The Role of UDI in Product Life Cycle Management

Dennis Black, UDI Program Director GHWP December 10, 2024



BD is a dynamic global medical technology leader that touches billions of patients around the world

37B +devices made annually 190+ countries served \$1B+ annual R&D investment and five global enterprise R&D centers of excellence 77,000 + BD associates worldwide



Device Manufacturers have made a tremendous investment in UDI

UDI Device Identifier

UDI-DI = 30382903830269

UDI Bar Code



UDI Data Base



• To provide full value, UDI requires implementation and adoption by healthcare providers

Device Manufacturer UDI investments include:



<u>People</u>

- In-country Teams
- Subject Matter Experts
- Project Managers
- Data Creators and Verifiers
- Global Support



Process

- Policies, Procedures, Work
 Instructions
- Governance
- Change Control
- Embed UDI in Complaint Handling
- Revised Commercial Practices
- UDI-DI Assignment



Technology

- Label Printing Technology
- Product Information Management
 System
- Bar Code Verification System
- Scanners
- Warehouse Management System
- Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)

How is UDI utilized throughout the healthcare system?

Potential UDI Impact on the Healthcare Eco-System

Governments

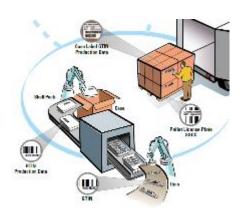
-Product Safety
-Identify imports

Regulators

- -Product Recalls
- -Safety & Surveillance
- -Counterfeiting
- -Enforce Product Registration

Customs

- -Reduce Counterfeiting
- -Tariff Enforcement



Healthcare Providers

- -Cost/Quality/Outcomes
- -Product Utilization
- -Patient Safety
- -Recall Effectiveness
- -Supply Chain Efficiency

Clinicians

- -Product Research
- -Point-of-Care Tracking
- -Product/Company Info.
- -Substitutes

GTIN Patient I.D.

Patients

- -Product Research
- -Recall Effectiveness
- -Product Safety

Payors

- -Reduce Fraud
- -Cost/Quality/Outcomes
- -Reimbursement

Researchers

- -Outcomes Analysis
- -Implant Registries

Distributors

- -Transactional Efficiency
- -Managing Inventory
- -Supply Chain Effectiveness

GPOs

- -Price Comparison
- -General Analysis





Publications and Cases Studies on UDI Benefits

ORIGINAL RESEARCH Advancing Patient Safety Surrounding Medical Devices: A Health System Roadmap to Implement Unique Device Identification at the Point of Care

Medical Devices: Evidence and Research

- There are multiple case studies that document and extoll the benefits of UDI for healthcare providers.
- The scope and focus of UDI implementation efforts vary tremendously.
- Successes range from enhanced procurement processes, to recall efficiency, to enhanced patient care.

The Mercy unique device identifier demonstration project: Implementing point of use product identification in the cardiac catheterization laboratories of a regional health system Joseph P. Drozda Jr.*, Curtis Dudley, Paul Helmering, James Roach, Lisa Hutchison ARTICLE INFO Accepted 6 July 2015 Available online 16 July 2 Implanted medical devices are arguably among the most imant and effective health care advances of the last 50 years Artificial joints have relieved pain and prevented disability; implanted cardioverter defibrillators have saved lives; and coronary stents have relieved pain and revolutionized the care of patients with acute myocardial infarction. At the same time implanted

the other aims by means of public/private partnerships under the umbrella of the Medical Device Epidemiology Network (MDEpi-Net) [7] MDEpiNet has established the National Postmarket Sur weilance System Planning Board under the leadership of the Brookings Institution [8] and the Medical Device National Registry Task Force through the MDEpiNet coordinating center at the Duke Clinical Research Institute [9]. The MDEniNet Infrastructure Center at Weill Cornell Medical College has already implemented an ap proach to registries through the International Consortium of Or thorsedic Registries [10] and the International Consortium of Cardiovascular Registries [11]. The MDEpiNet Methodology Cente in the Department of Healthcare Policy at Harvard Medical Schoo is leading the effort to develop the new methodologies for ana lyzing device data emanating from a variety of sources [7].

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device identifiers (UDIs) of coronary stents were implemented in its electronic information systems to safety surveillance and research. To accomplish this, a multi-disciplinary team implemented a point o

e system's potential for improving inventory management and tracking Cath Lab supplies was felt to

be sufficiently compelling for system deployment outside of the context of the demonstration. Further, i

was felt to be useful for all Cath Lab renewable supplies and not just coronary stents. Benefits include venting procedure delays, lowering costs, and increasing revenue. Finally, the system is extensible to

all implanted medical devices and generalizable to most hospitals.

use barcode scanning inventory management sustem in all 5 Mercy cardiac catheterization laborat

medical device approval process and in post-market safety sur-veillance [3]. The United States Food and Drug Administration MDEpiNet's work extends beyond safety surveillance and in dudes the creation of a conceptual framework for comparative effectiveness research involving medical treatments and device lance of medical devices in 2012 [4] and followed that report The FDA's strategy is composed of 4 parts: establish a unique device identification (UDI) system; promote device registries for selected products; modernize adverse event reporting; and dethat will analyze patient outcomes and develop novel study de signs and analytic methods for both pre-market and post-market assessment of medical devices in support of FDA regulatory deci-sion making. This strategy will also serve patients and healthcare providers by providing information on device performance no evidence. In 2013, the FDA published the final rule that establishes the UDI system and that calls for UDIs on all Class III (high risk) devices effective September 24, 2014 [6]. The FDA is working on cessary for therapeutic decision making and by answering basic

questions regarding device value.

In 2012, Mercy contracted with the MDEpiNet Methodology Center to perform a Demonstration Project whereby UDIs would be incorporated into its electronic information systems with co-onary stents being chosen as the medical device exemplar for the

A report from the Food and Drug Administration pidemiology Network Unique Device

stration

Unique device identifiers for coronary stent

postmarket surveillance and research:

Results of Expert Meetings

MS, b.i Madris Tomes, MBA, c.i Terrie L. Reed, MS, d.i Joseph M. Dudas, MBA, e arratt, MD, 8 and Joseph P. Drozda, Jr., MD b, on behalf of the MDEpiNet UDI am, NG Santa Barbara, CA; Washington, DG Rochester, Minneapolis, MN

roduct identification in the consumer sector is ubiquitous, unique identification of ed in 2014. To evaluate unique device identifiers (UDIs) in health care, the US Food the Medical Device Epidemiology Network initiative, including a demonstration of the data in the information systems of a multihospital system (Mercy Health). This repar

y and Interventions was convened with representatives of industry, health system on Group, the American College of Cardiology National Cardiovascular Data needed to best use UDI-associated data. The expert panel identified 3: (1) use cases 2) a supplemental data set of clinically relevant attributes (eg., stent dimensions), and les for the authoritative management of these data.

identified, encompassing clinical care, supply chain mo veillance domains. In addition to the attributes of the FDA Global Unique Device ronary stent-specific attributes were required to address use case requirements. were elucidated as foundational principles for UDI-associated data management fying requisite extensions to support the effective use of UDI-associated data should

UDI system for medical devices must anticipate both global and device-specific 5-413.e2.l

(FDA 22320) 72 Chron the Centerfor Derina and Radological Health, LB Food and Drug Administration. (D., Apong For Healthcare Research and Gasalty CDRF, Center for Derivate and Radological Health, ERF, Electronic Health of Drug Administrators (2010), Global Unique a Derival Herification Dockbare, HDD, Healthcare Data Distance, HDD, Heagest Menock, NDDR, Khiband Cardonousian's Data Registy; CMCP, Chemical Melicial Outcomer Institutely; HMM4

Core - Mercy, 14528 South Outer Forty, Chesterfield, MO 63017

Background: The US Food and Drug Administration's Unique Device Identificatio System Rule of 2013 mandated manufacturers to assign unique device identifiers (UDIs) to their medical devices. Most high-risk (Class III), moderate-risk (Class II) and implantable devices now have UDIs. To achieve the necessary next step for a comprehensive UDIenabled system for patient safety, UDIs must be electronically documented during patient care, a process not routinely done. The purpose of this research was to study the implement tation experiences of diverse health systems in order to develop a roadmap for UD: implementation at the point of care. Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with personnel at health systems that

had implemented UDI for implantable devices in their cardiac catheterization labs or operating rooms. Interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using the frame work methodology of Ritchie and Spencer. Data interpretation involved development of a conceptual model and detailed recommendations for UDI implementation. An expert panel evaluated and provided input on the roadmap.

Results: Twenty-four interviews at ten health systems were conducted by phone Participants described implementation steps, factors and barriers impacting implementation Findings populated a UDI implementation roadmap, that includes Foundational Themes, Ke Components, Key Steps, UDI Use, and Outcomes.

Conclusions and Implications: The UDI implementation roadmap provides a framework for health systems to address the necessary steps and multilevel factors that underpin UDI implementation at the point of care. It is intended to guide and advance routine electronic documentation of UDIs for devices used during clinical care, the critical next step for a comprehensive UDI-enabled system to enhance medical device safety and effectiveness for patients.

Keywords: unique device identifiers, implants, implementation framework, UDI-enabled system, implantable devices

Introduction

The Unique Device Identification System Rule of 2013 was a significant regula tory effort by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to advance patient safety surrounding medical devices. The Rule mandated that manufacturers assign unique device identifiers (UDIs) to their medical devices.2 A UDI is a unique code that is required on the label and packaging of a medical device in both human and machine-readable forms. The UDI consists of the Device Identifier (DI) which identifies the device manufacturer and model and the Production Identifier (PI)

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Special thanks the following organizations for sharing their insight on UDI adoption:

- AHRMM https://www.ahrmm.org/resources/learning-udi-community
- GS1 Healthcare https://www.gs1.org/industries/healthcare

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Healthcare

ABSTRACT

devices are not without their downsides as evidenced by the widely publicized failures of Riata implantable cardioverter defi-brillator leads and metal-on-metal hip implants [1,2]. In 2011 the

Institute of Medicine called for significant improvements in the

(FDA) published its strategy for strengthening post-market sur-

velop new methods for generating, synthesizing, and analyzing

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with an update in 2013 [5].

Use of UDI by Device Manufacturers

Many Device Manufacturers use UDI for product tracking, safety/surveillance and to support healthcare provider initiatives.

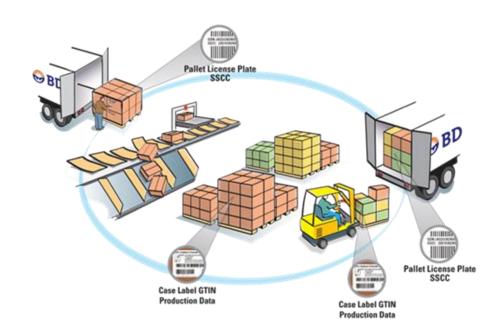
Supply Chain Benefits Include:

- Accurate Shipments
- Supply Chain Efficiencies
- Product Tracking
- Accurate Transactions





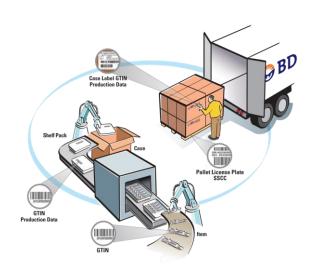


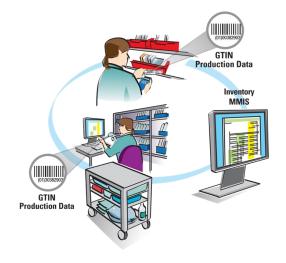


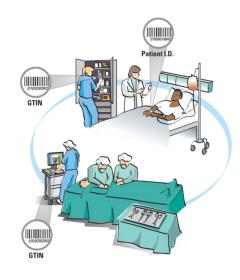
Use of UDI by BD with a leading Healthcare Provider (Mercy Health)

Pilot project proved that GTINs (UDI) could be utilized in end-to-end processes between Manufacturer & Healthcare Provider









- Achievement of "Perfect Order"
- More accurate purchase orders, invoicing and payment
- Clean data on delivery locations and account information
- Up-to-date item master and vendor master
- Real-time product usage and consumption
- Better product and lot number tracking
- Improved infrastructure and data accuracy for future patient care initiatives and the recall process

Use of UDI by BD with a leading Healthcare Provider (Mercy Health)

Each Level GTIN in a GS1-128 barcode



00382903065073

Shelf Pack Level GTIN and Production Data in GS1-128 barcodes



30382903065074

Case Level GTIN and Production Data in GS1-128 barcodes



50382903065078

Challenges Included:

- Reconciling data
- Using BD's UDI data in Mercy systems
- Mutually learning to transact using UDI data
- Need for a common data source

Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers

- Healthcare providers are using UDI to enhance multiple processes
- Hospitals often have a different view of how UDI can be utilized:

Supply Chain



Recalls



Traceability of Products



Outcomes Analysis



See additional examples: https://www.gs1.org/industries/healthcare/implementation

Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Supply Chain

UDI may be used specifically for procurement or supply chain purposes

Examples:

- Item Master Organization
- Common Item Identification system amongst device manufacturers
- Electronic Procurement Processes
- "Perfect Order"
- Enhance internal supply chain processes



Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Supply Chain

UT Southwestern Medical Center (Texas, USA) used UDI to reduce costs and waste on Crash Carts

Key Themes:

- Hospital created a composite identifier be aggregating all UDI data.
- Clever use of the Trays, expiration date capture, and technology has enabled considerable savings



The Savings

- **\$8,000 per cart** by standardizing the process
 - Working together with Nursing, Supply Chain and Logistics to create a more efficient workflow
 - Short dated trays can be tracked and moved to high usage carts to reduce loss from expiration
- \$30,000 in labor managed by only 1 employee now
 - Expiration reporting provides exact tray and cart to streamline removing and replacing trays instead having to check every tray across the 160 carts

Next steps to bring savings to Ambulatory side and use technology to support procedure carts.

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Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Recalls

Leeds (UK) has implemented GS1 Standards and UDI and has enhanced their recall processes.

Key Themes:

- Visionary Leaders
- Systems Integration
- Effective Implementation



Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Traceability of Products

Which products do hospitals want to track?

Traceability Goals Include:

- Prevent incorrect product from being utilized
- Mitigate risk of outdated or recalled products
- Track all products used on all patients
- Enable Comparative Effectiveness Research programs
- Prevent specimen collection errors
- Maximize reimbursement and billing opportunities

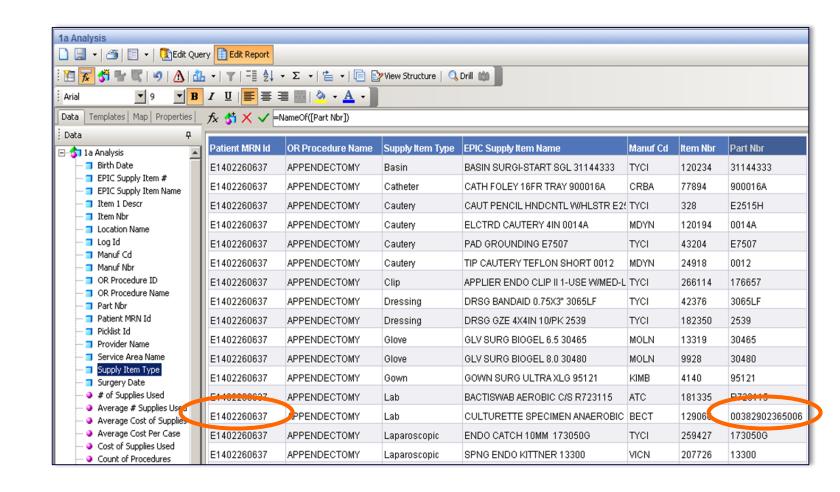


Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Traceability of Products

Leading Healthcare Systems are able to scan UDI labels and store the information in their EHRs.

Key Themes:

- A standardized data structure amongst device manufacturers is essential
- System modifications are often required
- A UDI data system such as the regulator UDI Database is essential
- Disciplined scanning processes are necessary

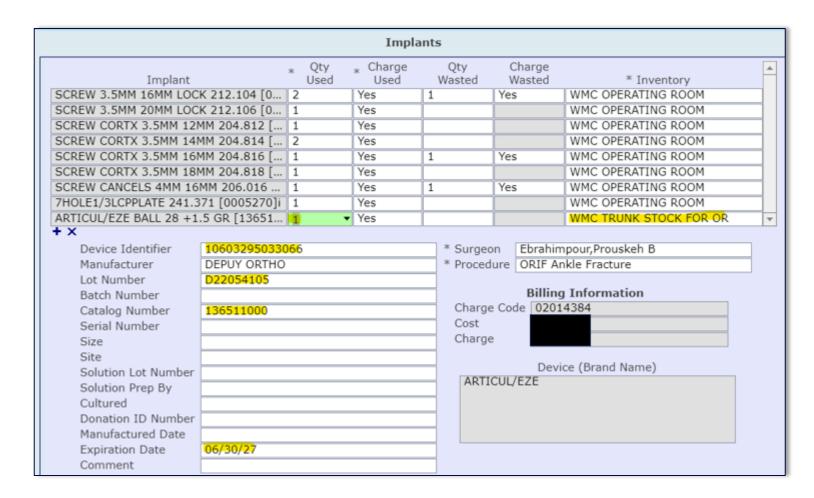


Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Traceability of Products

Froedert Health (Wisconsin USA) publicly shared examples of their product tracking ability:

Key Themes:

- Industry collaboration was essential
- Achievements included use of UDI in various procurement processes.
- Implementation Team members included Froedtert, W.L. Gore, and GHX



Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Outcomes Analysis

Leading Hospital System is tracking devices utilized by physician for specific surgeries

Clinical Integration of UDI:

- Tracking of medical devices in the operating room
- Comparison of cost per case
- Identification of recalled products
- Using medical device consumption data to drive clinical and supply chain decisions

Surgeon	Procedures	Total charges	Total CM	Managed care \$	Managed care % charges
Physician A	454	21,949,714	3,103,262	11,845,145	53.96%
Physician B	312	14,095,663	1,909,697	7,035,619	49.91%
Physician C	309	12,723,689	2,077,133	5,605,814	44.06%
Physician D	271	12,317,684	1,695,163	6,070,290	49.28%
Physician E	214	9,364,168	1,801,043	5,394,784	57.61%
Physician F	190	8,076,907	1,799,611	4,583,034	56.74%
Physician G	156	6,641,098	1,177,892	3,321,180	50.01%
Physician H	118	8,831,643	1,400,327	3,961,820	44.86%
Physician I	108	5,352,669	627,952	1,693,068	31.63%
Physician J	106	5,772,591	271,041	1,413,958	24.49%
Physician K	106	5,671,339	343,111	1,842,893	32.49%
Physician L	86	4,848,215	444,629	1,316,483	27.15%
Physician M	81	4,517,735	162,091	584,620	12.94%
Physician N	77	3,207,773	409,337	1,140,820	35.56%
Physician O	77	4,748,732	50,058	1,758,174	37.02%
Physician P	75	7,153,480	513,791	1,778,643	24.86%

Use of UDI by Healthcare Providers: Outcomes Analysis

The Dutch National Implant Registry in the Netherlands:

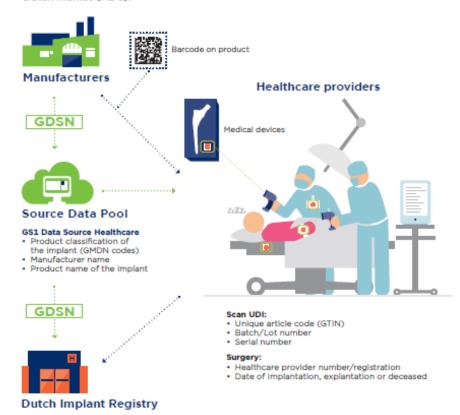
UDI in an Implant Registry:

- Specific high-risk implants which are implanted in patients in the Netherlands must be registered
- UDI is utilized to identify devices
- GDSN is used to share data
- Requirements are aligned with the MDR Regulation (Article 27. Health institutions shall store and keep preferably by electronic means the UDI of the devices which they have supplied or with which they have been supplied, if those devices belong to class III implantable devices.)
 - Registratie van implantaten | Medische hulpmiddelen en technologie |
 Riiksoverheid.nl
 - https://www.gs1.nl/en/knowledge-base/legislation-in-healthcare/dutchimplant-registry-for-healthcare-providers/

Dutch Implant Registry



All products wich are implanted in patients in the Netherlands must be registered in the Dutch National Implant Registry. It's about high risk medical devices (Class III), deadline January 1st 2019. UDI and GDSN are used as agreed by the Dutch market (ADC).



Landelijk Implantaten Register (LIR)

Observations on Successful UDI Implementation Efforts



Observations on Successful UDI Implementation Efforts

Common Themes:

- The hospital knows which specific UDI-related problem they are solving
- Visionary leader(s)
- Funding
- IT/Systems Infrastructure
- An Implementation Roadmap

Implementation efforts tied to: Regulations, laws, accreditation, reimbursement, or other requirements will succeed.



UDI Life Cycle Review for GHWP

Healthcare Providers have expressed interest in UDI Implementation Support:

- Device Manufacturers
- Industry Associations
- Distributors
- Regulators



We should expect healthcare providers to continue to request support and collaboration as they implement UDI.

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Thank you!

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