Medical robotics—Regulatory, ethical, and legal considerations for increasing levels of autonomy


The regulatory, ethical, and legal barriers imposed on medical robots necessitate careful consideration of different levels of autonomy, as well as the context for use.

From minimally invasive surgery, targeted therapy, and hospital optimization to emergency response, prosthetics, and home assistance, medical robotics represents one of the fastest growing sectors in the medical devices industry. The regulatory, ethical, and legal barriers imposed on medical robots necessitate careful consideration of different levels of autonomy, as well as the context for use. For autonomous vehicles, levels of automation for on-road vehicles (1) are defined, yet so far, such definitions exist only for medical robots. To facilitate discussion, we propose six levels of autonomy for medical robotics as one possible framework (Fig. 1):

**Level 0:** No autonomy. This level includes tele-operated robots or prosthetic devices that respond to and follow the user's commands. A surgical robot with motion scaling also fits this category because the output represents the surgeon's desired motion.

**Level 1:** Robot assistance. The robot provides some mechanical guidance or assistance during a task while the human has continuous control of the system. Examples include surgical robots with active fixtures (or active constraints) (2) and lower-limb devices with balance control.

**Level 2:** Task autonomy. The robot is autonomous for specific tasks initiated by a human. The difference from Level 1 is that the operator has discrete, rather than continuous, control of the system. An example is surgical suturing (3)—the surgeon indicates where a running suture should be placed, and the robot performs the task autonomously while the surgeon monitors and intervenes as needed.

**Level 3:** Conditional autonomy. A system generates task strategies but relies on the human to select among different strategies or to approve an autonomously selected strategy. This type of surgical robot can perform a task without close oversight. An active lower-limb prosthetic device can sense the wearer's desire to move and adjust automatically without any direct attention from the wearer.

**Level 4:** High autonomy. The robot can make medical decisions but under the supervision of a qualified doctor. A surgical analogy would be a robotic resident, who performs the surgery under the supervision of an attending surgeon.

**Level 5:** Full autonomy (no human needed). This is a "robotic surgeon" that can perform an entire surgery. This can be construed broadly as a system capable of all procedures performed by, say, a general surgeon. A robotic surgeon is currently in the realm of science fiction.

For higher levels of autonomy, the ability of the surgical robotic system to respond to a variety of sensory data will need to be more sophisticated. A key requirement for full autonomy will be technology that replaces the sensorimotor skills of an expert surgeon. With decreasing human oversight and increasing robotic perception, decision-making, and action (the traditional "sense-think-act paradigm"), the risk of malfunction that can cause patient harm will increase. Cybersecurity and privacy are also major issues to consider.

As the level of autonomy in these devices increases, the regulatory challenges will also change. In the United States, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) reviews and clears robotic-assisted devices via the 510(k) (premarket notification) process. Some future medical robots may instead be classified as high-risk devices (Class 3) requiring the most stringent PMA (premarket approval) regulatory pathway. The difference can be significant. For example, based on a 2014 survey (4), it costs an average of roughly $31 million to bring a medical device to market under the 510(k) program. For a PMA device, the average cost was $94 million. It took an average of 10 months for a 510(k) device from first filing (submission) to clearance. A PMA device took an average of 54 months from first communication to market (4). These regulatory issues may pose significant barriers to innovation, competition, and development, especially for technology start-ups.

At the higher levels of autonomy (specifically Level 5 and possibly Level 4), the robot is not only a medical device but is also practicing medicine. The FDA regulates medical devices but not the practice of medicine, which is left to the medical societies. Handling the overlap is therefore challenging and requires orchestrated effort from all stakeholders. One possibility is for the FDA to certify the safety of a surgical robot design but require licensing.
Technology may advance faster than regulatory, ethical, and legal frameworks. Risk management during implementation is critical to avoid backlash that would impede progress.

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Fig. 1. Different levels of autonomy as mapped to robotic surgery. It is possible that technology may advance faster than regulatory, ethical, and legal frameworks. Risk management during implementation is critical to avoid backlash that would impede progress.
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