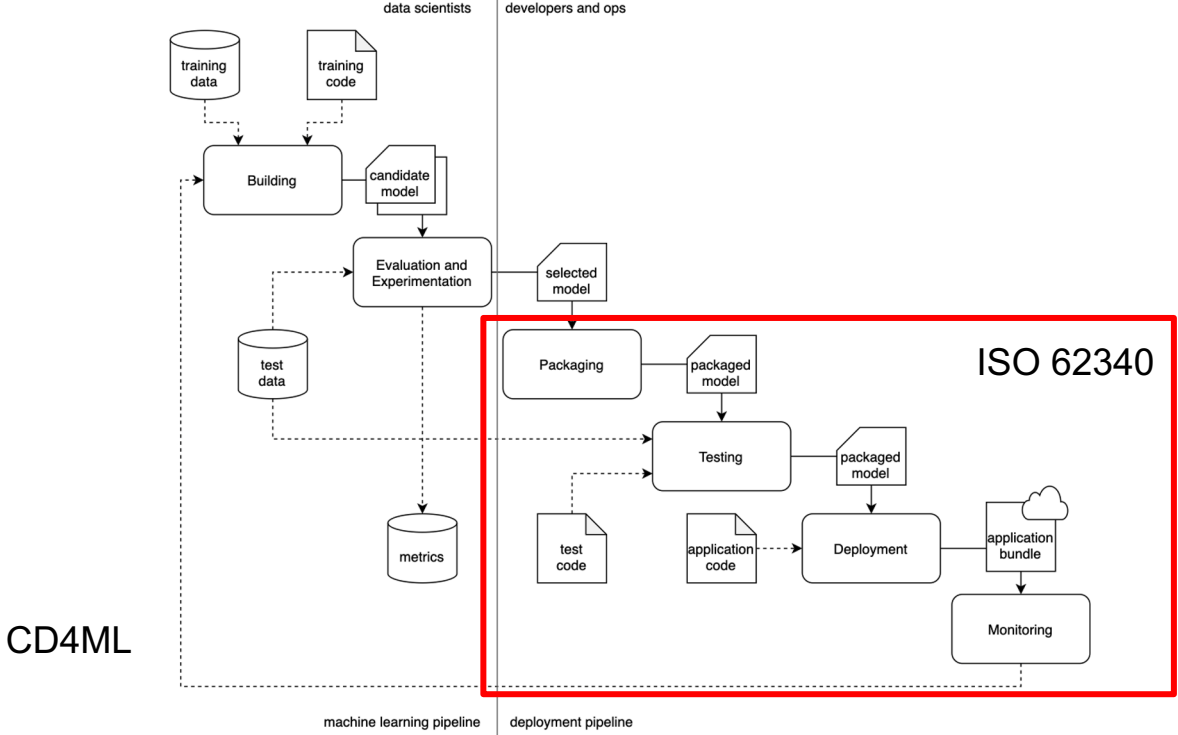
Incorrect interpretation and
use of the output

Machine learning development lifecycle

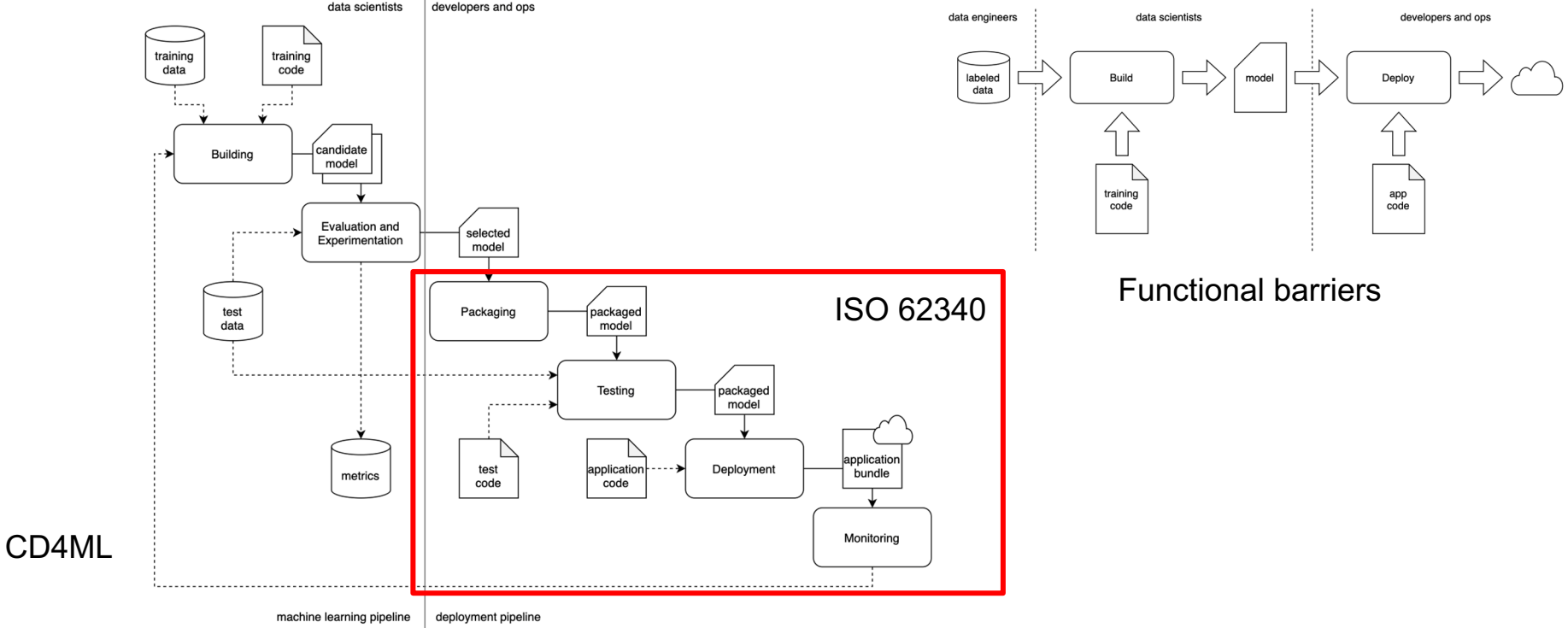
CD4ML



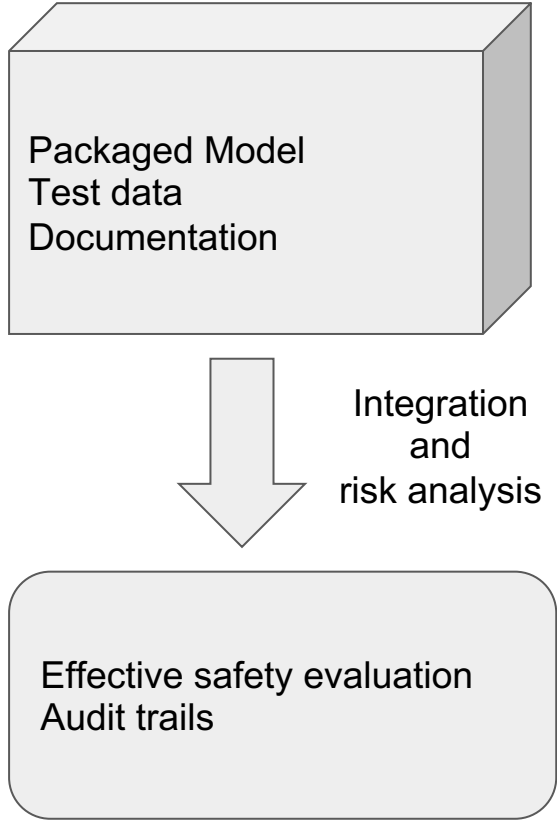
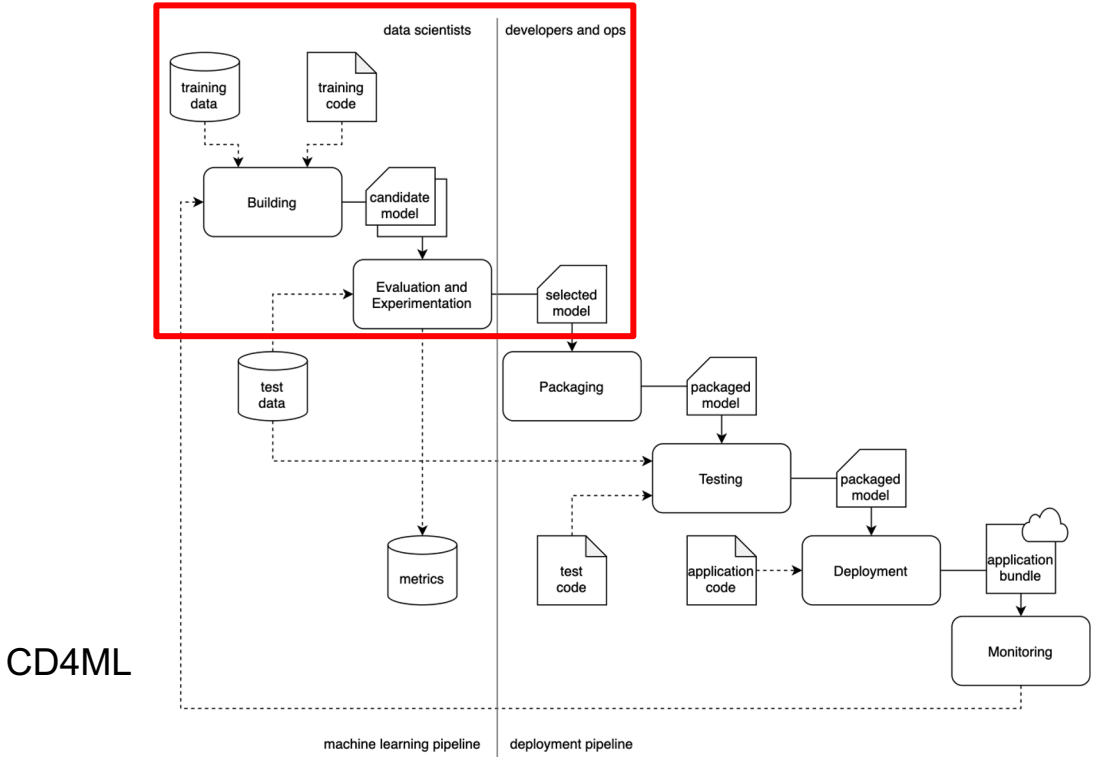
Machine learning development lifecycle



Machine learning development lifecycle



Extending the SOUP to ML model



Conclusions

- Machine learning enable complex prediction systems
- Opaque and difficult to comprehend
- Must be handled with the same rigour as SOUP
- Establish solid guidelines codified in DevOps/MLOps pipelines
- Increased complexity on the regulatory activities