"These Bad Boys are a Game-Changer" Scaling 2D Vaccine Barcode Scanning

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Session Outline

- Context
- Previous Pilots and Findings
- Scalability Pilot
- Next Steps



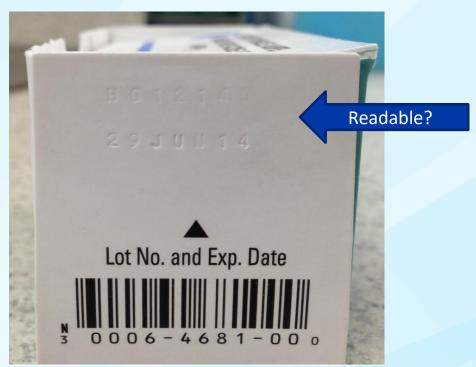


Context



Remember - Why We Are Doing This

Current State: Linear



Linear barcode only has NDC Lot number and Expiration only 'human readable' Future State: 2D



Contain:

- Lot number
- Expiration date
- NDC code

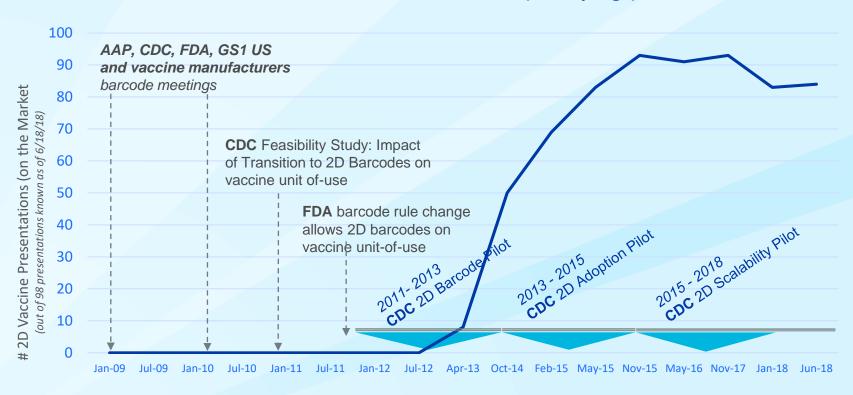
'Human readable' still there!

48 2,335

Maximum Alphanumeric Character Capacity

2D Barcoded Vaccines Timeline

Number of 2D Barcoded Vaccine Presentations (Vial/Syringe), US Market



Timeline

Previous Pilots and Findings

CDC 2D Barcoded Vaccine Initiatives

2D Pilot (2D): Assess Impact (2011 - 2013)* 2D Adoption: Facilitate Adoption (2013 – 2015)

2D Scalability (2015 - 2018)

Objectives

- Assess 2D impact on vaccination data quality
- Assess 2D workflow impact
- Identify 2D scanning opportunities and challenges
- Implement 2D barcodes

Participants

- 217 healthcare practices
- 10 Immunization Awardees
- 2 Vaccine manufacturers

Objectives

- 2D Pilot Objectives
- Broaden observations of the initial pilot
- Facilitate the adoption of 2D barcode scanning

Participants

- 87 Diverse practices
- 7 Immunization Awardees
- 3 Vaccine manufacturers

Objectives

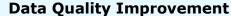
- Assess 2D impact in a large healthcare system
- Assess compliance with scanning and interventions
- Identify and develop solutions to address remaining challenges

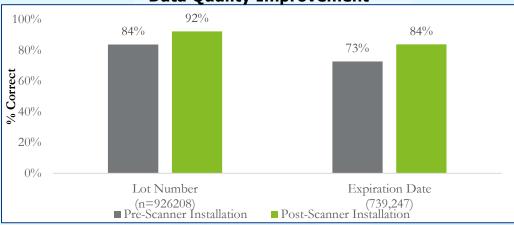
Participants

- 1 large healthcare system
- 27 sites
- 4 Vaccine manufacturers

^{*} Periods of primary data collection and project activities provided

2D Adoption Pilot (2013 – 2015) Data Quality, Time Savings and User Experience





Lot number (correct) difference statistically significant at an alpha of 0.05 (t(893761)=142.7, p=0.001); Expiration date (correct) difference statistically significant at an alpha of 0.05 (t(690111)=116.7, p=0.001)

Time Savings Improvement

Entry Method	Average Time to Record	# of Recordings	SD
With 2D barcode scanning	6.86 seconds	495	8.14
Without 2D barcode scanning	10.30 seconds	531	8.07

Difference statistically significant at an alpha of 0.05 (t(1,024)=30.91, p=0.001).

User Experience Feedback

75% of users agree (86% of leaders)

Improves accuracy

60% of users agree

Easy to integrate into existing data recording process

60% of users agree

Easy to use

Benefits

- improved accuracy
- improved efficiency
- · less manual entry of vaccine data

Challenges

- inconsistencies with scanning and scanners
- faded barcodes
- incorrect entries after scanning

Compliance ... or lack thereof

Determining whether a 2D barcoded vaccine was actually scanned by the user

Unanticipated Findings:

- Variance between self-reported scanning rates and system-tracked scanning (50+% for self-report vs. ~20% for system-tracked)
- Compliance to using scanners decreased over time and differed by vaccine type and time of year

Needs Identified:

To realize the most benefits from 2D scanning the **technology needs to work as expected** and **immunizers need to scan regularly (high compliance)**

Scalability Pilot

2D Scalability Pilot Overview - Recruitment

Selection of Health Care System

- Recruitment Criteria for Health Care System
 - Sutter was selected based on:
 - Interest and willingness to participate
 - Participation of care center in previous pilot
 - Use of a single EMR system that supported barcode scanning



Selection of Sites

- Selection of 27 Sites
 - Sites were selected based on:
 - Interest and willingness to participate
 - Diversity of sites administering vaccines (e.g., pediatrics, vaccine clinic, family medicine)
 - Agreement to installation and use of scanners
 - Agreement to data collection and use of adherence strategy



Overview of Adherence to Scanning Protocol

Sites were stratified and randomly assigned to an adherence strategies

Training Only

Use of scanners and protocol for 2D barcode scanning

No other steps

Commitment Card

Written personal rationale for scanning & signed commitment to scanning

 Training + Commitment Card Adherence Report

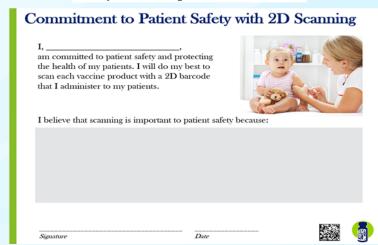
Publically posted report – compares individuals at center and center to other centers

 Training + Adherence Report **Combination**

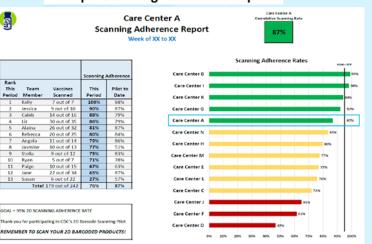
Combination of all strategies:

• Training + Commitment Card + Adherence Report

Sample Scanning Commitment Card



Sample Scanning Adherence Report



Scalability Pilot Data Sources



EMR Data files

Collected from all 27 participating sites, for vaccines administered prior to project start and during course of project period



Online Survey Data

Practitioners at each site asked to provide feedback on their experiences with 2D barcode scanning



Workflow Analysis (WFA)

High-level, on-site collaborations at each site

Detailed follow-up observations and time measurements at selected sites

Key Findings - 2D Scanning Implementation



Accuracy Increased

 Accuracy: lot number improved 4.6% (to 99.7%), expiration date improved 9.2% (to 99.97%) and NDC improved 5.7% (to 99.9%) when scanned



Time Savings Observed • 21 seconds saved per vaccine entered when scanned (average 7.04 seconds when scanned, 28.19 seconds when not scanned)



Scanning Rates High, but Varied

- Users scanned 94% of vaccines administered during pilot (~68,000 vaccines)
- Fast up-take by many early in pilot, with continued increases through pilot end
- Scanning rates varied by: specialty, volume, adherence strategy group, site, practitioner



Adherence Strategies Worked

- Scanning rates higher with use of scanning reports and commitment cards
- Unplanned strategies also increased scanning adherence, such as leader visits

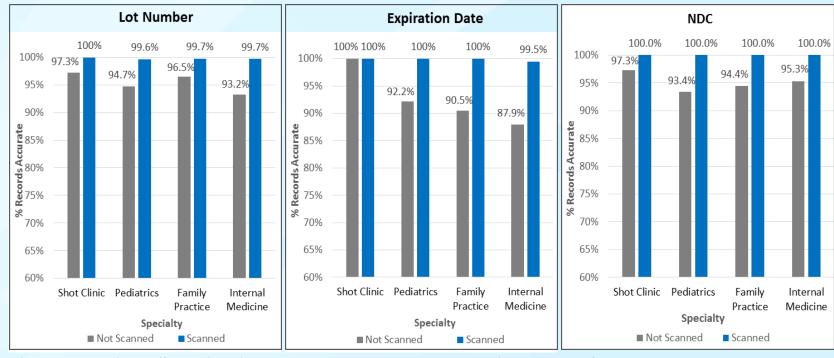


Challenges Documented

 Scanner locations, workflow fit, workarounds to the new scanning process, and staff buy-in were challenges

Accuracy Improvements Varied by Data Element and Specialty

- Improvements to record accuracy when vaccines scanned (compared with not scanned) ranged from 2.7%-6.5% for lot number; 0%-11.6% for expiration date; and 2.7%-6.6% for NDC
- Differences when scanned or not scanned statistically significant (except where noted)*



^{*}Statistically significant difference (p<.01) between scanned and not scanned accuracy of vaccine records for each specialty, within each data element, with the <u>exception</u> of the expiration date field comparison for the shot clinic.

Lessons Learned

- 1. Scanning 2D vaccine barcodes improves data quality & saves time
- 2. 2D barcode functionality of EMRs is key
- 3. Role of organization leadership in support of 2D barcode scanning is critical
- 4. Early planning and decisions make a big difference
 - Revise workflow process and protocol from the start
 - Strategically select scanner location with input from staff
- 5. Adherence strategies "nudge" participants to scan more frequently
 - Highest scanning rates resulted from training plus another strategy to promote scanning
- 6. Adjustments to resolve challenges mid-course improve scanning use
 - Revisiting foundational planning decisions and making revisions improves scanning rates and buy-in
 - Offer troubleshooting support to staff to work through specific challenges
 - Prove data on scanning rates to staff and leaders
 - Engage leaders at sites and within organization to promote use

Four Pillars of Vaccine Barcode Scanning

Vaccine Manufacturers/Pharmaceutical

- 2D barcode all vaccines
- Label printing of high quality/contrast
- Consider 2D barcodes for medications

Scanner Vendors

- Scanners compatible with 2D barcodes/EMRs
- Easily configured to various EMRs
- Sensitivity to scan curved vials, prefilled syringes or labels with limited contrast

EMR Vendors

- EMR functionality supports scanning
- Indicator (scan flag) available to track scanning
- Pop-up alerts identify vaccines expired, not matching order (or other factors)

Health Systems/Practitioners

- Communicate needs and how vendors can support scanning for your organization
- Adoption/scaling of 2D vaccine scanning
- Ensure right scanner locations, workflow process and staff buy-in; share lessons learned

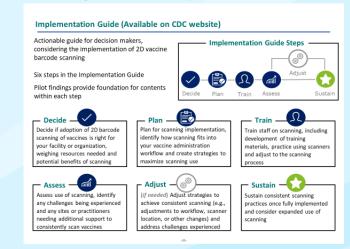
Next Steps



Share Pilot Findings and Encourage Adoption

Disseminate Pilot Findings to Share Knowledge

- Report of key pilot findings and methodology
- Implementation Guide for decision makers considering
 2D barcode scanning
- Other materials including peer-reviewed publications, newsletters and articles, and presentations



Communicate Role with 4 Pillars to Promote Barcode Scanning

- Vaccine manufacturers
- Health Information System (EMR) vendors / developers
- Scanner vendors
- Providers Practitioners

Continue to provide infrastructure support, e.g. NDC Crosswalk Table

Monitor unfoldment of the Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA)

Pharmacy track and trace, – 2D barcoded on unit of sale, with serial number

Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA)

DSCSA became law in November 2013.¹

Purpose: To identify and trace prescription drugs through U.S. supply chain

Requires manufacturers and repackagers "to put a unique product identifier on certain prescription drug packages"

Data carrier – 2D barcode

Encoded with ...

- National Drug Code (NDC) embedded in GTIN
- Serial Number
- Expiration Date
- Lot Number

PUBLIC LAW 113-54-NOV. 27, 2013

127 STAT, 587

Public Law 113–54 113th Congress

An Act

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to human drug compounding and drug supply chain security, and for other purposes.

Nov. 27, 2013 [H.R. 3204]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

Drug Quality and Security Act. 21 USC 301 note.

This Act may be cited as the "Drug Quality and Security Act".

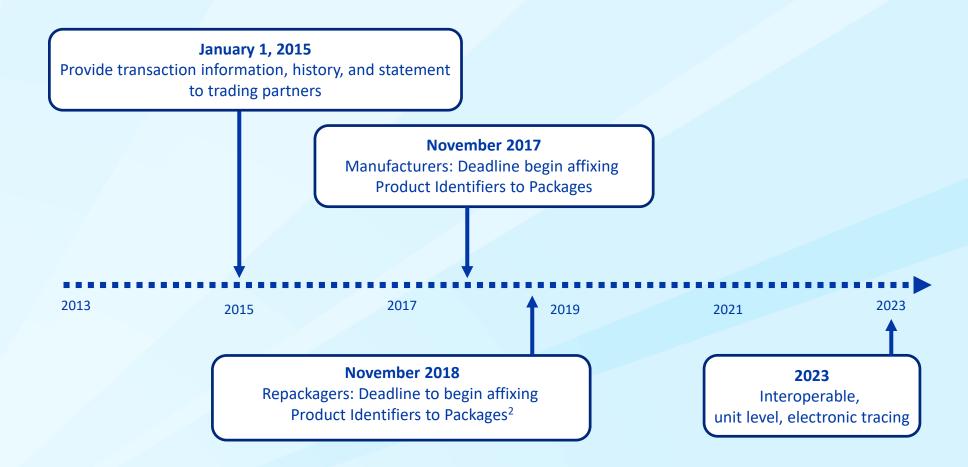
SEC. 2. REFERENCES IN ACT; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- (a) REFERENCES IN ACT.—Except as otherwise specified, amendments made by this Act to a section or other provision of law are amendments to such section or other provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).
- (b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Timeline: Requirements will be phased in over the course of 10 years. The final phase will occur in 2023. ¹

1. Food and Drug Administration. Drug Supply Chain Security Act (DSCSA): Title II of the Drug Quality and Security Act (2013).

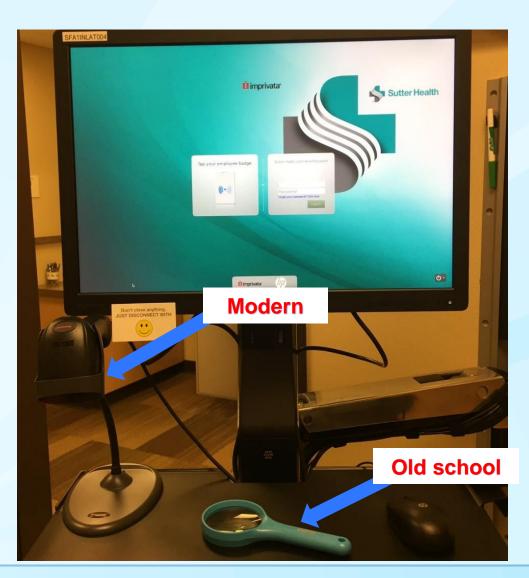
DSCSA Timeline



2: <u>Product Identifier Requirements Under the Drug Supply Chain Security Act – Compliance Policy</u>

Where to find more information





Visit the CDC 2D barcode page for 2D vaccine barcode resources: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/programs/iis/2d-vaccine-barcodes/

Search Key Words: "CDC 2D Barcode"

What's on the site?

- Current list of 2D barcoded vaccine presentations (vials/syringes)
- 2D Pilot artifacts, including:
 - 2018 Findings Report
 - 2D Implementation Guide
 - AAP Guidance
 - GS1 Guidance
 - 2D Functional Capabilities Report (for Developers)



"Thank You-Happy Scanning"

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

