

Table III: SUMMARY OF MEDICAL DEVICE-DRUG-COSMETIC INTERPHASE (MDDCI) PRODUCT CLASSIFICATION DECISION

NO	PRODUCT	INTENDED PURPOSE/ INDICATION AND MODE OF ACTION (MOA)	CATEGORY	CUSTODIAN AGENCY
1.	<u>Aqueous Cream Product</u>	As an emollient cream with moisturizing properties to promote healing and relief to the symptoms of skin dryness, impaired barrier function, skin problems/ diseases.	OTC DRUG	NPRA
2.	<u>Blood bag containing anticoagulant/ preservation agent</u>	To collect and preserve blood and its components (for use with cytapheresis device only) NOTE : It is not for direct intravenous infusion.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
3.	<u>Catheter Lock/ Flush Solutions</u> (eg. heparinised saline, sodium citrate solution)	As an anticoagulant for use as a catheter lock / flush solution for flushing off catheters and cannulas to maintain catheter/ cannula patency and to prevent coagulation of blood or infection in the cathether. NOTE : - It is not indicated for therapeutic use. - Contraindicated for direct systemic administration.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA

4.	<p><u>Collagen Hemostatic Agents</u> (fibrillar or soft, pliable pad/sponge or loose fibres)</p>	<p>A sterile, bioabsorbable device derived from animal collagen (e.g., bovine or porcine collagen) designed to produce a rapid haemostasis through platelet activation/aggregation (which initiates the haemostatic cascade leading to a fibrin clot) during a surgical procedure. It is applied directly to the wound where it remains to be absorbed by the body; it is not dedicated to a specific anatomy/application and does not contain an antimicrobial agent</p>	<p>MEDICAL DEVICE</p>	<p>MDA</p>
5.	<p><u>Dental Products</u></p>			
	<p>i. Fluoride dental preparations (eg. toothpaste, tooth powder, mouthwash, dental varnish)</p>	<p>a. To maintain oral hygiene.</p>	<p>COSMETIC (If concentration of fluoride ≤1500ppm)</p>	<p>NPRA</p>
		<p>b. To maintain oral hygiene and prevent oral diseases.</p>	<p>DRUG (If concentration of fluoride is >1500ppm)</p>	<p>NPRA</p>

		<p>c. A liquid substance used for the protection of pulpal tissue and to provide a marginal seal to newly placed amalgam restorations. A thin coating of this solution is applied over the tooth's surfaces before placement of restorations. It is used as a protective agent for the tooth against constituents of restorative materials. After application, this device cannot be reused.</p>	<p>MEDICAL DEVICE</p>	<p>MDA</p>
		<p>d. As a desensitizing agent for the treatment of hypersensitive teeth, for sealing the dentinal tubules for cavity preparations or on sensitive root surfaces or to line cavity preparations under amalgam restorations.</p>	<p>MEDICAL DEVICE</p>	<p>MDA</p>

	ii. Root canal filling incorporating antibiotic	To seal the canal and disinfect the dentinal walls by diffusing through dentine. The antibiotic provides ancillary actions as bactericidal antibiotic and anti-inflammatory agent to assist in reducing pain and in maintaining a bacteria-free environment within the root canal.	Device-Drug combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
6.	<u>Dialysis Products</u>			
	i. Peritoneal dialysis dialysate	It is used for the exchange of solutes across the peritoneum of the patient (in this case, used as a semi-permeable membrane)	DRUG	NPRA
	ii. Haemofiltration solution	It is used for the exchange of solutes with blood through a system of extracorporeal filters.	DRUG	NPRA
	iii. Haemodialysis dialysate	It is used for the exchange of solutes with blood through a semi-permeable membrane in the dialyser of a haemodialysis system.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
	iv. Haemodiafiltration solution	It is used as a replacement solution in haemodiafiltration. NOTE : Haemodiafiltration is the combination of haemodialysis and haemofiltration performed either simultaneously or sequentially.	DRUG	NPRA

7.	<p><u>Drug-Eluting Beads</u> (Produced from biocompatible polyvinyl alcohol hydrogel modified with sulphate groups in phosphate buffered saline.)</p>	<p>It is an embolic agent which is intended to be loaded with a chemotherapy agent, eg. doxorubicin for the purpose of treatment of malignant hypervascularised tumour(s) by embolisation of vessels and occlusion of blood flow supplying malignant hypervascularised tumour(s) and as a secondary action, delivers/elutes a local, controlled, sustained dose of the chemotherapy agent directly to the tumour(s).</p>	<p>If the beads are sold separately from the drug, it will be classified as MEDICAL DEVICE</p> <p>If the beads and drug are packaged and sold together, it will be classified as Drug-device combination product regulated as DRUG</p>	<p>MDA/NPRA</p>
8.	<p><u>Drug-Eluting Stents (DES)</u></p>	<p>For use in angioplasty or coronary stenting procedures.</p>	<p>Device-Drug combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE</p>	<p>MDA</p>
9.	<p><u>Drug - Delivery Products Regulated as Drug Products</u> (eg. insulin prefilled pen/ syringes, asthma inhalers, intrauterine contraceptives whose primary purpose is to release progestogens)</p>	<p>To administer pharmacologically active substance</p>	<p>Drug-device combination product regulated as DRUG</p> <p>NOTE: The device component will be regulated on a case to case basis.</p>	<p>NPRA</p>

10.	<u>Enteral Feeding Kit</u> (containing Iodine Pack drug)	A collection of sterile devices that includes tubing and other materials intended to administer nutrient liquids directly into the stomach, duodenum, or jejunum of a patient by means of gravity or an enteral pump.	Device-Drug combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
11.	<u>Eye Products</u>			
	i. Eye/ ocular lubricants, including artificial tears	A sterile substance used to provide supplemental lubrication/hydration/ moisturization to the eyes to treat/ alleviate symptoms of soreness, burning, irritation and discomfort caused by dry, tired, and/or strained eyes resulting from dry eye syndrome, ageing/ hormone changes (menopause), or environmental factors (e.g., pollution, dust, heat, smoke and air conditioning).	MEDICAL DEVICE (If it contains an active substance with pharmacological, immunological or metabolic primary mode of action, it will be classified as DRUG)	MDA
	ii. Aqueous/vitreous humour replacement medium	It is used to assist in performing ophthalmic surgery, e.g., to maintain the shape of the eyeball during the intervention, preserve tissue integrity, protect from surgical trauma, or to function as a tamponade during retinal reattachment.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
	iii. Cold Sensation Eye Pillow	To reduce fatigue from work stress or lack of sleep.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
12.	<u>General Purpose Surgical or Barrier Drapes</u> (A sterile protective	To isolate a site of surgical incision or a surgical field from contamination (e.g.,	MEDICAL DEVICE (If it incorporates	MDA

	covering made of natural or synthetic materials, or both.)	microbial, substance) in various clinical settings (e.g., in an operating room or catheterization laboratory). The device may also be used to protect a patient from heat/flame during a surgical procedure. This is a reusable or single use device.	an ancillary pharmacologically active substance, it will be classified as Device-Drug combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE)	
13.	<u>General-body orifice lubricant</u>	Lubricant intended to facilitate entry of a diagnostic or therapeutic device into a body orifice by reducing friction between the device and the body; Lubricant during catheterisation, probing, endoscopy, changing fistula catheters, intubation, and prevention of iatrogenic injuries to the rectum and colon. E.g ancillary local anaesthetic: lidocaine	MEDICAL DEVICE (If it incorporates an ancillary pharmacologically active substance, it will be classified as Device-Drug combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
14.	<u>Heat Pad/ Cooling Pad</u>	To relief aches and pains.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
15.	<u>In vivo diagnostic agents</u>	a. For diagnostic purposes, eg. : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - X-ray / MRI contrast media - NMR enhancing agents - Ophthalmic diagnostic agents, eg. staining agent such as fluorescent ophthalmic strips for diagnostic purposes - Carrier solutions 	DRUG	NPRA

		<p>to stabilize microbubbles for ultrasound imaging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Radiopharmaceuticals for diagnostic use eg ¹⁴C- Urea Capsule for H pylori test 		
		b. As Diagnostic Test Kit consist of drug and analyser	<p>DRUG-DEVICE combination product regulated as DRUG</p> <p>NOTE: The device component will be regulated on a case to case basis.</p>	NPRA
		c. As diagnostic analyser only (without drug)	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
16.	<u>Irrigation solutions</u>	For mechanical cleansing and rinsing including those used in the eye such as for cleansing of the eye, body tissues, body cavities, wounds or irrigation of a special tube called a catheter which is used to drain the bladder.	<p>MEDICAL DEVICE</p> <p>(If it contains a pharmacologically active substance, it will be classified as DRUG)</p>	MDA
17.	<u>Medical gases</u>	a. To be used in anaesthesia and inhalation therapy, including their primary containers.	DRUG	NPRA
		b. For in-vivo	DRUG	NPRA

		diagnostic purposes including lung function tests.		
18.	<u>Medicinal Patch</u>	To relieve fatigue, body aches, joint pains; To regulate hormone imbalance	DRUG	NPRA
19.	<u>Nail Anti-fungal Products</u> (eg. pen applicator containing acetic acid/lactic acid)	Treatment of onychomycosis (fungal nail infection) by lowering the pH of the nail bed, thus creating a micro-environment that is hostile to fungal growth.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
20.	<u>Nasal inhaler</u>	A hand-held device designed to administer substances directly into the nares of a patient, to serve as a barrier against external influences by formation of a moisturizing film on the nasal mucosa.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
21.	<u>Oral care products</u>			
	Artificial Saliva / Saliva Substitute/ Replacement	Solutions used to mimic and replace/substitute normal saliva in the symptomatic treatment of dry mouth (xerostomia). Generally contain viscosity-increasing agents, such as mucins or cellulose derivatives such as carmellose as well as electrolytes, including fluoride. They seldom relieve symptoms for more than 1 or 2 hours and does not stimulate saliva production.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA

22.	<u>Other topical antiseptics/ disinfectants</u>			
	i. Swabs/ Wipes containing antiseptics/ disinfectants/ antimicrobial substances (eg. alcohol, chlorhexidine, iodine, cetrimide)	For use on human skin and intended to be used for a medical purpose, eg pre/post injection, wound cleaning etc.	DRUG	NPRA
	ii. Preparations (including swabs/ wipes) containing antiseptics/ disinfectants/ antimicrobial substances (eg. alcohol, chlorhexidine, iodine, cetrimide)	Intended for the disinfection of medical devices.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
23.	<u>Peeling/Exfoliator Products</u> (eg. Products containing glycolic acid and salicylic acid)	To improve skin texture due to unaesthetic skin appearance caused by pigmentation, post acne scars, photo damage, etc. NOTE : The ingredient and intended use should comply with the Guidelines for Control of Cosmetic Products in Malaysia.	COSMETIC	NPRA
24.	<u>Personal Care Products</u>			
	i. Personal Intimate Hygiene	a. For female/male intimate hygiene NOTE :	COSMETIC	NPRA

		The product should be rinsed off.		
		b. For symptomatic relief of vaginal irritation/infections by changing the vaginal pH.	DRUG	NPRA
	ii. Vaginal Douche	<p>Vaginal douching is the process of intravaginal cleansing with a liquid solution for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personal hygiene or aesthetic reasons - preventing or treating/managing vaginal infections - symptomatic relief of minor vaginal soreness, irritation, itching - cleansing and deodorizing after menstruation - washing out vaginal medication, if so instructed by the physician - deodorizing and washing out the accumulations of normal secretions - removing contraceptive creams and jellies - cleansing the vaginal vault after sexual relations <p>NOTE :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Douching is not recommended during pregnancy - A douch is to be used as a cleanser and it should not be used as a contraceptive 	<p>MEDICAL DEVICE</p> <p>(If it contains a pharmacologically active substance, it may be classified as DRUG)</p>	MDA

	iii. Hand sanitizer (eg. gel, foam, liquid)	For general hand hygiene without therapeutic claims.	COSMETIC	NPRA
	iv. Personal Intimate Lubricant	To use as a vaginal lubricant during the climaterium (pre-menopause, menopause, post-menopause) and to treat irritations in vaginal epithelium in cases of physiological decrease of lubrication and consequent increase in vaginal dryness.	MEDICAL DEVICE (If it contains a pharmacologically active substance, it may be classified as DRUG)	MDA
25.	<u>Skin Barrier Product</u> (eg. lotion, emulsion, ointment, cream)	a. To form a physical barrier between the skin and the environment to seal out moisture in order to promote healing and relief to the symptoms of skin dryness, impaired barrier function, skin problems/ diseases.	MEDICAL DEVICE (If it contains a pharmacologically active substance, it may be classified as DRUG)	MDA
		b. Soothe and prevent diaper rash discomfort.	DRUG	NPRA
		c. To maintain/ improve normal skin condition without any therapeutic claims.	COSMETIC	NPRA
26.	<u>Soft tissue filler/ Dermal filler</u>	To correct cutaneous contour deformities of the skin (e.g., moderate to severe facial wrinkles and folds such as nasolabial folds, scars), particularly in cases of aging or degenerative	MEDICAL DEVICE (If it incorporates an ancillary local anaesthetic eg. lidocaine,	MDA

		lesions.	it will be classified as a Device-Drug combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE)	
27.	<u>Synthetic fluid tissue reconstructive material</u>	<p>As a submucosal implant in the urinary tract for urinary incontinence or vesicoureteral reflux.</p> <p>It may also be injected into the vocal cords to treat the effects of paralysis, atrophy, or scarring. After application, this device cannot be reused.</p>	<p>MEDICAL DEVICE</p> <p>(If it incorporates an ancillary pharmacologically active substance eg. local anaesthetic such as lidocaine, it will be classified as a Device-Drug combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE)</p>	
28.	<u>Synovial joint replacement fluid (Joint lubricant)</u>	To help cushion the joint, especially in cases of reduced endogenous synovial fluid viscosity from degenerative disease.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
29.	<u>Wart Products</u> (eg. pen applicator containing a caustic agent, cryogenic kit with refrigerant)	a. Containing a caustic agent eg. trichloroacetic acid (TCA) that destroys warts by chemical coagulation of proteins.	<p>DRUG</p> <p>NOTE : If there a device component is present, it will be regulated on a case to</p>	NPRA

			case basis	
		b. Cryotherapy which destroys warts by freezing them using a very cold substance eg. liquid nitrogen or refrigerant made from dimethyl ether and propane.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
30.	<u>Wound care/ treatment products</u>			
	i. Comprising a matrix (eg. dressing, gauze, swabstick, plaster, sponge)	a. To administer a medicinal substance to the wound eg. antimicrobial/ antiseptic agent for the purpose of controlling infection.	DRUG	NPRA
		b. To provide a protective layer/barrier to the wound and prevent microbial penetration and create healing environment. It may incorporate an ancillary medicinal substance eg. antimicrobial/ antiseptic agent.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
	ii. Comprising a matrix, typically of living cells (fibroblasts) and/or structural proteins	To facilitate the infiltration of native skin elements (e.g. fibroblasts, leukocytes, blood vessels) for skin regeneration.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA

	iii. Topical preparation for application to a skin wound (e.g., abrasion, laceration, cut, ulcer)	To facilitate local haemostasis. It is available in various forms (e.g., gel, spray, powder, ointment, plaster/gauze pad) that can be applied directly to the wound where it forms a seal of transparent layer.	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
	iv. Deep cavity wounds dressing for application to a surgical wound	To use as the wound covering material for deep body cavity to reduce the adhesion of surrounding tissues by applying to the surgical area	MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA
	v. Silver-containing topical preparations for application to a skin wound (eg. silver nitrate/ silver sulfadiazine/ colloidal silver gel, cream)	To administer/ apply an antiseptic to wounds with mild to moderate exudates such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First and second degree burns - Traumatic wounds - Surgical wounds - Partial full thickness wounds - Grafted wounds and donor sites - Lacerations and abrasions 	DRUG	NPRA
	vi. Intravascular catheter securement device containing antimicrobial/ antiseptic agent (e.g. chlorhexidine gluconate, CHG)	An intravascular catheter securement device is a device with an adhesive backing that is placed over a needle or catheter and is used to keep the hub of the needle or the catheter flat and securely anchored to the skin. The antimicrobial agent provides ancillary antimicrobial activity to reduce skin colonization and catheter colonization, suppress regrowth of microorganism's, and	DEVICE-DRUG combination product regulated as MEDICAL DEVICE	MDA

		reduce catheter-related bloodstream infections (CRBSI) in patients with central venous or arterial catheters.		
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Note:

- The above table is to be used as guidance for classification only.
- The registration/notification of products that have been classified must follow the requirements that have been set forth as follows:
 - i- **Drug & Cosmetic** – The registration/notification is in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Poisons Act 1952 and its Regulations, Sale of Drugs Act 1952 and the Control of Drugs and Cosmetics Regulations 1984.
 - ii- **Medical Device** – The registration is in accordance with the requirements set forth in the Medical Devices Act 2012 (Act 737).
- **Medical Device** will be regulated by **MEDICAL DEVICE Authority**.
- **Drug & Cosmetic** will be regulated by the **NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL REGULATORY AGENCY, Ministry of Health Malaysia**.
- **Drug – Device Combination Product** will be regulated according to the classification that has been made and by the relevant agencies.