Team + Leadership

MANUFACTURER
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- Robert Mennow, Boston Scientific (US)
- Masakazu Gotanda, Olympus Medical (JP)
- Gunther Lamparter, B. Braun Aesculap (GER)
- Volker Zeinar, B. Braun Group (GER)

GS1 MO’s
- Christian Hay (CH)
- Valerie Marchand (F)
- Michaela Hähn (GER)
- Barbara Dorner (AT)
- Fiona van der Linde (SA)
- Alice Mukaru (UK)

HOSPITALS
- Herve Ney, University Hosp. Geneva (CH)
- Pascal Mariotti, University Hosp. Lyon (F)
- Francois Bisch, University Hosp. Dijon (F)

Co-Chairs: Herve Ney + Volker Zeinar
Objective and Scope

Objective

‘Analysis of the necessity of marking instruments and implants’

Scope of the work team

• Identify the products concerned
  • Instruments should have a higher priority than Implants
  • suggestion by Herve Ney short-term

• Level of track & trace (set vs. instrument level)
  • Marking of packaging and / or direct marking
  • Data content + data carrier
    • Regulatory compliance

Outcome

• Guideline with recommendations
Methods of working together:

- conference calls
  - first one within 3 weeks
  - decide step by step the next date
- F2F meetings
- visit hospitals

Enlargement of the work team:

- more expertise from hospital side helpful
- especially expertise from OP theatre
First Discussions and Findings

Why track & trace of instruments?
• what is the benefit?

Definition of 'tracking' and 'traceability'
• tracking = focused on supply chain efficiency
  → benefit possible to measure
• traceability = can potentially positively impact patient safety
  → benefit almost impossible to measure

Requirements on track & trace of instruments are focused on the hospital internal supply chain efficiency!
Patient safety is not the business driver!!!
Pascal Mariotti (Univ. Hosp. Lyon) outlined the business issue of the hospitals as

- increase nursing productivity
  - means: never increase their workload

- nurses should focus on their core responsibility (take care for patients)

- and not on logistics supply chain (scanning activities !?)
Detailed description of the instruments cycle

- identify the critical points regarding product identification
- therefore we need more information

Best way: Visit hospitals, see what happens in the processes, learn what their motivation for track & trace is, ...

- Alice Mukaru (GS1 UK) will contact 2 hospitals in London
- 1 with experience in track & trace on set level / 1 on single item level
- Univ. Hosp. Geneva
Collect information regarding legal requirements / hospital projects / where we are the different domestic markets today / …

- e.g. Germany: market driven by DRG system, tracking only for expensive products, tracking of all single instruments no topic today, …
- e.g. UK: decontamination projects, outsourcing of sterilization is an issue
- e.g. France: AFNOR pre-standard, pilots with datamatrix and RFID

Based on the information develop a best practise business case (vision).

- the group agreed, that existing technical obstacles (direct marking, RFID, …) should not influence that first phase (open in mind)
- instead of the result could be healthcare industry requirements on solution providers (e.g. RFIG tags in appropriate form …)
Summary

- WT should be a platform for open discussions / brainstorming
- Big workload
- List all the topics, set priorities and work step by step

First meeting was stressful but successful!