Unique Device Identification
For Medical Device Manufacturers

Guide to Label and Marking Compliance
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Table of Contents

Introduction ......................................................................................... 1
Compliance with FDA’s UDI Ruling .............................................. 5
Time Line for Compliance ............................................................... 6
The UDI Compliance Plan ............................................................... 7
AIDC - The Linear Barcode and the 2D DataMatrix ....................... 8
Parts of the UDI .................................................................................. 9
Standards Available for UDI Labeling ......................................... 10
GS1 (Global Standard 1) and UDI .................................................. 11
UDI Compliance Using GTINs ....................................................... 12
HIBCC Standards for UDI ............................................................... 13
About ICCBBA .................................................................................. 14
UDI at The Unit and Packaging Level .......................................... 15
The Label Design Software ............................................................ 16
Printing The UDI - The Label or Direct Mark ............................... 17
Thermal Transfer Label Materials ............................................... 18
UDI Database - GUDID ................................................................. 19
Ebook Summary of How to Comply with FDA’s UDI ..................... 20
Contact Information ......................................................................... 21
Introduction

Patient safety with regards to the identification of medical devices, protection from counterfeit devices, and the ability to recall devices quickly and accurately has led to the development of the Unique Device Identification (UDI) system.

These issues are currently and more often addressed using independent identification methods. The supply chain, from manufacturer to patient, remains fragmented making it difficult, sometimes fatal, to trace the original product back to the manufacturer, or find other affected products on storage shelves.

The FDA started formerly addressing this issue in 2007.

On July 9, 2012, the FDA Safety and Innovation Act was signed into law and the FDA was charged creating a new rule for a Unique Device Identification (UDI) System.

On September 24, 2013, the FDA issued the Final Rule making UDI mandatory to adequately identify devices through distribution and use.

### The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a final rule to establishing a system to adequately identify devices through distribution and use.

**FDA’s UDI Final Regulation**
- 2007 FDA Amendments Act of 2007
- 2012 July 10th - UDI Proposed Regulation Publishes
- 2012 July - FDASIA provisions added
- 2012 November 7th - original comment period closes
- 2012 November 19th - FDASIA amendment publishes
- 2012 December 19th - FDASIA comment period closes
- 2013 UDI Final Rule and draft GUDID Guidance
What is UDI?

A UDI stands for Unique Device Identification. It is a unique numeric or alphanumeric code that includes a device identifier, which is specific to a device model, and a production identifier. It includes the current production information for that specific device, such as the lot or batch number, the serial number and/or expiration date.

The UDI must appear on every device using a label or direct marking such as with ink jet or lasers, except where it is not feasible according to the FDA definition.

Product tracking and timely, accurate recalls in adverse situations is often a lengthy, laborious process. As it stands today, the product identification number cannot be used in many cases as the product number or catalog number is changed as it passes along the supply chain.
What are the Benefits of UDI?

When fully implemented, the UDI system will:

- Allow more accurate reporting, reviewing and analysis of adverse event reports so that problem devices can be identified and corrected quickly.

- Reduce medical errors by giving healthcare professionals and others the ability to rapidly and precisely identify a device and obtain important information concerning the device’s characteristics.

- Provide a standardized identifier to allow manufacturers, distributors and healthcare facilities to better manage medical device recalls.

- Provide a foundation for a global, secure distribution chain, helping to address counterfeiting and diversion and prepare for medical emergencies.

- Lead to the development of a medical device identification system that is recognized around the world.

- Enhance analysis of devices on the market by providing a standard and clear way to document device use in electronic health records, clinical information systems, claim data sources and registries. A more robust postmarket surveillance system can also be leveraged to support premarket approval or clearance of new devices and new uses of currently marketed devices.
**UDI Acronyms**

When reading the FDA’s final ruling on UDI and working to meet compliance regulations for UDI, you will come across acronyms that stand for terms related to the UDI mandate.

If you are already working with identifying, labeling and tracking your products, you will most likely be familiar with many of the acronyms listed here.

New users may want to refer to this guide when learning to become familiar with these terms. Definitions can easily be found online or through your associated vendor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UDI Acronyms</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DUNS</td>
<td>D&amp;B Number - needed for GUDID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDI</td>
<td>Unique Device Identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLN</td>
<td>Global Location Number GS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTIN</td>
<td>Global Trade Item Number GS1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMDN</td>
<td>Global Medical Device Nomenclature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUDID</td>
<td>Global UDI Database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DI</td>
<td>Device Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Production Identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDC</td>
<td>Automatic Identification and Data Capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GS1</td>
<td>The GS1 Standards Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIBCC</td>
<td>Health Industry Business Communications Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCBBA</td>
<td>International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation, Inc.</td>
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</table>
Compliance with FDA’s UDI Ruling

Complying with the UDI standard means manufacturers (“Labelers”) must assign a UDI-compliant code developed using globally accepted standards to their product, label the products with the UDI appropriately, and then publish the data to the UDI database or GUDID (Global Unique Device Identification Database.)

1. Create the UDI

The UDI code is a unique numeric or alphanumeric code that includes two parts: a device identifier (DI), which is specific to a device model, and a production identifier (PI), which includes the current production information for that specific device, such as the lot or batch number, the serial number and/or expiration date.

Manufacturers are responsible for creating and maintaining the uniqueness of its medical device UDI and shall not be altered.

2. UDI on the Label or Directly on Device

The label and device package of each medical device must now include a UDI. This rule requires the label of medical devices to include a unique device identifier (UDI), except where the rule provides for an exception or alternative placement.

The UDI shall be on the label of the device or directly marked on the device itself and requires that each UDI be provided in a plain-text version and in a form that uses automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) technology.

3. Storage of the UDI & additional device related information in a UDID

The labeler must submit product information concerning devices to FDA’s GUDID, unless subject to an exception or alternative. The manufacturer is responsible for maintaining the accessibility of their UDI and the related information in the UDI Database.

When implemented, the new system will require:

The unique identifier to include the lot or serial number if specified by FDA.

The label of a device to bear a unique identifier, unless an alternative location is specified by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or unless an exception is made for a particular device or group of devices.

The unique identifier to be able to identify the device through distribution and use by its label, marking, and can be cross referenced with the GUDID.

The Company is called “The Labeler” in the Rule.
Time Line for Compliance

The requirement for device labels and device packages to bear a UDI will be phased in over several years based on the risk factor of the device:

Class III devices, such as implantable pacemakers, must comply with the new rule within a year of final passing. Implants considered life-sustaining, or life-supporting devices must comply with the UDI rule within two years.

Class II devices, medium risk products like infusion pumps, must comply within three years.

Class I devices, low risk products like hand-held surgical instruments, must comply within five years.

Compliance dates are extended by 2 years except for FDASIA (year 2) devices - still at year 2.

Identify which of your devices must come into compliance right now. The final rule is made, and if you do not have a UDI system in place within the timeline specified by the FDA, you will not be able to sell your product.
“Pursuing global standards, we’ve learned a few things: start early, learn by doing, and don’t wait until the eleventh hour. Trading partners also appreciate this and overall, early adopters usually reap the largest benefits.” - Senior Pharmaceutical Executive

(Click here for full copy)

The UDI Compliance Plan

With the final rule issued on September 24, 2013, the clock is now ticking and the phased-in compliance deadlines are published. The time to start is now.

UDI compliance may require changes in your current procedures and impact several areas in your organization.

It’s a good idea to get started now to develop an implementation plan that will bring you in to UDI compliance by the mandated deadline. Not only will you have necessary time to ensure compliance is 100%, but you’ll most likely realize opportunities for additional longer-term benefits from your UDI investment.

FOCUS OF THIS EBOOK

>> Develop Labels and Package Markings <<

The remaining content in this ebook focuses on understanding the UDI formation, identification labeling, and marking at the required unit through packaging levels.

Additional information on the UDI ruling can be found at the FDA and other websites.
AIDC - The Linear Barcode and the 2D DataMatrix

The FDA requires the use of at least one Automatic Identification/Data Capture (AIDC) technology to carry the UDI identifier on all non-exempt devices and/or packaging.

The two common forms of AIDC are linear barcodes and 2D barcodes, which include the QR code or the DataMatrix code. RFID can also be used, although can be cost prohibitive for some applications.

The linear barcode may be the most recognizable barcode representing data by varying the widths and spacings of parallel lines. Here is a sample of the linear barcode:

Some applications require more data to be encoded in the barcode. The more data, the larger your barcode will be, and may exceed the limitations of the linear barcode.

Two-dimensional (2D) symbologies are designed for applications where space is an issue. 2D bar codes offer greater data storage capacity using high-density identification and error correction features, 2D symbologies are commonly used to store much more data in a much smaller area, such as data needed to track parts, WIP, traceability and compliance with the UDI rule.

GS1 Standard combines the advantages of the DataMatrix barcode with the GS1 data structure – the result being called GS1 DataMatrix.

For more information, GS1 has an introduction to the GS1 DataMatrix code that can be downloaded at the GS1 Site.

The HIBCC allows more barcode choices such as the Aztec and the PDF417 composite barcode.

What kind of Auto ID carrier will you use?

The FDA doesn’t dictate which type, so you can use a linear bar code, 2D matrix or RFID. However, hospitals, clinics, and other healthcare organizations use all types of technologies for auto ID, so it makes sense to know how your label is going to be read by the end user.

To comply with the FDA's UDI rule, your choice of barcode is driven by the issuing agency you choose to base your UDI compliance.
Parts of the UDI

The UDI is defined as consisting of 2 parts:

**The Device Identifier - DI**

The fixed component, or static part of the UDI consists of the company prefix and the item number.

Note: The company prefix will depend on the Standards being used.

**The Product Identifier - PI**

The dynamic information about the device such as the lot or batch number, manufacturing date, expiration date, or the serial number, if required.

Both parts of the UDI, the Device Identifier and the Product Identifier make up the UDI and can be concatenated into one long barcode or split into two barcodes.

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**Standard Date Format**

The format of the dates on medical device labels needs to conform to the standard format of Month Day, Year (e.g. JAN 1, 2012) to ensure dates are unambiguous and clearly understood by device users.

**Proposed Rule**: Required US format (Jun 19, 2013) and implementation in 1 year.

**Final Rule**: If label includes a date (ie: expiration):

- All numeric: YYYY-MM-DD (2013-06-19)
- Day must always be included
- Same Compliance Date as other UDI requirements
- Applies to all labels (even if exempt from UDI)
- If not subject to UDI - applies at year 5
- A combination product with NDC number is exempt.

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**It is important to note that any label or RFID tag also display human-readable text in case AIDC scanning or reading tools are unavailable.**
Standards Available for UDI Labeling

Global data standards are necessary so that each party within the supply chain identifies the same products in the same way.

The FDA does not mandate which auto ID carrier to use, but consider your customers. Not all healthcare providers have the capabilities to handle all of the different carriers. Select the appropriate standard and technology for your product and customers.

The primary standard identifiers for medical-surgical products available are:

- **ISBT 128** is the International Standard for Blood and Transplant organs and can contain up to 128 characters.
- **GS1’s Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)** is a fixed length numeric code of up to 14 digits in length. The GTIN has traditionally been used in the pharmaceutical industry.
- **HIBCC’s Labeler Identification Code (HIBC-LIC)** is an alphanumeric code of up to 18 characters, and has been used historically in the medical device supply chain.

“Implementing global standards across the entire healthcare supply chain could save 22,000 - 43,000 lives and avert 0.7 million to 1.4 million patient disabilities “

GS1 (Global Standard 1) and UDI

Today, the GS1 is an accepted issuing agency for the FDA's UDI initiative.

Under the GS1, the Global Trade Item Number™ (GTIN™) is used for the unique identification of trade items worldwide. Integrity of these numbers throughout the item's lifetime is a key to maintaining uniqueness for manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, hospitals, regulatory bodies and other Supply Chain stakeholders.

Brand Owners or manufacturers must allocate and maintain their GTINs according to the rules of the FDA UDI mandate and the GS1 Standard. The label/direct mark must survive for the life of the product to preserve the link back to the database.

A change to one aspect, characteristic, variant or formulation of a trade item may require a new GTIN.

Some common reasons for a GTIN (DI) to change are:

- Change in quantity of a device package.
- Change to package sterility.
- Re-labelling of the original labeler's (manufacturer) device.
- Change labelling languages for different global markets.
- Change in certification mark, e.g., CE Mark.

NOTE: Refer to the appropriate UDI regulation and the GS1 Healthcare GTIN Allocation Rules for complete details on regional influence for GTIN change.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Single Unit Package</th>
<th>Multiple Unit Package</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GTIN A</td>
<td>GTIN B</td>
<td>GTIN C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00857674002010</td>
<td>10857674002017</td>
<td>40857674002018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Barcode Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UDI</th>
<th>GS1 Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unique Device Identification</td>
<td>Product Identification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DI</th>
<th>GTIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Device Identifier (DI)</td>
<td>Global Trade Item Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PI</th>
<th>AI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Production Identifier (PI) (if applicable)</td>
<td>Application Identifier (AI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Expiration Date A1(17) - e.g. 141120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Lot/Batch A1(10) - e.g. 1234AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Serial Number A1(21) - e.g. 12345XYZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production Identifier data will vary by medical device type and manufacturer current practice.

**DI + PI = UDI**

GTIN or GTIN + AI(S) + UDI

**UDI Compliance Using GTINs**

Both linear or 2D barcodes can be used for compliance with the UDI automatic ID identification requirement.

There are two ways use linear barcodes:

1. Use one linear with GTIN (DI) and Production Identifier (AI)
2. Use 2 separate barcodes, one for GTIN (DI) and one for Production Identifier (AI)

The third illustration here shows using the 2D barcode to combine all the data into one barcode.

Parts of the GS1 Standard can be correlated with UDI requirements. Since GTINs may be 8, 12, 13 or 14-digits in length, their data structures require up to 14-digit fields. Therefore, all GTIN processing software should allow for 14 digits.

**UDI Label Standards - GS1**

**Example GS1 Item Identifier (GTIN)**

```
1 | 1234567 | 12345 | 2 |
```

GTINs may be 8, 12, 13 or 14-digits in length. Their data structures require up to 14-digit fields, and all GTIN processing software should allow for 14 digits.
HIBCC Standards for UDI

HIBCC stands for the Health Industry for Business Communication Council. Historically, the medical device industry has used HIBCC UPNs (Universal Product Numbers), and the supply chain and supporting systems of many device manufacturers have been built using HIBCC codes.

- HIBCC codes are alphanumeric and up to 18 characters in length.
- They generally have a smaller label footprint as compared to the GS1 option.
- At present, HIBCC requires a one-time fee scaled against gross sales with no annual recurring fees - a benefit for small device manufacturers.

One of the drawbacks of HIBCC is the perception that it is primarily U.S.-focused and less global than other options.

Use Linear or 2D Barcodes

The information to be encoded in the automatic ID includes the LIC and the product code for the item, level of packaging, and then the last digit is a check digits (calculated by the barcode to be sure it is encoded properly.)

Labeler Identification Code (LIC)

Assigned by HIBCC. Identifies the labeler. It is four alphanumeric characters.

Product Code / Catalogue ID

Assigned by the labeler. Identifies the item/drug/device. 1-18 alphanumeric characters.

Package Level / Unit of Measure

Assigned by the labeler. Identifies the packaging configuration level of the item; e.g. Unit-Dose, Carton, Case, Master-Case, Pallet, etc. 1 numeric character.

UDI AND THE STANDARDS

4.3.1 HIBC LIC Primary Data Structure

Shown below are the symbols for the HIBC LIC Primary Data Structure

4.3.3 HIBC LIC Concatenated Primary and Secondary Data in a 2D Symbol

The data structure of the HIBCC SLS was designed to accommodate identification of multiple levels of packaging from pallets down to individual units of measure, using a standardized code and consistent format. This allows for easier identification within various packaging configurations, as well as consistency throughout the global marketplace.
About ICCBBA

ICCBBA stands for International Council for Commonality in Blood Banking Automation, Inc. ICCBBA enhances safety for patients by managing and promoting the ISBT 128 international information standard for use in transfusion and transplantation.

ISBT 128 is the global standard for the terminology, identification, labeling, and information transfer of medical products of human origin (including blood, cell, tissue, and organ products) across international borders and disparate health care systems. It is used in more than 70 countries across six continents. The standard has been designed to ensure the highest levels of accuracy, safety, and efficiency for the benefit of donors, patients, and ISBT 128 licensed facilities worldwide.

The ISBT 128 is very effective for the intended uses above. Time will tell if it will be adopted as a UDI labeling standard.

UDI Label Standards - ISBT 128 (ICCBBA)

ISBT stands for International Standard for Blood and Transplant
128 stands for 128 characters of the ISO/IEC 646/7-bit character set.

The FDA views human tissue as a medical device. Therefore, the new UDI Rule applies.
UDI at The Unit and Packaging Level

Different UDIs are required at each unit of measure. Each level of the packaging requires its own UDI.

Direct part marking provides UDI on some products, such as devices that are implantable, or devices that can be sterilized and reused.

Packaging levels means the various levels of device packages that contain a fixed quantity of medical devices, e.g. each, carton, case. This does not include shipping containers such as pallets.

The UDI-DI (e.g., GS1 GTIN, HIBC-LIC, ISBT product code) should be globally unique at all levels of packaging.

Where to Apply the UDI?

The UDI is to be applied on the base package label and the device package level.

Packaging Levels

The GTIN (DI) & AIs (PIs) should be in bar code & in human-readable form on each applicable package level as defined by regulation. Each designated package level must have its own GTIN (DI).

Placement - Bar code symbols are to be positioned to allow ready access for scanning when the product is stored or stacked on shelves.

Barcodes are to be displayed on the product packages to allow ready access to scanning equipment when the product is stored or stacked on shelves.

1. **Orientation**: The barcode is to be displayed on the package so the human readable portion is viewed when in storage or stacked.

2. **Display Panel**: Barcodes are to be displayed on the panel or label most likely to be seen when the package is stored.

Examine your packaging.

The FDA requires a unique UDI at each unit of measure. So each individual product has its own UDI, as would the same product in a box of 12, and in a case of 12 boxes.

There should be a UDI at every level of packaging except at the logistics unit level.
The Label Design Software

Software of some type will be required to generate the AIDC and labels for UDI compliance.

Most modern label software packages are able to print the GS1 or HIBCC barcodes. Here at ID Technology, we can provide label templates for our BarTender software. It is simple to connect the software to external databases to populate labels with the correct data.

Shown here is an example of creating the GS1 barcode using BarTender Label Design Software.

BarTender comes with simple wizards to help with the design of GS1 and HIBCC barcodes.
Printing The UDI - The Label or Direct Mark

The FDA's UDI Rule requires a UDI on the medical device, and/or packaging according to the specifications within the rule.

Compliance guidelines do not specify using a label or require a direct mark for most products. (For exceptions, refer to the FDA’s Ruling.) Each has its own pros and cons. Issuing agency requirements, costs, available equipment/services, and internal business processes are the main factors in your decision on how to mark your product with the UDI.

The symbol marking technologies most suited for UDI compliance are:
- Thermal Transfer Labels (for products, packaging and pallets)
- Thermal Transfer Overprinter (for printing on flexible packaging)
- High Resolution Inkjet (cases)
- Laser Marking (DPM & cartons/Cases)

**Direct Mark Laser**
- When using a label is not feasible.
- Permanent Mark.
- Withstands harsh environments.
- UDI Mark compliance for reprocessed implantable devices.
- Stands up to sterilization processes.
- Can be used for marking cartons.

**Thermal Transfer Labels**
- High resolution print for barcodes, text and graphics.
- High contrast output for scanning reliability.
- Durable label materials and printing for harsh environments.
- Cost effective.
- Print in color.

**High Resolution Inkjet**
- Can Be Used In high-volume, end-of-line operations.
- Cost effective, no labels.
- Inkjet printers produce high quality, high resolution text, barcodes and graphic images at 300 dpi.

**High Resolution Case Coding**
Inkjet Systems marks a four-inch high block of information and graphics, including barcodes, use by/sell by dates, lot numbers, product names, descriptions and product ingredients.
Thermal Transfer Label Materials

The FDA’s final UDI rule affects medical device manufacturers in the U.S. and worldwide. Manufacturers must now label most medical devices distributed in the United States with a “unique device identifier” (UDI). The label materials must comply with UL/IEC 60601-1 3rd edition marking and durability rub tests and potentially are UL 969-certified.

Finished labels must be compliant with Title 21 - Food and Drugs, Chapter I - Food and Drug Administration, Subchapter H - Medical Devices, Part 801 Labeling.

Work with ID Technology to be sure the label materials you choose will be 100% compliant with the FDS’s UDI ruling.

MedFlex™ Labeling Material

MedFlex™ is a series of labeling materials for the labeling of FDA Class II and III medical devices and can provide alternative labeling materials for UDI compliance.

All products are VBS Supreme and all are immediately adoptable into your UL file.

- Choose 2 mil gloss topcoated polyesters in clear, white and silver matte;
- All products utilize a new, more universally printable topcoat - printable via resin and wax/resin thermal transfer; UV & solvent screen; UV, solvent & water flexo; and UV inkjet;
- The high-performance permanent acrylic adhesive bonds well to low- and high-surface energy plastics, painted metal, powder paint, polycarbonate and fiberglass;
- Backed with a 50 lb. semi-bleached kraft roll form release liner.

These products are UL-recognized and certified with inks from four leading manufacturers.
A requirement of the UDI rule is the management and transmission of UDI related data into the FDA’s global database, the GUDID or Global Unique Device Identification Database.

The GUDID is based on universal standards for medical device identification and includes a standard set of basic identifying elements for each UDI.

For each Device Identifier (DI) (no PIs):

* The proprietary/trade/brand name of the device.
* Previous DI if a new version or model
* The version or model number
* If direct marked, DI if different than label
* The size of the version or model
* The type of production identifiers on the label
* FDA premarket submission and listing number(s)
* Global Medical Device Nomenclature (GMDN) term
* FDA product code (procode)
* The number of individual devices in each package
* Commercial distribution status
* Higher levels of packaging
* Whether it is a kit, combination product, HCT/P

Whether the device is labeled:

* As sterile or sterilize before use (and how).
  Higher levels of packaging
* As containing natural rubber latex
* With MRI compatibility (safe, conditional, unsafe)
  As Rx and/or OTC

There are currently three ways to upload the required data:

1. Use the web tool.
3. Pay a 3rd party.

Most information will be available to the public so that users of a medical device can easily look up information about a device around the world. The UDI does not indicate and FDA’s database will not contain any information about who uses a device, including personal privacy information.
Identify Compliance Deadline(s):
The final rule is made, and if you do not have a UDI system in place within the timeline specified by the FDA, you will not be able to sell your product.

Select a Standard:
Are you going with a GS1 GTIN, or will you use HIBCC barcode? The FDA does not mandate which auto ID carrier to use, but consider your customers. Not all healthcare providers have the capabilities to handle all of the different carriers. Select the appropriate standard and technology for your product and customers.

Label or Direct Mark UDI:
Determine how to label your products. You might be able to use a label, or you might need direct part marking.

UDI on Packaging:
The FDA requires a unique UDI at each unit of measure. So each individual product has its own UDI, as would the same product in a box of 12 and in a case of 12 boxes.

Examine Your Operational Processes:
You might need to add or change your current procedures to handle UDI tracking. Identify the data that will populate the UDI fields, such are serial numbers, expiration dates, etc. You will also need to establish how to maintain this information and who will be responsible for it.

Other Helpful Resources for FDA UDI (click the links to visit the sites)
Labeling News: [http://www.labelingnews.com](http://www.labelingnews.com)
FDA and UDI: FDA’s UDI Site
GS1Healthcare: [http://www.gs1.org/gsmp/kc/healthcare](http://www.gs1.org/gsmp/kc/healthcare)

This ebook covers the highlights of the FDA’s UDI final ruling passed on September 24, 2013. It is not intended, and should not be used, to substitute information from FDA’s ruling.
If you are facing UDI compliance, ID Technology can help simplify your UDI compliance labeling and marking. Our full line of durable thermal transfer labels, barcode printers, GS1 and HIBCC label templates, barcode scanners, and other products to get you on your way to UDI compliance.

As a full-service supplier of product identification equipment and supplies, ID Technology has a solution for virtually any challenging product labeling, identification, coupon labeling, case marking, bar coding, pallet labeling, date, lot or batch coding, and more.