Panelists

Linda Sigg, U.S. FDA Associate Director, Informatics

Terrie Reed, U.S. FDA Senior Advisor for UDI Adoption

Georg Keller, B. Braun Aesculap Manager Regulatory Affairs/Coordinator Labeling

Jackie Rae Elkin, Medtronic Global Process Owner - Standard Product Identification

Volker Zeinar, B. Braun Global Coordination Auto-ID Affairs
Unique Device Identification (UDI)
US FDA Center for Devices and Regulatory Health

Regulatory Overview
UDI as a Healthcare Standard

Linda Sigg, Associate Director, Informatics
Terrie Reed, Senior Advisor for UDI Adoption
April 5, 2017
UDI Rule – September 2013

• FDAAA 2007 and FDASIA 2012

• Objectives of UDI Program:
  
  Establish a system to adequately identify devices through distribution and use

  • Facilitate the rapid and accurate identification of a device
  • Enable access to important information concerning the device
  • Provide a standard and clear way to document device use in electronic health records, clinical information systems, and registries
# UDI Compliance Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Date</th>
<th>Must bear a UDI &amp; submit data to GUDID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 2014</td>
<td>• Class III devices, incl. class III stand alone software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Devices licensed under the PHS Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 2015</td>
<td>• Implantable, life-supporting and life-sustaining (I/LS/LS) devices, incl. stand alone software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Direct Marking of I/LS/LS for certain intended uses</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 2016</td>
<td>• Class II devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Direct Marking for class III devices and devices licensed under the PHS Act, for certain intended uses</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 2018</td>
<td>• Class I devices and devices not classified class I, II or III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <em>Direct Marking of class II devices for certain intended uses</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 24, 2020</td>
<td>• <em>Direct Marking of class I devices and devices not classified into class I, II or III, for certain intended uses</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GUDID Records and Submission Compliance Deadlines

Data Current as of March 1, 2017
3,500+ Companies Have Published Records to GUDID

Data Current as of March 1, 2017
What is a UDI?

Required on the device label, packages or, in some cases, on the device itself

Code in plain text and machine readable format (AIDC)

UDI = DI + PI

www.fda.gov
Establish a UDI Program

- Develop a standardized system to create the UDI
- Place UDI on label and (sometimes) the device
- Create and maintain the Global UDI Database
- Adoption and Implementation
UDI as a Healthcare Standard

Support for Master Data
Measuring Performance

Medical Procedures

719,000 Total Knee Replacements
332,000 Total Hip Replacements

Source: CDC/NCHS National Hospital Discharge Survey, 2010

New Cars Sold

1,230,500 Hondas

Source: WardsAuto - 2010 New Vehicle Sales
What are common problems?
Is pain normal?
Did it hasten arthritis?
What was expected life of device?
Did it last longer than that?

Who made it?
What brand it is?
What model?
Has it been recalled?
Impact on other care I receive?

Patient

Population
2015 Edition §170.315(a)(14) Implantable Device List
UDI in Common Clinical Data Set
January 2018 – Transmit Implantable Device list for Patient
ONC Certification Criteria

Implant with UDI

DI

Access GUDID Record

Lot
Serial
Expiration Date
Mfr Date
DIC

Description (GMDN or SNOMED)
Company Name
Brand Name
Model
MRI Safe
Labeled as containing latex
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DI</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Brand Name</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>MRI Safe</th>
<th>Labeled as containing latex</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00801741051746</td>
<td>Central Venous Access Systems, Inc</td>
<td>Bard Access Systems, Inc</td>
<td>Hickman 9F Pediatric Dual Lumen CV Catheter</td>
<td>0600320</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Labeling does not contain MRI Safety Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Access to Device Identifier (DI) Records
AccessGUDID

Accessgudid.nlm.nih.gov
OpenFDA allows public users to merge the GUDID device identification data with other FDA data sets. You will currently find an association from GUDID to FDA Classification data with plans to link to other FDA data sets in the future.
Collaboration and coordination across device initiatives is necessary to realize UDI system value

- **FDA CDRH UDI Team** (Informatics team)
- **Medical Device Innovation Consortium (MDIC) National Evaluation System for health Technology**
- **FDA CDRH Medical Product Safety Network (MedSun)**
- Medical Device Epidemiology Network (MDEpiNET)
- **MDIC Case for Quality (CFQ)**
- **Association for Healthcare Resources and Materials Management (AHRMM) Learning UDI Community (LUC)**
- International Medical Device Regulators Forum (IMDRF)
FDA CDRH Informatics Team

• Implement and support UDI rule
• Analyze GUDID data quality
• Work with Standards Development Organizations
• Update UDI system to meet stakeholder needs
  – Support and educate
  – Resolve complex issues
  – Test and use UDI as master data
  – Best practices and tools
Standards Development Work

Implanted Devices
Create/Update HL7 standards to fully support ONC and CMS requirements for **Implantable Device Lists**

– Domain Analysis Model (DAM) for UDI
– Implementation Guide (IG) for Consolidated-Clinical Document Architecture (HL7 C-CDA)
– UDI in the HL7 FHIR device resource and profiles to **extract from EHR to other sources**
Standards Development Work

Networked Devices

US Veteran’s Health Administration, Integrating the Healthcare Enterprise, ISO, IEEE, network providers, manufacturers are exploring the value of UDI and data in GUDID as standard device identifier for purposes of:

• Cybersecurity authentication
• ICD monitoring (IHE IDCO)
• Personal Health Device identification (IHE PHD)
• Point of Care device identification (IHE PCD)
• Standardizing device outputs (ISO 11073)
Data Standards in GUDID

- **GMDN** – Global Medical Device Nomenclature
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GMDN Preferred Term Name</th>
<th>GMDN Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B virus surface antigen IVD, kit, chemiluminescent immunoassay</td>
<td>A collection of reagents and other associated materials intended to be used for the qualitative and/or quantitative detection of Hepatitis B virus surface antigen in a clinical specimen, using a chemiluminescent immunoassay method.</td>
</tr>
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- **SNOMED** – recognized in US
- **UCUM** – Unified Code of Unit of Measure

- **DUNs Number** - a unique nine-digit identification number for each physical location of your business.
Medical Device Evaluation
Paradigm Shift: Today and Tomorrow

Passive Surveillance
Challenging to find right pre/post market balance without confidence in post-market data

Active Surveillance
Leverage RWE to support regulatory decisions throughout TPLC

Parallel Track to Clinical Practice
Inefficient one-off studies

National Evaluation System
Collect data during routine clinical care

Shared system to inform the entire Ecosystem (Patients, Clinicians, Providers, Payers, FDA, Device Firms)
The MDIC is currently working to establish the NESTcc Governing Board and to initiate a series of demonstration projects capable of providing direct value to participating stakeholders.

**Phase 1**
Establish NESTcc Governing Board with representation from patients, federal agencies, industry, clinicians, hospitals, and health plans.

**Phase 2**
Initiate focused demonstration projects centered on high-risk category devices that require tracking and EHR data from hospital systems that use modern means of data collection.

**Phase 3**
Demonstration projects will establish sustainability of the NESTcc to the broader medical technology ecosystem.
UDI data linked to NEST will support

**Patients..** be more informed healthcare consumers by having data to evaluate device performance in similar patients

**Clinicians..** use more trusted source as basis of device selection. Being confident in providing care to patients with existing devices.

**Government..** make decisions based upon more clear linkages between real world use of clearly identified devices

**Hospitals..** take advantage of UDI in multiple sources to improve purchasing, recall management, and device safety initiatives.

**Industry..** use their own UDI and master device data (in GUDID) as the standard in supply chain, EHR, registry and regulatory sources

**Researchers..** access high-quality audited data and leading medical device research based on device data captured at point of care

www.NESTcc.org
Opportunities for Engagement

FDA working with stakeholders to identify obstacles and define best practices for ensuring UDI is the device identifier standard for master data

• April
  – Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI)
  – GS1 Global Conference
  – GHX Summit
  – MDIC Landscape Analysis Meeting

• May
  – Healthcare Manufacturers Management Council (HMMC)

• June
  – UDI Conference
  – GS1 US Conference

• July
  – Association for Healthcare Resource and Materials Management (AHRMM17)
Contact Information

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MEDICAL DEVICE IDENTIFICATION
Georg Keller  Manager Regulatory Affairs/Coordinator Labeling
Berlin, 5 April 2017
UDI in USA and EU
UDI REQUIREMENTS OVERVIEW / COMPLIANCE DATES
UDI Requirements Overview

1. Standardized Numbering for unambiguous Device Identification (UDI)

2. UDI on the Label or on the Medical Device itself
   • human readable and machine readable Format

3. Central UDI-Database with further information to the Medical Devices

ISO-based Numbering
   ➢ Master Data

Barcode Identification
   ➢ Barcode

Data Maintenance & Exchange
   ➢ Processes
UDI Compliance Dates

Product must be labeled with UDI (Barcode)

- US Class III
  - 9.2014
- US Class II+I LS (Implants)
  - 09.2015
- Class II
  - 09.2016
- Class I
  - 09.2018
- 09.2020

Class I
- 2016
- 2017
- 2018
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021
- 2022
- 2023
- 2024
- 2025
- 2026
- 2027

FDA „Final Rule“ UDI

MDR Timelines / Milestones

- MDR in force
  - 2016
  - 2017
- Labeling
  - 2018
- 2019
- 2020
- 2021
- 2022
- 2023
- 2024
- 2025
- 2026
- 2027

UDI Data all risk-classes

Direct Marking (DM) reusable devices

Class III & Implants

Class IIa/b

Class I

Class III & Implants

Class IIa/b

Class I

Aesculap AG
AESCULAP AG

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### AIDC: Label Samples (DI + PI included)

- Avoid multiple barcode on the same level
- Barcode on patient stickers to serve
- Implant Registries
- Implant Card ("new" MDR requirement for Class III implants)
- Documentation (Health Records)
- Inventory Control
- Re-ordering Process

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**GS1-128 (concatenated)**

**GS1-DataMatrix**

**EPRD**

Endoprothese registrieren Deutschland

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- UDI is used for scanning
- Data exchange with own standards

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Hospital

Reimbursement Barcode Scan

- Abrechnungsdaten
- Implantatdaten

- Public Health Funds
- Implant Manufacturer

Registry

Product database
Reusable Devices …

… requiring sterilization or high-level disinfection between uses
  e.g. surgical instruments

• UDI must be on the device
• UDI must be readable after each sterilization or high-level disinfection
• UDI Production Identifier be defined by the manufacturer according the QM system
  - e.g. lot or serial no

Exceptions possible
• DM interferes with the safety or effectiveness of the device
• DM technically not feasible

Direct Part Marking (DM) or other permanent marking method!

FDA: When a device must bear a UDI as a direct marking, the UDI may be provided through either, Plain Text’ or, AIDC‘ or both.
- high-quality DPM technology required
  - (laser, dot peen, etc.)

**FDA**: Does not specify a method to direct mark a device.

- GS1 General Specification allows 0.1mm x module size
- Reading technology is available, not covered by GS1 gen. specs
DM : AIDC vs. Human Readable Information (HRI)

- Size of data matrix can be at a minimum 2mm (GS1 Gen. Specs) with the current data content.
- Current reading technologies would allow to read also 1mm
- AIDC should be preferred.
- Human Readable Information by itself is compliant with regulation, but is it useable?
- Does Barcode verification apply to such small codes as well?
Use of Direct Marking (DM)

Scanning Data-Matrix with common technologies
- e.g. smartphone or tablet

Access product data, instructions
- cleaning, reprocessing
- assembling

Drahtschneideschere, gerade, 115 mm (4 1/2“), harter Draht bis Ø 0,7 mm, unsteril, wiederverwendbar

DP512R
Tracking

Where to track?

- Completeness check at the assembling place
- Maintenance intervals
- Assembling

requires:
- good reading technologies
- documentation system
Let’s drive the UDI „-Van“ and use it for
- patient safety
- Reg. compliance
- improve hospital processes
THANK YOU
FOR YOUR TIME
Panel Discussion and Q&A

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