

Disclosure

Potential conflict of interest	None/see below
Relationships with commercial companies	Company names:
I am employed by the Association of Medical Device Reprocessors (AMDR), the non-profit trade association representing companies in the business of commercial reprocessing	AMDR: Cardinal Health Innovative Medline Stryker Vanguard

As a requirement of accreditation, The Royal Dutch Medical Association (KNMG) requires speakers to begin their presentations with a disclosure slide to make any financial relationships between speakers and commercial companies transparent.

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Presentation: Lowering Your Hospital's Environmental Footprint with Remanufacturing of Single-Use Medical Devices



11 October 2018 Dan Vukelich, Esq., CAE

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ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL DEVICE REPROCESSORS



About AMDR



What is AMDR?

AMDR is the global trade association consisting of members of the commercial single-use device reprocessing and remanufacturing industry.

AMDR represents regulated, commercial remanufacturing, promotes remanufacturing as an important healthcare strategy that helps hospitals and healthcare providers increase quality, reduce costs and waste and improve patient care, and protects the interests of its members in regulation, legislation and standard-setting world-wide.

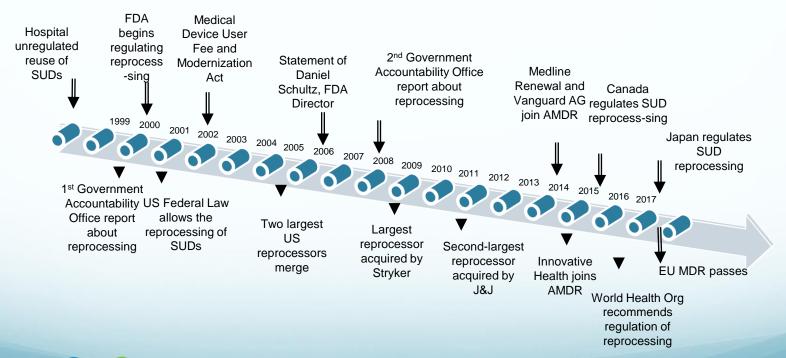


Mission

AMDR's mission is to *protect* the trade interests of the global commercial reprocessing/remanufacturing industry and *promote* reprocessing as a healthcare strategy that increases quality, reduces costs and waste and improves patient care.



Regulatory Milestones





AMDR Members

Cardinal Health

Riverview, Florida Business under Medical Solutions Division

Hygia Health Services, now part of Stryker

Birmingham, Alabama Focus on Non-Invasive Devices

Innovative Health

Scottsdale, Arizona Targeted, high-impact cardiology focus

Medline ReNewal

Redmond, Oregon
Part of Medline Industries

Stryker Sustainability Solutions

Tempe and Phoenix, AZ and Lakeland, FL Division of Stryker Corporation since December 2009

Vanguard

Berlin-Germany European market leader





Now a part of Stryker







Sustainability Solutions



AMDR Credo

...We believe that the future of healthcare requires the medical device industry to enter into a new paradigm where the focus is on providing value to healthcare rather than pursuing onesided profit goals. This means that remanufacturing should be an integrated element in medical device technology development and marketing.





AMDR Code of Conduct

- ...Better align the medical device industry with the fundamental interests of hospitals and healthcare providers;
- Prioritize single-use device reprocessing and remanufacturing as a key supply chain strategy for hospitals and healthcare providers;
- Promote an environment of transparency and fairness in interactions with hospital partners; and
- Maximize the value of remanufacturing in healthcare to increase quality, reduce costs and waste and improve patient care.





AMDR Representing Industry

- Governing and Standard-Setting Bodies
- Legislation/Regulation





Health Canada

























AMDR Representing Industry



- AAMI TIR 30 approved to become a STANDARD
- AAMI STANDARD 98 (under development):

Cleaning Validation of Health Care Products – Requirements for Development and Validation of a Cleaning Process for Medical Devices

 AMDR representative, voting member, liaison from commercial SUD reprocessing industry to work group.



About Remanufacturing



Benefits of Remanufacturing



Photo courtesy of Stryker Sustainability Solutions

- By demanding more transparency in the supply chain, controlling manufacturer impact and remanufacturing single-use devices,
- Hospitals and healthcare providers optimize their device utilization,
- Medical device waste and waste disposal costs are reduced, and healthcare becomes more environmentally and financially sustainable,
- So that cost per use and overall supply costs go down,
- And with this more optimized use of devices, hospitals and healthcare providers free up resources allowing them to improve patient care.



The Single Use Label





The Single Use Label



"The decision to label a device as single-use or reusable rests with the manufacturer. ... Thus, a device may be labeled as single-use because ...the manufacturer chooses not to conduct the studies needed to demonstrate that the device can be labeled as reusable."

¹ GAO, Report to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives; <u>Reprocessed Single-Use</u> <u>Medical Devices: FDA Oversight Has Increased, and</u> <u>Available Information Does Not Indicate That Use Presents</u> <u>an Elevated Health Risk</u> (January 2008), at 1 (emphasis added).



Commonly Remanufactured Devices

Arthroscopic/Orthopedic

External fixation devices
Surgical saw blades, bits and burrs

Cardiovascular

Sequential Compression Devices/Tourniquet cuffs

Pulse oximeter sensors

Femoral compression devices

Ultrasonic and electrophysiological diagnostic and mapping catheters

Non-Invasive Devices

ECG leads

Air transfer mattresses

Blood pressure cuffs

Fall alarms

Pulse OX and cerebral and somatic sensors

Laparoscopic Surgery

Trocars

Harmonic scalpels

Lap instruments: babcocks, dissectors, scissors/shears, graspers





Sample Remanufactured Device Savings

North America

Ultrasound cardiac catheter:

- Cost new \$2500 (each)
- Cost reprocessed \$1250
- Savings \$1250

EP diagnostic catheter:

- Cost new \$400-600 (each)
- Cost reprocessed \$200-300
- Savings \$200-300

Harmonic scalpel:

- Cost new \$250-500 (each)
- Cost reprocessed \$125-250
- Savings \$125-250

Europe

Cardiac ablation catheter:

- Cost new 900-1500€ (each)
- Cost reprocessed 400-750€
- Savings 500-750€

EP diagnostic catheter:

- Cost new 300-500€ (each)
- Cost reprocessed 140-250€
- Savings 160-250€

Harmonic scalpel:

- Cost new 350-450€ (each)
- Cost reprocessed 180-220€
- Savings 170-230€



Sustainability and Circular Economy

- Single-use medical device remanufacturing is one of the most effective healthcare sustainability strategies available to hospitals and healthcare providers
- It is a strategy that simultaneously reduces the environmental impact from discarding used medical devices, enables hospitals to enhance their financial sustainability, and allows hospitals and healthcare providers to positively contribute to environmental sustainability





Sustainability and Circular Economy

- American Nursing Association, Association of periOperative Registered Nurses, Practice Greenhealth and Health Care Without Harm have all recognized or endorsed reprocessing (remanufacturing) as a way to reduce waste
- Titanium, gold, platinum, steel and valuable plastics recovered/recycled instead of disposed
- Identified as a Smarter Purchasing initiative of the Healthier Hospitals Initiative (HHI)
- On average, hospitals can reduce annual medical waste by 50,000 pounds. This is the equivalent weight of more than 5 elephants.











Remanufacturing in North America



Industry Acceptance

- FDA regulation in 2000
- 2 positive GAO reports
- OEMs buy remanufacturers
- Spurious "Patient safety" arguments no longer the mainstream battle cry
- Shifting market trends and the ACA









Market Adoption

- Since FDA's intervention in the practice of remanufacturing, tight regulation and the GAO reports, more and more hospitals have adopted remanufacturing as a key financial and environmental sustainability strategy
- Most reputable hospitals have extensive remanufacturing programs – they rely on remanufacturing to use the newest technologies and reach high patient care standards
- 94% the top US News & World Report "Honor Roll" hospitals use remanufacturing – some of them promoting their dedication to patient care by pointing to their reprocessing programs









Towards a Paradigm of Value-Based Medical technology

Remanufacturing Disrupting Manufacturer Hegemony

Single-use

Late 1990s reprocessing reduced device costs by \$20M 2018 reprocessing reducing device costs by \$500M Emerging integration of advanced reprocessing into device design and utilization - driving hospital value





Scientific Literature













American Journal of Cardiology



Hospital and Clinical Support













Safety

- Commercial remanufacturing is a highly regulated
 equivalent to or greater than other medical device manufacturing
- Remanufactured single-use devices are as safe and effective as new devices. FDA's and EU's review processes ensure that remanufactured devices are as clean, sterile and functional as the original device
- OEMs continue to spread fear and confusion among clinicians regarding the safety of remanufactured single-use medical devices
- Some clinicians continue to believe that patient care is better when using OEM devices – better safe than sorry



Photo courtesy of Medline Renewal



Safety

- Meanwhile, cleaning, validation and testing requirements render remanufactured devices arguably safer than original devices
- Current data about failure rates and safety are published by FDA and show that remanufactured devices do not fail more frequently than new devices
- In fact, a recent independent Banner Health study about remanufacturing safety (published in the Journal of Medical Devices) showed that original devices have a defect rate that is 4.9 times greater than reprocessed devices*



Safety

- In-house (hospital) reprocessing has effectively been stopped in the US and Germany
- Nearly all SUD remanufacturing conducted by regulated, third-party firms
- Very few adverse event reports
- 20+ years of clinical history
- Decades of peer-reviewed literature and clinical experience
- Support of major clinical groups



2008 US GAO Report

"we found no reason to question FDA's analysis indicating that *no causative link has* been established between reported injuries or deaths and reprocessed SUDs."

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March 19, 2008 "Hospitals Reuse Medical Devices to Lower Costs

"In January, after reviewing eight years of FDA data, the Government Accountability Office weighed in with a report concluding there is no evidence that reprocessed single-use devices create an elevated health risk for patients." —

International Regulation



Global Harmonized Approach

Emerging



AMDR. October 2018

Global Harmonized Approach Emerging

Manufacturer standard for SUD reprocessing (re-manufacturing)

- US FDA 2000
- Germany 2002
- Australia 2011
- Canada 2015

- United Kingdom 2016
- World Health Organization 2016
- European Union 2017
- Japan 2017

United Kingdom





Medicines & Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency, Single-Use Medical Devices: UK Guidance on Re-Manufacturing (October 2016)

- Prohibits SUD reprocessing
- 2016 Guidance <u>allows SUD remanufacturing</u>
- Remanufactured SUDs must obtain CE mark
- Consistent with EU MDR so "opting in"



European Regulations



- Historically, no SUD reprocessing policy has existed at the European Union level
- Member States regulate on an individual basis
- SUD reprocessing likely occurring in hospitals across all Member States, regardless
 of national policy
- Regulated, third-party industry exists in Germany





- 17.1 Where permitted by national law
- 17.2 SUD reprocessing is manufacturing
- 17.3 MS may decide NOT to apply certain rules to reprocessing
 (for hospital and closed loop reprocessing) and outlines
 lengthy requirements
- 17.4 Reprocessing by service provider allowed
- 17.5 Common specifications to be developed
- 17.6 Only devices put on EU market
- 17.7 Only safe reprocessing
- 17.8 Reprocessor must label with their name



European Regulations



- Common Specifications under development now
- Member States and AMDR believes likely opt in:
 - UK
 - Germany
 - Portugal
 - Netherlands
 - Belgium
 - Others to follow



NEW European

* * * * * * * * *

Regulations

- Ensures doctors and nurses have consistent, safe and effective reprocessed or remanufactured SUDs
- Stops inappropriate hospital reuse
- Legitimizes commercial industry through EU-wide regulation
- Uses existing process of accreditation through notified bodies
- Levels the regulatory playing field
- Encourages adoption of green medical device usage
- Promotes competition lower pricing



European Regulations



- Unfortunately, not the harmonized approach AMDR had sought
- "Opt in" undermines the "single market"
- Stricter requirements for SUD reprocessors = higher regulatory burden than OEM devices
- MS "service" model:
 - Likely similar to existing German requirements
 - MDR requirements still exceed what hospitals can likely meet: Notified Body certification, reverse engineering, quality system, plus forthcoming common specifications, etc.
 - AMDR discourages MS from allowing in-hospital, lesser regulated reprocessing



European Regulations



Next Steps:

- Ministries need to act to allow remanufactured SUDs (CE marked)
- Common specifications likely NOT a common approach to allowing reprocessing
- Hospitals and healthcare professionals need to urge Ministries to act – soon
- Pressure medical device sales reps for reprocessed/remanufactured options





Thank you

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