



Healthcare Supply Chain

Importance of collaboration based on global standards

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SHARING EXPERTISE



Agenda

- Why do we need global standards ?
- Where do we need global standards ?
- Who benefits from global standards ?
- Best practices
- Country-specific requirements
- Conclusions

Why do we need global standards ?

- Healthcare is a **global business** where supply chain partners **exchange** goods and information
- Manufacturers often apply 'center of excellence' concepts
- World-wide / cross border deliveries
- Country-specific Auto-ID regulations have major impact on product assortment and on supply chain management
 - Smaller production lots, additional costs for warehousing, additional administration efforts, etc.
- 'Late-fit concepts' often not possible
 - 3-level packaging hierarchy, product protection, no access to inner packaging levels outside the production environment, etc.

Why do we need global standards ?



Global standards are
key success factors for
process improvements

Where do we need global standards ?



1. Machine-readable identification

- Encoded data
- Bar code carriers
- Application standards

2. Electronic data exchange

- Data pools + formats
- Identification keys
- Data attributes

3. Traceability

- Clear responsibilities
- Process transparency
- Realistic level of granularity (i.e. lot no based or serialization)



Who benefits from global standards ?

The whole healthcare community !

- **Manufacturers**
 - Investment security
 - Lean processes
- **Purchase organizations**
 - Access to harmonized/qualified data
- **Healthcare providers**
 - Critical mass for i.e. bar code usage easier to achieve
- **Patients**
 - Enhanced patient safety (i.e. right patient – right product)
- **Regulators**
 - Enables effective traceability, market surveillance / vigilance, other



But any deviation
complicates the supply
chain ...

Best practice 1: UDI Initiative

- Supply chain stakeholders are involved in the development of a global harmonized approach for UDI through the GHTF
- Risk-based approach
- Avoid over-interpretation

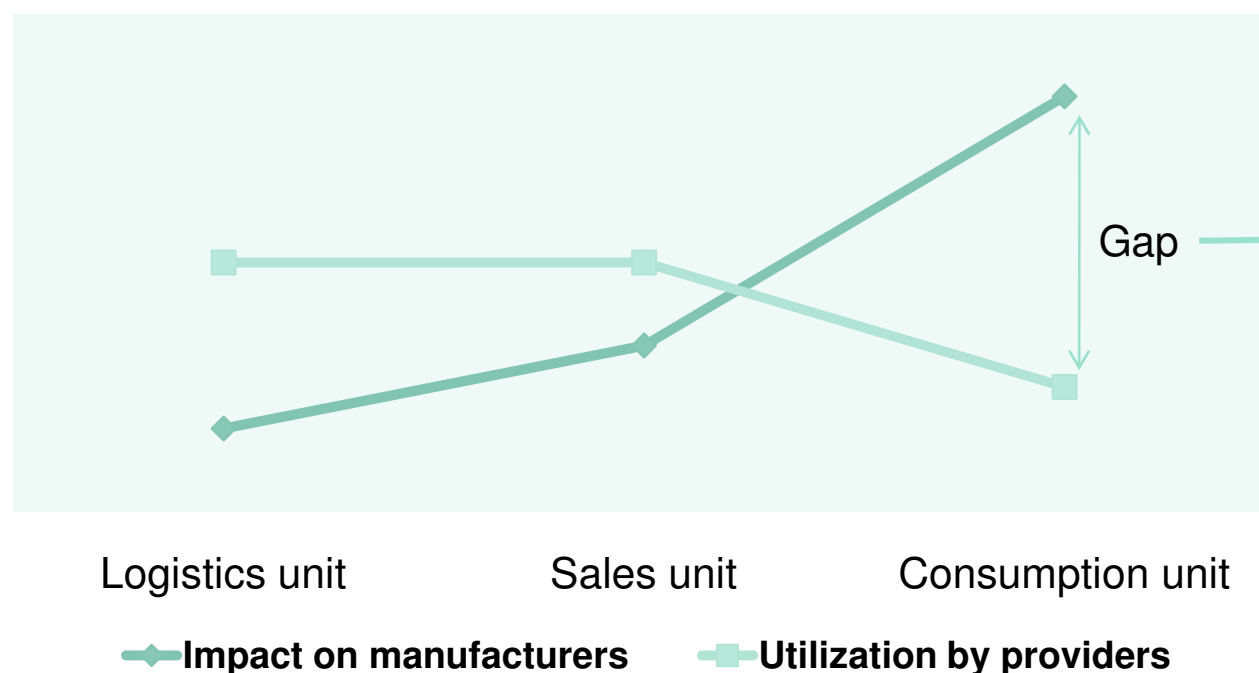
Our recommendations :

- Do not ignore economical impact of regulations, both on the side of the manufacturer and on the side of the provider
- Low-hanging fruits first

Best practice 1: UDI initiative

- Technical and financial impact of implementing bar codes and UDI varies per packaging level
- Utilization by providers too...

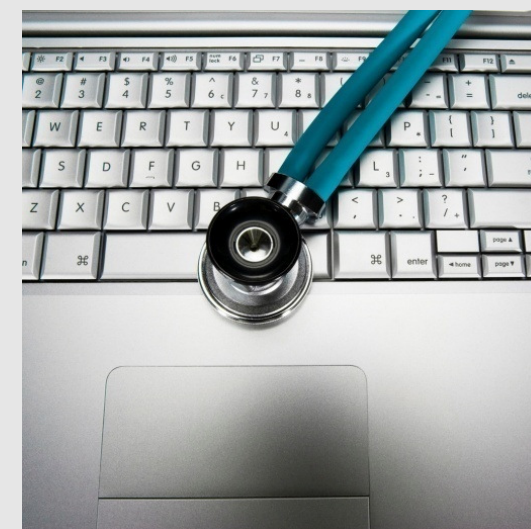
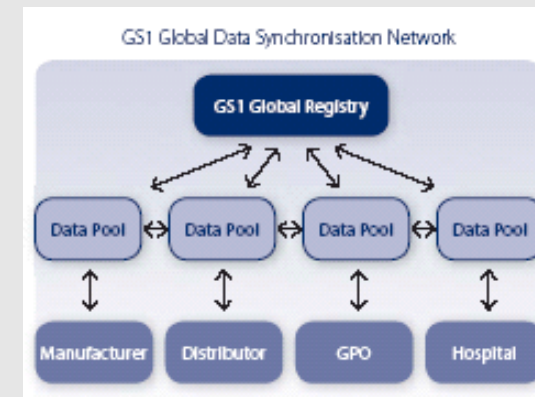
Bar codes in healthcare



- Do we need bar codes for everything ?
- Nobody intends to scan everything at consumption unit level

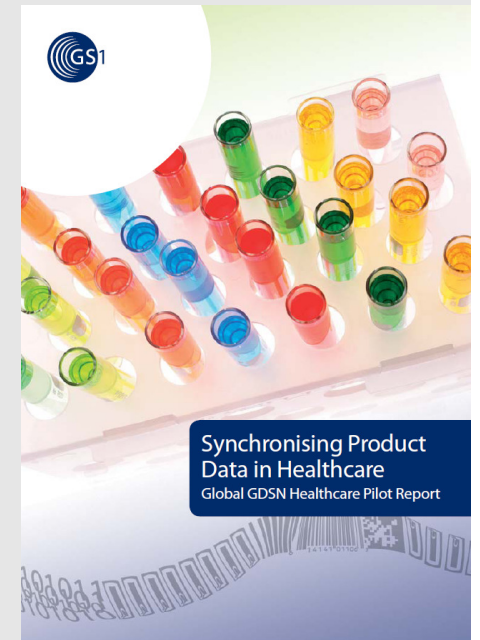
Best practice 2: GDSN

- GDSN will help all supply chain stakeholders to **minimize efforts** regarding data administration and country-per-country data upload procedures
- Usage of GLN and GTIN as the single key for partner and product identification will **avoid misunderstandings**



Best practice 2: **GDSN** (cont'd)

- **Functionality of GDSN is proven**
 - Global pilot (Australia – US / 2008) successfully completed
 - Demonstrated how the GDSN supports healthcare supply chain and product data needs
 - Demonstrated how the GDSN works across international boundaries



Best practice 3: Global Traceability Standard

Published in March 09, the Global Traceability Standard for Healthcare (GTSH) is the first time ever to have a **process description** for tracking & tracing healthcare products

- includes physical flow and information flow
- contains definition of minimum requirements
- to comply with regulatory guidance on recalls
- to reduce business risks above and beyond legal compliance
- to support effective logistics and quality management
- etc.



Best practice 3: **Global Traceability Standard** (cont'd)

Published in April 09, the GTSH Implementation Guide **assists any and all stakeholders** to implement a traceability system in line with the GTSH

- Common language
- How and what to track & trace
- Which data to exchange
- Which technologies to use
- Etc.



Country-specific requirements

- **Avoid** country-specific requirements / regulations
- **Existing country-specific regulations** should be
 - identified
 - analyzed
 - discussed
 - **migrated** to global standards
 - within a suitable time-frame
- **Pre-requisite**
 - proven **global standards that meet country-specific needs** must be available



Conclusion 1: Believe

Eucomed and B. Braun

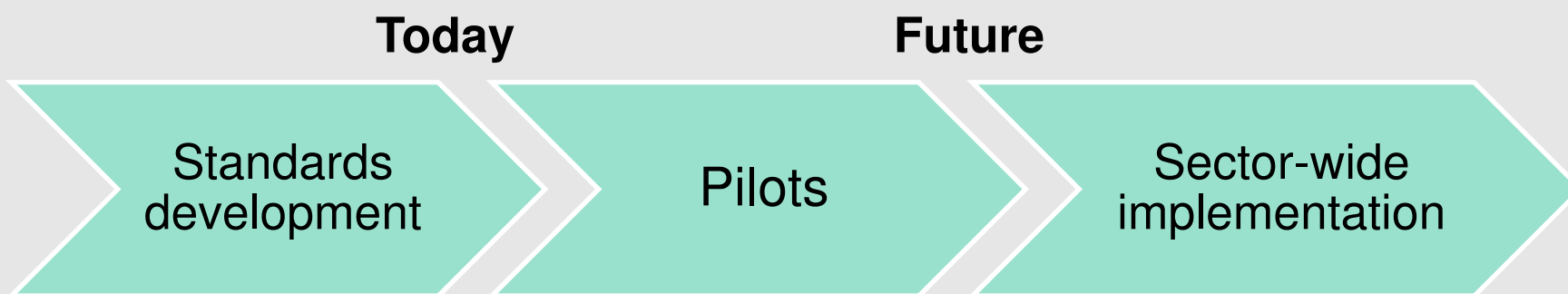
- **Believe in global standards**
- Have been contributing to its development since the beginning
- Endorse GS1 Standards and recommend its step-by-step implementation



BUT the best standards won't be beneficial if not used across the entire supply chain - 'gear box effect'

- Manufacturers deliver the pre-requisites
- Healthcare providers have to be ready to use those global standards
Planning resources, investments, process adjustments, etc.

Conclusion 2: Move forward



Let's not stop half way

Conclusion 3: Keep it simple

The most important key success factors are:

- Ability of all supply chain stakeholders and regulators to **contribute** to the standards development process
- Willingness to **adopt** the global standards or to promote its usage
- Keep the **balance** between theoretical models, technical feasibility and cost effectiveness of any solution

“It’s better to start at a lower level in an appropriate timeline than to wait for the perfect solution for ever !”

“Simple solutions break down barriers !”

Thank you very much for your attention !

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