

September 27, 2023

Alton (Shanghai) Medical Instruments Co. Ltd Wei Song Project Engineer No.24 Building Jinshao Rd. 1688.Baoshan District. Shanghai, 200949 China

Re: K230925

Trade/Device Name: Disposable Injection Needle AF series

Regulation Number: 21 CFR 876.1500

Regulation Name: Endoscope And Accessories

Regulatory Class: Class II

Product Code: FBK Dated: August 28, 2023 Received: August 28, 2023

## Dear Wei Song:

We have reviewed your section 510(k) premarket notification of intent to market the device referenced above and have determined the device is substantially equivalent (for the indications for use stated in the enclosure) to legally marketed predicate devices marketed in interstate commerce prior to May 28, 1976, the enactment date of the Medical Device Amendments, or to devices that have been reclassified in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (the Act) that do not require approval of a premarket approval application (PMA). You may, therefore, market the device, subject to the general controls provisions of the Act. Although this letter refers to your product as a device, please be aware that some cleared products may instead be combination products. The 510(k) Premarket Notification Database available at <a href="https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm">https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfpmn/pmn.cfm</a> identifies combination product submissions. The general controls provisions of the Act include requirements for annual registration, listing of devices, good manufacturing practice, labeling, and prohibitions against misbranding and adulteration. Please note: CDRH does not evaluate information related to contract liability warranties. We remind you, however, that device labeling must be truthful and not misleading.

If your device is classified (see above) into either class II (Special Controls) or class III (PMA), it may be subject to additional controls. Existing major regulations affecting your device can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21, Parts 800 to 898. In addition, FDA may publish further announcements concerning your device in the <u>Federal Register</u>.

Additional information about changes that may require a new premarket notification are provided in the FDA guidance documents entitled "Deciding When to Submit a 510(k) for a Change to an Existing Device" (<a href="https://www.fda.gov/media/99812/download">https://www.fda.gov/media/99812/download</a>) and "Deciding When to Submit a 510(k) for a Software Change to an Existing Device" (<a href="https://www.fda.gov/media/99785/download">https://www.fda.gov/media/99785/download</a>).

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Your device is also subject to, among other requirements, the Quality System (QS) regulation (21 CFR Part 820), which includes, but is not limited to, 21 CFR 820.30, Design controls; 21 CFR 820.90, Nonconforming product; and 21 CFR 820.100, Corrective and preventive action. Please note that regardless of whether a change requires premarket review, the QS regulation requires device manufacturers to review and approve changes to device design and production (21 CFR 820.30 and 21 CFR 820.70) and document changes and approvals in the device master record (21 CFR 820.181).

Please be advised that FDA's issuance of a substantial equivalence determination does not mean that FDA has made a determination that your device complies with other requirements of the Act or any Federal statutes and regulations administered by other Federal agencies. You must comply with all the Act's requirements, including, but not limited to: registration and listing (21 CFR Part 807); labeling (21 CFR Part 801); medical device reporting (reporting of medical device-related adverse events) (21 CFR Part 803) for devices or postmarketing safety reporting (21 CFR Part 4, Subpart B) for combination products (see <a href="https://www.fda.gov/combination-products/guidance-regulatory-information/postmarketing-safety-reporting-combination-products">https://www.fda.gov/combination-products/guidance-regulatory-information/postmarketing-safety-reporting-combination-products</a>); good manufacturing practice requirements as set forth in the quality systems (QS) regulation (21 CFR Part 820) for devices or current good manufacturing practices (21 CFR Part 4, Subpart A) for combination products; and, if applicable, the electronic product radiation control provisions (Sections 531-542 of the Act); 21 CFR Parts 1000-1050.

Also, please note the regulation entitled, "Misbranding by reference to premarket notification" (21 CFR 807.97). For questions regarding the reporting of adverse events under the MDR regulation (21 CFR Part 803), please go to <a href="https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/medical-device-safety/medical-device-reporting-mdr-how-report-medical-device-problems">https://www.fda.gov/medical-device-problems</a>.

For comprehensive regulatory information about medical devices and radiation-emitting products, including information about labeling regulations, please see Device Advice (<a href="https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance">https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance</a>) and CDRH Learn (<a href="https://www.fda.gov/training-and-continuing-education/cdrh-learn">https://www.fda.gov/training-and-continuing-education/cdrh-learn</a>). Additionally, you may contact the Division of Industry and Consumer Education (DICE) to ask a question about a specific regulatory topic. See the DICE website (<a href="https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/contact-us-division-industry-and-consumer-education-dice">https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/contact-us-division-industry-and-consumer-education-dice">https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/device-advice-comprehensive-regulatory-assistance/contact-us-division-industry-and-consumer-education-dice</a>) for more information or contact DICE by email (DICE@fda.hhs.gov) or phone (1-800-638-2041 or 301-796-7100).

Sincerely,

## Shanil P. Haugen -S

Shanil P. Haugen, Ph.D.
Assistant Director
DHT3A: Division of Renal, Gastrointestinal,
Obesity and Transplant Devices
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# DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES Food and Drug Administration

**Indications for Use** 

Form Approved: OMB No. 0910-0120

Expiration Date: 06/30/2023
See PRA Statement below.

Submission Number (if known)
K230925
Device Name
Disposable Injection Needle (AF series)
Indications for Use (Describe)
The Disposable Injection Needle is intended to be used in conjunction with an endoscope to perform endoscopic injections, such as for the treatment of esophageal and gastric varies and for submucosal dye marking in the GI tract.
Type of Use (Select one or both, as applicable)
Prescription Use (Part 21 CFR 801 Subpart D) Over-The-Counter Use (21 CFR 801 Subpart C)
CONTINUE ON A CERABATE BACE IS NEEDED

#### CONTINUE ON A SEPARATE PAGE IF NEEDED.

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# SECTION 2

510(k) Summary

## 510(k) Summary

#### I. SUBMITTER

Name: Alton (Shanghai) Medical Instruments Co. Ltd.

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Date prepared: 2023-09-25

## II. Identification of Subjective Device

Device trade name: Disposable Injection Needle

Regulation Name: Endoscope and accessories

Regulation number: 21CFR 876.1500

Regulation class: 2

Review Panel: Gastroenterology/Urology

Product Code Description: Endoscopic Injection Needle, Gastroenterology-Urology

Product code: FBK

## III. Identification of Predicate device

Predicate Submission Number: K210917

Trade/Device Name: Single Use Injection Needle

Regulation Name: Endoscope and accessories

Regulation Number: 21 CFR 876.1500

Regulatory Class: 2

Review Panel: Gastroenterology/Urology

Product Code Description: Endoscopic Injection Needle, Gastroenterology-Urology

Product Code: FBK

## IV. Device description

The Disposable Injection Needle is a sterile, single-use device as a kind of accessories for digestive endoscopy. The Disposable Injection Needle is intended to be used in conjunction with an endoscope to perform endoscopic injections, such as for the treatment of esophageal and gastric varies and for submucosal dye marking in the GI tract.

The Disposable Injection Needle is designed to insert through the suitable endoscope's forceps to inject harden agent to target lesion in treatment for bleeding of esopha-gastric varix or to mark the lesions of the digestive tract.

The Disposable Injection Needle has different model specifications depending on different working length and the needle size. Details of the models and specifications refer to below table:

No.	Specification No.	Needle	Needle	Outer Tube	Working	Min. endoscopic
		Gauge	Length	Diameter	length	working channel
1	AF-D1818NJ2104	21G	4 mm	Φ1.8 mm	1800 mm	Ф2.0 mm
2	AF-D1818NJ2105		5 mm			
3	AF-D1818NJ2106		6 mm	-		
4	AF-D1821NJ2104	21G	4 mm	Φ1.8 mm	2100 mm	Ф2.0 mm
5	AF-D1821NJ2105		5 mm			
6	AF-D1821NJ2106		6 mm			
7	AF-D1823NJ2104	21G	4 mm	Φ1.8 mm	2300 mm	Ф2.0 mm
8	AF-D1823NJ2105		5 mm			
9	AF-D1823NJ2106		6 mm			
10	AF-D2418NJ2104	21G	4 mm	Φ2.4 mm	1800 mm	Ф2.8 mm
11	AF-D2418NJ2105		5 mm			
12	AF-D2418NJ2106		6 mm			
13	AF-D2421NJ2104	21G	4 mm	Ф2.4 mm	2100 mm	Ф2.8 mm
14	AF-D2421NJ2105		5 mm			
15	AF-D2421NJ2106		6 mm			
16	AF-D2423NJ2104	21G	4 mm	Φ2.4 mm	2300 mm	Ф2.8 mm
17	AF-D2423NJ2105		5 mm			
18	AF-D2423NJ2106		6 mm			
19	AF-D1818NJ2304	23G	4 mm	Φ1.8 mm	1800 mm	Ф2.0 mm
20	AF-D1818NJ2305		5 mm			
21	AF-D1818NJ2306		6 mm			
22	AF-D1821NJ2304	23G	4 mm	Φ1.8 mm	2100 mm	Ф2.0 mm
23	AF-D1821NJ2305		5 mm			

24	AF-D1821NJ2306		6 mm			
25	AF-D1823NJ2304	23G	4 mm	Φ1.8 mm	2300 mm	Ф2.0 mm
26	AF-D1823NJ2305		5 mm			
27	AF-D1823NJ2306		6 mm			
28	AF-D2418NJ2304	23G	4 mm	Φ2.4 mm	1800 mm	Ф2.8 mm
29	AF-D2418NJ2305		5 mm			
30	AF-D2418NJ2306		6 mm			
31	AF-D2421NJ2304	23G	4 mm	Φ2.4 mm	2100 mm	Ф2.8 mm
32	AF-D2421NJ2305		5 mm			
33	AF-D2421NJ2306		6 mm			
34	AF-D2423NJ2304	23G	4 mm	Φ2.4 mm	2300 mm	Ф2.8 mm
35	AF-D2423NJ2305		5 mm			
36	AF-D2423NJ2306		6 mm			

## V. Indication for use

Disposable Injection Needle is to be used in conjunction with an endoscope to perform endoscopic injections, such as for the treatment of esophageal and gastric varies and for submucosal dye marking in the GI tract.

VI. Comparison of technological characteristics with the predicate device

VI. Comparison of technological characteristics with the predicate device					
Attribute	Subject device	Predicative d17evice (K210917)	Discussion/		
			Conclusion		
Manufacturer	Alton (Shanghai) Medical	Anrei Medical (Hangzhou) Co.,	/		
	Instruments Co. Ltd	Ltd.			
Trade name	Disposable Injection Needle	Single Use Injection Needle	/		
Regulation name	Endoscope and accessories	Endoscope and accessories	Same		
Regulatory Class	П	II	Same		
Product code	FBK	FBK	Same		
Clinical characteris	tics				
Indications for use	Disposable Injection Needle is to	Single use injection needle is to be	Same		
	be used in conjunction with an	used in conjunction with an			
	endoscope to perform endoscopic	endoscope to perform endoscopic			
	injections, such as for the	injections, such as for the treatment			
	treatment of esophageal and	of esophageal and gastric varies and			
	gastric varies and for submucosal	for submucosal dye marking in the			
	dye marking in the GI tract.	GI tract.			
General technological characteristics					
Device	Needle, bushing, outer tube,	Needle, Connecting Tube, Inner	Difference,		
composition	infusion inner tube, protective	Tube, Sheath, Protect Tube, Metal	see		
	tube, handle and pusher (with	Tube, handle, Luer Connector	Discussion 1		
	Luer connector on top part)				
Principle of	The catheter sheath of the product	The catheter sheath of the product	Same		

Attribute	Subject device	Predicative d17evice (K210917)	Discussion/
		,	Conclusion
Operation	is inserted into the endoscope channel. When the front part of the catheter sheath is placed on the lesion site, push the Luer connector for injection, the needle is exposed to the catheter sheath, and the needle is inserted into the lesion site, then drug injection.	is inserted into the endoscope channel. When the front part of the catheter sheath is placed on the lesion site, push the Luer connector for injection, the needle is exposed to the catheter sheath, and the needle is inserted into the lesion site, then drug injection.	
Outer Tube	1.8 mm; 2.4 mm	2.4 mm	Difference,
diameter			see Discussion 2
Minimum	Φ2.0 mm; Φ2.8 mm	Ф2.8 mm	Difference,
endoscopic			see
working channel			Discussion 3
Working length	1800 mm; 2100 mm; 2300 mm	1800mm, 2000mm, 2300mm	Same
Needle size	21G; 23G	21G, 23G, 25G	Difference,
			see
			Discussion 4
Needle Length	4 mm; 5 mm; 6 mm	4mm, 6mm	Difference,
			see
			Discussion 5
Components	Needle: SUS304	Needle: SUS304	Same
material	Outer tube: PTFE	Outer tube: PTFE	
Sterilization	Method: Ethylene Oxide	Method: Ethylene Oxide	Same
	sterilization	sterilization	
	SAL: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	SAL: 10 <sup>-6</sup>	
Endotoxin Limit	20EU	20EU	Same
Single use/reuse	For single use	For single use	Same
Shelf life	3 years	3 years	Same
Mechanical	Appearance/ Dimension/ Bond	Inserting into	Difference,
performance	Strength/ Operational	endoscope/Withdrawing from	See
	performance/ Puncture	endoscope/Advance of	Discussion 6
	Performance/ Liquid leakage/	tube/Retraction of tube/Smooth	
	Injection connector (Luer	puncturing of the needle/Normal	
	connector)/ Patency of lumen/	reaction force to needle	
	Corrosion Property	puncturing/Patency of	
		lumen/Needle retraction	
		propriety/Luer lock	
		connector/Dimension	
Chemical	Appearance (turbidity, color)/pH	Not publicly available	Difference,
performance	value/Total dissolved heavy metal		See

Attribute	Subject device	Predicative d17evice (K210917)	Discussion/
			Conclusion
	content/Potassium permanganate		Discussion 6
	reducing substance/Evaporated		
	residue		
Biocompatibility	Cytotoxicity	Cytotoxicity	Same
	Skin Sensitization	Skin Sensitization	
	Skin Irritation Test	Skin Irritation Test	
	Acute Systemic Toxicity Test,	Acute Systemic Toxicity Test,	
	Pyrogen Test	Pyrogen Test	
	Comply with ISO 10993 standards	Comply with ISO 10993 standards	

## Discussion on differences between the subject device and the predicate device

Discussion 1: Both devices share the same structure except an additional bushing is used in the subjective device to protect the needle, and such difference will not change the intended use and clinical performance of the subjective device. in addition, all mechanical performances an chemical performances between the subject device and the predicate device have been performed to demonstrate substantial equivalence between subject device and predicate device, such difference will not affect the clinical performance and safety of the subjective device.

Discussion 2: There are two specifications (1.8mm; 2.4mm) related to Outer Tube diameter of the needle for the subject device. 2.4mm specification is same as the predicate device. 1.8mm specification is applicable for smaller endoscopic working channel, different from the predicate device. As the size of the outer diameter is designed to be compatible with the smaller size of the endoscopic working channel during the surgical procedure, in addition, the 1.8mm specification has been available on the other marketed device (K212668). Therefore, such differences will not affect clinical performance and safety of the subject device.

Discussion 3: There are two specifications ( $\Phi$ 2.0mm;  $\Phi$ 2.8mm) related to minimum endoscopic working channel for the subject device.  $\Phi$ 2.8mm specification is applicable for types of the subject device with outer tube diameter of the needle (2.4mm) and this  $\Phi$ 2.8mm specification of the subject device is same as the predicate device.  $\Phi$ 2.0mm specification is applicable for types of the subjective device with

smaller outer tube diameter of the needle (1.8mm), different from the predicate device.

As the size of the minimum endoscopic working channel is only used to ensure the appropriate size of the injection needle applied during the surgical procedure, and

such differences will not affect clinical performance and safety of the subject device.

Discussion 4: there is less optional needle size specifications of the subject device than ones of the predicate device, therefore, such differences will not affect clinical performance and safety of the subject device.

Discussion 5: the needle length specification of the subject device are more than ones of the predicate device, as different needle length is to meet different requirement for different lesion injection or marking, such differences will not affect clinical performance and safety of the subject device.

Discussion 6: The bench performance tests, including mechanical performance and chemical performance, were carried out on both the subject device and the predicate device according to specific product technical specification and the test results demonstrate substantial equivalence between subject device and predicate device. therefore, such difference will not affect effectiveness and safety of the subject device.

#### VII. Summary of substantial equivalence discussion

Based on the above comparison table as well as discussion on differences, the subject device and the predicate device have similar design features and performance specifications. Although there are some differences on size specification parameters (e.g. outer tube diameter, applicable endoscopic working channel, working length, needle size and needle length) on the subject device and predicate device, such differences will not affect the effectiveness and safety of the subject device. In addition, a performance comparison testing between the subject device and the predicate device is implemented and all performances including mechanical property and chemical property are verified to confirm the performance of the subject device is substantially equivalent to the predicate device. These technological differences between the subject device and the predicate device do not affect the safety and effectiveness of the subject device when used as labeled.

## VIII. Summary of Non-clinical Data

Non-clinical testing for Disposable Injection Needle was conducted to verify that the subject device met all design specifications, demonstrated safety and essential performance based on current applicable standards, and to demonstrate substantial equivalence to the predicate. The following tests were performed.

## Biocompatibility

The biocompatibility evaluation for the Disposable Injection Needle was conducted in accordance with the FDA guidance "Use of International Standard ISO 10993-1, 'Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 1: Evaluation and testing within a risk management process" September 4, 2020, and International Standard ISO 10993-1 "Biological Evaluation of Medical Devices – Part 1: Evaluation and Testing Within a Risk Management Process," as recognized by FDA.

- MTT Cytotoxicity Test: ISO 10993-5:2009, Biological evaluation of medical devices -- Part 5: Tests for In Vitro cytotoxicity
- Skin Sensitization Test, Skin Irritation Test: ISO 10993-10:2010, Biological evaluation of medical devices -- Part 10: Tests for irritation and sensitization
- Acute Systemic Toxicity Test, Subacute Systemic Toxicity Test and Pyrogen
  Test: ISO 10993-11:2017 Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 11:
  Tests for systemic toxicity

### Sterilization Validation

The EO sterilization of the Disposable Injection Needle has been validated according to the following applicable standards:

- ISO11135:2014+A1:2018 Sterilization of medical device- validation and routine control of ethylene oxide sterilization
- ISO 11737-2:2019 Sterilization of Medical Device-Microbiological methods-part 2: Tests of sterility performed in the validation of a sterilization process
- ISO 10993-7:2008 Biological evaluation of medical devices Part 7: Ethylene oxide sterilization residuals
- USP <85> Bacterial endotoxins test
- Shelf Life and Sterile Barrier System

Shelf Life and Sterile Barrier System of the Disposable Injection Needle has been validated according to the following applicable standards:

- ASTM F1980-16 Standard Guide for Accelerated Aging of Sterile Barrier Systems for Medical Devices
- ISO11607-1:2019 Packaging for terminally sterilized Medical Device Part 1: Requirement for materials, sterile barrier systems and packaging systems
- ISO11607-2:2019 Packaging for terminally sterilized Medical Device Part 2: Validation Requirement for forming, sealing and assembly process
- ASTM F 1929-15: Standard Test Method for Detecting Seal Leaks in Porous Medical Packaging by Dye Penetration
- ASTM D 3078-02(2013): Standard Test Method for Determination of Leaks in Flexible Packaging by Bubble Emission
- DIN 58593-6: 2016 Sterilization Sterile Supply Part 6: Microbial Barrier Testing of Packaging Materials for Medical Devices Which Are to Be Sterilized
- ASTM F88/F88M-15 Standard Test Method for Seal Strength of Flexible Barrier Materials
- ASTM D4169-16 Standard practice for performance testing of shipping containers and systems (DC-13, Level II)

#### Performance Data – Bench

The performance tests were implemented on both the subject device (Alton Disposable Injection Needle) and the predicate device (Anrei Single Use Injection Needle) to demonstrate substantial equivalence according to the specific product specification with the following test items:

- Appearance
- Dimension
- Bond Strength
- Operational performance
- Puncture Performance
- Liquid leakage

- Injection connector (Luer connector)
- Patency of lumen
- Corrosion Property
- Chemical performance

## Performance Data – Animal

N/A, no animal studies are available for the subject device.

## IX. Summary of Clinical Data

N/A, no clinical studies are available for the subject device.

#### X. Conclusions

In conclusion, the technological characteristics, features, specifications, materials, principle of operation, and intended use of the subject device substantially equivalent to the predicate devices quoted above. The differences between the subjective device and its predicate devices do not introduce a new intended use and do not raise new issues of safety and effectiveness. Verification and Validation testing demonstrated that no adverse effects have been introduced by these differences and that the device performs as intended. From the results of nonclinical testing described, it can be concluded that the subject device is substantially equivalent to the legally marketed predicate devices.