Nothing is more difficult to undertake, more perilous to conduct or more uncertain in its outcome, than to take the lead in introducing a new order of things. For the innovator has for enemies all those who have done well under the old and lukewarm defenders amongst those who may do well under the new.

Niccolo Machiavelli (1523)

# Unique Device Identification (UDI) – Transforming the Global Medical Device Landscape

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# History of FDA's UDI Project

- 1999 IOM Report To Err is Human
- 2004 FDA Pharmaceutical Barcode Rule
- 2007 FDA Amendments Act of 2007
- 2012 July 10<sup>th</sup> UDI Proposed Regulation Publishes
- 2012 FDASIA provisions added
- 2012 November 7<sup>th</sup> comment period closes
- 2012 November 19th FDASIA amendment (Dec 19)
- 2013 June expect UDI Final Rule

# Legislation (FDAAA 07; FDASIA 12)

Not later than December 31, 2012, the Secretary shall issue proposed regulations establishing a unique device identification system for medical devices requiring the label of devices to bear a unique identifier, unless the Secretary requires an alternative placement or provides an exception for a particular device or type of device. The unique identifier shall adequately identify the device through distribution and use, and may include information on the lot or serial number. The Secretary shall finalize the proposed regulations not later than 6 months after the close of the comment period and shall implement the final regulations with respect to devices that are implantable, life-saving, and life sustaining not later than 2 years after the regulations are finalized, taking into account patient access to medical devices and therapies.

## **Public Health Benefits**

## UDID provides global visibility and supports:

- Medical device recalls
- Adverse event reporting
- Tracking and tracing
- Supply chain security
- Anti-counterfeiting/diversion
- Disaster/terror preparation
- Shortages/substitutions
- Reduction of medical errors (e.g., bedside scanning)
- An easily accessible source of device information for patients and clinicians

# Clinical Impact of UDIs

- Scanning devices at facility entry and maintaining UDI in the hospital information system would provide traceability (e.g., recalls)
- Scanning the device when it is used in a patient would provide documentation of use
- Bedside scanning for device verification e.g., latex allergy, MRI compatibility, recalled devices
- UDI Database provides national catalogue of ALL devices find appropriate device, find comparable devices in cases of disaster or shortages/substitutions

## **Date Format**

- If label includes a date (expiration, manufacture):
- Presented as Month Day, Year (JAN 1, 2012)
- All dates must include a day (JAN 2012 not allowed)
- The month shown as a three letter abbreviation in capital letters: e.g., JAN, FEB, MAR
- Day is an number from 1-31
- Year is a 4 digit number

Effective 1 year after final rule publication

# Establishing a UDI System

### Combination of 4 distinct steps:

- 1. Develop a standardized system to develop the unique device identifiers (UDI)
- 2. Place the UDI in human readable and/or AutoID on a device, its label, or both
- 3. Create and maintain the UDI Database
- 4. Adoption and Implementation

# 1st – Developing the UDI

- Develop UDI code according to ISO 15459 [GS1, HIBCC, ICCBBA]
- Created and maintained by the manufacturer
- Concatenating Device and Production Identifier
- <u>Device Identifier (DI)</u>: [static] Manufacturer, make, model [i.e., each catalogue number]
- <u>Production Identifier (PI)</u>: [dynamic] however product is currently controlled serial, lot number; expiration, manufacturing date

# 2<sup>nd</sup> – UDI Application

- Unique UDI applied to "base package" AND higher levels of packaging
- Default location is the label
- Human readable and encoded in a form of automatic identification technology
- No specific technology (technology neutral)
- ALSO Direct Part Marking (DPM) for
  - an implantable device (>30 days)
  - intended to be used more than once, and intended to be sterilized before each use
  - stand-alone software

# **General Exemptions**

- Class I Devices do not need to include Production Identifiers in UDI.
- Devices, other than prescription devices, made available for purchase at a retail establishments, (aka OTC devices, regardless of where distributed).
- GMP-exempt Class I devices
- Individual class I, single-use devices, all of a single version or model, that are distributed together in a single device package, which are not intended for individual sale the UDI is on the package
- And others...

# **UDI Application Example**

#### MOSAIC® 305 CINCH® II



→ 305C221 REF Reorder Number Size → 21 MM

Use By

→ 2016 - 07 - 12

21 MM

→ 21A11F4855 SN Serial Number



#### MOSAIC® 305 CINCH® II

Porcine Bioprosthesis Aortic Valve





Aortic



#### STERILE LC

Sterile LC: Device has been sterilized using Liquid Chemical Sterilants according to EN/ISO 14160.



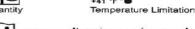




PYROGEN

Nonpyrogenic





Do Not Resterilize



#### Check temperature indicator prior to use



Manufactured at: Santa Ana, CA USA

© 2011 Medtronic 1211533002 Rev. 1B

#### MOSAIC® 305 CINCH® II

Porcine Bioprosthesis Aortic Valve







# **UDI Application Example**



## Finger-Mounted Locking Forceps

REF FMF02 LOT 1Q34

080100

QTY 4

(01) 2 081019001 002 4

(17)080100(10)1Q34



## **(**€<sub>0344</sub>

#### Manufacturer

T.A.G. Medical Products Kibbutz Gagton 25130 Israel Tel: 972-4-9858400, Fax: 972-4-9858404



#### **EU** representative

MEDNET GmbH Borkstrasse 10 48163 Muenster, Germany Tel: +49 (251) 32266-0 Fax: +49 (251) 32266-22



#### Distributor

Ethicon Endo-Surgery Inc Cincinnati OH 45242-2839 USA



Do not use if package is open or damaged



Single patient use only



Does not contain

latex or

Finger-Mounted **Locking Forceps** 

dextrus



REF FMF02









## **Combination Products and Kits**

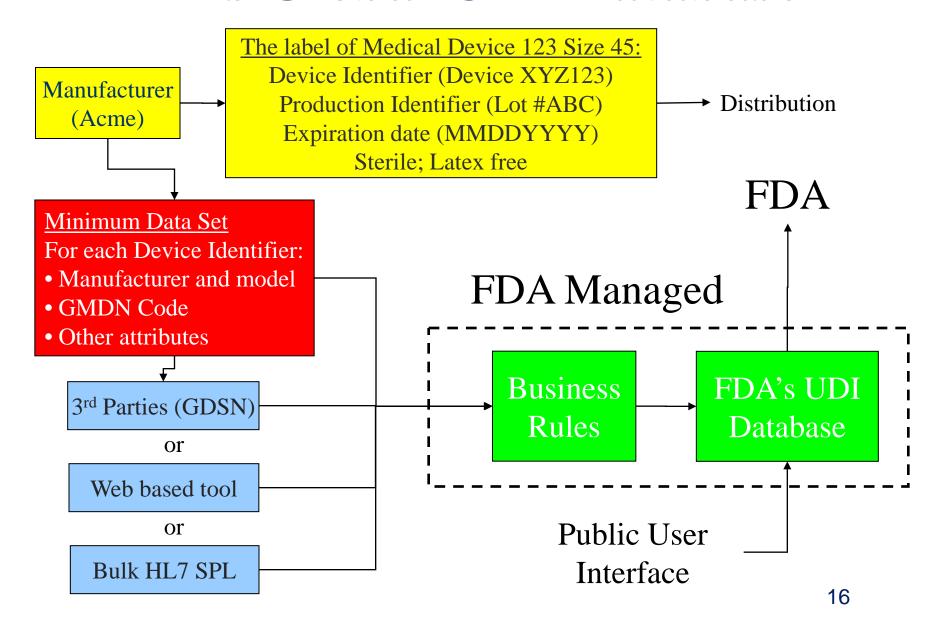
- Combination product (PMOA is a device) has its own UDI; each device constituent needs its own UDI.
  - Except a CP that is physically, chemically, or otherwise combined with other parts of the CP such that it is not possible for the device constituent to be used except as part the CP.
- Each kit (devices only) has its own UDI; each device packaged in a convenience kit shall have its own UDI, distinct from the kits.
  - Except a device is intended for a single use does not need its own UDI

## 3<sup>rd</sup> – Global UDI Database

#### For each Device Identifier:

- Manufacturer, Make/model, Brand/Trade Name
- Clinically relevant size
- Contact information
- Sterility information
- Contains latex
- FDA premarket authorization (510k, PMA)
- FDA product code (procode)
- Marketing Status/date
- For single-use
- Higher levels packaging
- Rx OTC

## FDA's Global UDI Database



# 4<sup>th</sup> – Implementation

- Based on premarket risk class after publication of final rule:
  - class III 1 year
  - class II implants and life-supporting/life-sustaining devices 2 years
  - the rest of class II 3 years
  - class I 5 years
- Phase out national numbering system (NDC/NHRIC)
- Direct part marking requirements are effective 2 years after class effective date (except FDASIA)

## Limitations of UDI and UDID

- UDI is a foundational element it unambiguously identifies a specific device (at its unit of use).
- Benefits accrue only if used by all stakeholders.
- UDID contains only "static" identifying and product information.
- UDID does NOT contain production information, such as lot or serial numbers and is NOT for track/trace or other similar purposes requiring the full UDI.
- UDID provides link to product information- not a replacement for Recalls/Adverse Event Databases.

# Unique Device Identification www.fda.gov/UDI

Email: cdrhudi@fda.hhs.gov