

## Regulations on medical devices-a review

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“Medical device” means any instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, appliance, implant, in vitro reagent or calibrator, software, material or other similar or related article, intended by the manufacturer to be used, alone or in combination, for human beings for one or more of the specific purposes of:

- Diagnosis, prevention, monitoring, treatment or alleviation of disease
- Diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, alleviation of or compensation for an injury
- Investigation, replacement, modification, or support of the anatomy or of a physiological process.
- Supporting or sustaining life.
- Control of conception.
- Disinfection of medical devices.

The growing sophistication and prevalence of medical devices have heralded the need for more stringent and well-defined regulations. The regulation of medical devices is a vast and rapidly evolving field that is often complicated by legal technicalities. For e.g., legal terms and their meanings are sometimes non-uniform even within one regulatory system. The regulation of medical devices has developed much more slowly than that of medicines, which commenced in the late 1960s as a response to the thalidomide tragedy. The knowledge and compliance with regulatory requirement is a key to success in development and marketing of medical devices. High quality and well-designed medical devices are necessary to provide safe and effective clinical care for patients as well as to ensure the health and safety of professional and lay device users. The present work reviews how governments can fulfil part of their duties through the implementation of regulations.

### Biography

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## Need for automated screening techniques of plants in pharmaceutical sciences

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Plants have been a part of our lives since the beginning of time. Plants are not only beneficial but also crucial to our existence. The use of plants to heal or combat illness is as old as humankind. Out of these simple beginnings came the pharmaceutical industry. Yet today, the view of plants is very different from how it all started. Plants are potentially important for novel therapeutic drug leads, but the slowness of conventional methods for investigation of plants limits enthusiasm in the pharmaceutical science. Unfortunately, the extent of automated workflows in plant sciences is rather low compared to the automation of applications in drug discovery and related fields. The demand for plant associated processes and analyses with higher throughput and content rates are constantly raising, mainly due to the increased interest in plants and plant-derived products in the field of nutrition, energy and feedstock utilization. The automation of these procedures is hampered mostly by plant-specific factors. In the present review the state of automation in different fields of plant science will be presented. A central conclusion drawn from these observations is the necessity of central automation facilities in academic research institutions to establish and enhance the utilization of automated screening methods in plant sciences.

### Biography

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