GS1 HEALTHCARE US

2012 GTIN Sunrise Explained

IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP FOR U.S. HEALTHCARE SUPPLY CHAIN MEMBERS
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About GS1

GS1 is a neutral, not-for-profit organization dedicated to the design and implementation of global standards and solutions to improve the efficiency and visibility in supply chains. GS1 is driven by more than a million companies, who execute more than six billion transactions a day with the GS1 System of Standards. GS1 is truly global, with local Member Organizations in 111 countries, with the Global Office in Brussels, Belgium.

About GS1 US™

GS1 US is the Member Organization of GS1 that serves companies in the United States. As such, it is the national implementation organization of the GS1 System dedicated to the adoption and implementation of standards-based, global supply chain solutions in the United States. GS1 US currently serves over 200,000 U.S. member companies -- 16,000 of which are in healthcare.

About GS1 Healthcare

GS1 Healthcare is a global, voluntary healthcare user group developing global standards for the healthcare supply chain and advancing global harmonization. GS1 Healthcare consists of participants from all stakeholders of the healthcare supply chain: manufacturers, wholesalers & distributors, as well as hospitals and pharmacy retailers. GS1 Healthcare also maintains close contacts with regulatory agencies and trade organizations worldwide. GS1 Healthcare drives the development of GS1 Standards and solutions to meet the needs of the global healthcare industry, and promotes the effective utilization and implementation of global standards in the healthcare industry through local support initiatives like GS1 Healthcare US in the United States.

About GS1 Healthcare US®

GS1 Healthcare US is an industry group that focuses on driving the adoption and implementation of GS1 Standards in the healthcare industry in the United States to improve patient safety and supply chain efficiency. GS1 Healthcare US brings together members from all segments of the healthcare industry to address the supply chain issues that most impact healthcare in the United States. Facilitated by GS1 US, GS1 Healthcare US is one of sixty-six local GS1 Healthcare user groups around the world that supports the adoption and implementation of global standards developed by GS1.
Executive Overview

The GS1 Healthcare US® Product Identification Workgroup is comprised of voluntary industry members from all segments of the healthcare supply chain. The workgroup is focused on implementing the GS1 Global Trade Item Number® (GTIN®) and the Global Data Synchronization Network™ (GDSN®) in the U.S. healthcare system. This document was developed by the Product Identification Workgroup to define the meaning of the 2012 GTIN Sunrise Initiative and to describe the actions recommended for each supply chain partner to meet the industry sunrise goals.

The 2012 GTIN Sunrise will not be as linear as the 2010 GLN Sunrise for a number of reasons, including differences in scope, experience and trading partner priorities. The purpose of this document is to provide a roadmap to support each supply chain partner in meeting the industry sunrise goals. To that end, this document provides:

- a definition of the 2012 GTIN Sunrise goals,
- an implementation roadmap identifying target areas and recommended actions for each supply chain partner, and
- a list of the GTIN implementation resources available.

GS1 Healthcare US was established in January 2008 at the request of the U.S. healthcare industry to provide a forum for industry members to drive the adoption and implementation of GS1 Standards to improve patient safety and supply chain efficiency. There are currently four workgroups within the GS1 Healthcare US industry group, each focused on specific GS1 Standards initiatives: Location Identification (GLN), Product Identification (GTIN and GDSN), Hospital Implementation, and Traceability Adoption.
U.S. Healthcare Industry Sunrise Dates

Industry associations, advocacy groups, organizations, and companies throughout U.S. healthcare have announced their support to adopt GS1 Standards to improve patient safety and supply chain efficiency. In order to accelerate wide-scale adoption and implementation, industry-accepted “sunrise” dates were established to standardize location and product identification throughout the U.S. healthcare supply chain. These industry sunrise dates include:

- **2012 GTIN Sunrise** which calls for the adoption of GS1 Global Trade Item Number® (GTIN®) in lieu of custom product numbers to standardize healthcare product identification by December 31, 2012. The 2012 GTIN Sunrise initiative also includes the use of the GS1 Global Data Synchronization Network (GDSN) to store and communicate the associated product attributes of each GTIN.

- **2010 GLN Sunrise** which called for the adoption of GS1 Global Location Numbers (GLNs) in lieu of custom account/location numbers to standardize healthcare location information by December 31, 2010. Although the sunrise date has passed, implementation continues. To date, more than 2000 healthcare companies are using GLNs and the GLN Registry for Healthcare® to facilitate correct identification of their locations and to support numerous business transactions from purchase orders to rebates and chargebacks.

**2012 GTIN Sunrise**

The industry established the 2012 GTIN Sunrise initiative to achieve the benefits of standardized product identification for U.S. healthcare. Standards-based numbering systems are essential for the efficient and effective communication of product information in supply chains. Without a standardized approach, supply chain partners use part numbers and/or proprietary product identification numbers, which is error-prone and inefficient. The correct use of GTINs avoids these problems.

GTIN is the globally unique GS1 Identification Number used to identify “trade items” (i.e., products and services that may be sold, delivered or invoiced at any point in the supply chain). GTINs are used to identify individual trade item units (like a box of 15 Brand X tissues), as well as all of their different packaging configurations (like a carton of six boxes of Brand X tissues). GTINs are assigned by the brand owner or manufacturer, and are encoded into data carriers (e.g., barcodes) and affixed to products, as well as used in business transactions (e.g., purchase order; invoice; etc.) to identify products. GTIN is a global standard utilized in over 23 industry sectors to identify, capture and share precise product information.

The 2012 GTIN Sunrise calls for the industry-wide adoption of GTINs in lieu of custom part/product numbers by December 31, 2012 in order to standardize healthcare product identification. To succeed, the 2012 GTIN Sunrise identifies six goals to be achieved:

1: GTINs are assigned to healthcare products.
2: GTINs are marked on appropriate packaging levels.
3: GTINs are used in business transactions.
4: GTINs are scanned at points-of-delivery to enhance the clinical process.
5: GTINs are used in product returns and recalls.
6: GTINs are registered in a GS1 GDSN-certified Data Pool.
Together, these goals support a standardized approach to identifying, capturing and sharing precise product information across U.S. healthcare.

2012 GTIN Sunrise Goals

- GTINs are assigned to healthcare products.
- GTINs are marked on appropriate packaging levels.
- GTINs are scanned at points-of-delivery to enhance the clinical process.
- GTINs are used in business transactions.
- GTINs are used in product returns and recalls.
- GTINs are registered in a GS1 GDSN-certified Data Pool.

Figure 1: 2012 GTIN Sunrise Goals

Contrast with the 2010 GLN Sunrise

Implementation of the 2012 GTIN Sunrise will not be as linear as the 2010 GLN Sunrise for a number of reasons. First, the scope is different. GLN Sunrise goals were only electronic in nature. The GTIN Sunrise goals are both electronic (i.e., EDI and database management) and physical (i.e., barcodes and scanning). Secondly, the GTIN Sunrise is impacted by the preceding 2010 GLN Sunrise in terms of experience with standards implementation, on-going GLN implementation efforts across business processes, and access to a trusted partner with whom to implement. Another key factor is that different operating environments lend themselves to a different set of implementation priorities. For example, trading partners with a strong EDI process will likely prioritize business transactions using GTINs (e.g., 850 Purchase Order; 810 Invoice; 844 Product Transfer Account Adjustment; etc.), whereas suppliers with their products already partially or fully bar-coded will likely prioritize barcode and scanning goals in order to optimize investments already made. Finally, an organization’s incentive for adoption will often impact how it implements the 2012 GTIN Sunrise goals (e.g., tying implementation to financial versus patient safety benefits).
Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise

The GTIN Sunrise goals require implementation efforts across product identification tools and systems, master data management systems, order management systems, and the GDSN (as shown in Figure 2). In order to achieve the 2012 GTIN Sunrise goals, the Product Identification Workgroup worked together to define the meaning of the 2012 GTIN Sunrise and to develop an implementation roadmap for U.S. healthcare stakeholders. The implementation roadmap highlights the key target areas for each supply chain partner and provides recommendations to help them transition to GTINs by the 2012 GTIN Sunrise date.

As discussed in the previous section, GTIN Sunrise implementation is different from GLN Sunrise implementation – and the roadmap reflects that. The implementation effort will not be as linear as the 2010 GLN Sunrise. Many target areas can be worked at same time, and prioritization of the goals is left to each company to decide based on implementation priorities, operating environments, and incentives for adoption. Although all target areas are important, there is no one correct path. In fact, implementation is expected to be an iterative process between and among the players.

Implementation roadmaps for each supply chain partner are provided in the remainder of this document. Each roadmap highlights the key target areas and provides recommendations. The roadmaps are intended to support participants in creating their individual implementation plans.

The workgroup utilized the GS1 Healthcare US Provider and Supplier GTIN Tool Kits as the foundation for the implementation roadmaps. It is recommended that you read these materials first in order to learn about the basics of GTIN, the benefits, and the resources available for a successful implementation in your organization.
Provider Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise

The implementation roadmap provided in this section highlights the key target areas for healthcare providers and offers recommendations to help them transition to GTINs by the 2012 GTIN Sunrise date. It is not a chronological list. Rather, the order in which target areas are implemented is left to each provider to decide. Based on the business strengths and limitations of individual provider, some may want to start in the middle of the roadmap while others may need to start at the top. Although all target areas are important, there is no one correct path, and many target areas may be worked at same time. Use this roadmap as a helpful guide to lay out your individual implementation plan. This process is expected to be an iterative one between and among the players. Important to remember:

- Determine where you want to start and then try the recommended actions.
- Create a vision of the use of GTIN at your organization.
- GTINs should be used in external communications between and among trading partners.
- Internal product identifiers may be changed to GTIN or may remain the same as prior to the sunrise. The decision of whether and when to eliminate internal identifiers in lieu of GTINs is company-specific, and the best practice may be to not eliminate internal numbers initially.
- Scanning and EDI efforts can be worked together or separately. EDI can be done before scanning (or vice versa) depending on the business plan and relative strengths of the provider.

Education and awareness of GS1 Standards

- Educating the internal organization about the GTIN Sunrise and the benefits of using GTIN is very important.
- Identifying the benefits is critical for achieving support. (Consult the GS1 Healthcare US Tool Kits.)
- Develop GTIN policies and procedures, and keep them up-to-date.
- Explain the use of GTIN in business transactions, including the perceived benefit.

Completion of the GTIN Readiness Scorecard to communicate your intent to adopt

- This is absolutely essential to demonstrate your commitment to standards, even if your company will not meet the sunrise.
- Inform your suppliers that you need their GTIN data in the GDSN.

Identification of target business transactions

- Eliminating all other identifiers in EDI is the ultimate goal -- but this will require several steps.
- To start, identify your primary goal (e.g., patient safety; supply chain efficiency; leveraging current strengths; etc.).
- Assess where the biggest benefits would be derived.
- Identify related processes and subsystems that would be involved.
- Suggested business transactions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchase Order (850)</th>
<th>Invoice (810)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Order Acknowledgement (855)</td>
<td>Price Sales Catalogue (832)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advance Shipping Notice (856)</td>
<td>Product Transfer (844)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales Reporting (867)</td>
<td>Price Acknowledgement (845)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Healthcare Provider Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise (continued on the next page)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engagement with ERP supplier to upgrade systems to integrate GS1 standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Establish dates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Influence user groups.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subscription to the GDSN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Although some use flat files to get started, it can quickly become overwhelming with non-automated new partners and updates to old records.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For day-to-day transactions, GDSN is better and more efficient than flat files and spread sheets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Inform your suppliers that you need their GTIN data in the GDSN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- You will need a GLN to subscribe to the GDSN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Review and cleanse internal product master data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- This is critical not only for success, but also to realize the full benefits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation of a phased approach to GTIN adoption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Implementation is an iterative process, and many of the sunrise goals can be worked at the same time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- There is no set path or order. Develop a phased approach to adoption based on what best improves your business processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For example, one company may choose to start with procure-to-pay while another may start with scanning products depending on their strengths and what can be leveraged to demonstrate short-term results.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- GTINs should also be used in paper documentation. EDI transactions are highlighted in this document, but using GTINs in paper documentation is just as important. The full benefit of GTINs is only realized if products are ordered, invoiced, shipped and received using GTINs. Matching what was ordered to what is received is imperative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- For those that cannot immediately do GDSN, creating cross-reference lists of GTIN (at all unit of measure levels) to catalog number, SKU, or part number could be a short-term expedient. However, initial load and maintenance is a labor-intensive process for all parties. The best practice is to use GDSN, and some providers may only accept GDSN.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation of scanning capabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Logistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Patient bedside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Recall processes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manufacturer Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise

The implementation roadmap provided in this section highlights the key target areas for healthcare manufacturers, and offers recommendations to help them transition to GTINs by the 2012 GTIN Sunrise date. It is not a chronological list. Rather, the order in which target areas are implemented is left to each manufacturer to decide. Nonetheless, the first target area for manufacturers is the assigning of GTINs to products, and then possibly adding them to the GDSN for data synchronization. Beyond that, some may want to start in the middle of the roadmap while others may need to start at the top. Some manufacturers may have the GTIN in their databases, but not yet bar-coded on products at every level of packaging. Others may have already done both, but have not yet started their business transaction effort. Although all target areas are important, there is no one correct path, and many target areas may be worked at same time. Use this roadmap as a helpful guide to lay out your implementation plan. This process is expected to be an iterative one between and among the players.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Manufacturer Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education and awareness of GS1 Standards</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Develop GTIN policies and procedures, and keep them up-to-date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Explain the use of GTIN in business transactions, including the perceived benefit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Identify the touch points across the organization that need to be involved, from packaging engineers to IT staff to Help Desk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Completion of the GTIN Readiness Scorecard to communicate your intent to adopt</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- This is absolutely essential to demonstrate your commitment to the standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assignment of GTINs to all product levels</strong> (this should be accomplished before any of the milestones listed below)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| - Assign GTINs in the following order:  
  - (1) New products  
  - (2) Retrofit for existing products  
| - Verify GTIN assignment and item segmentation, ensuring assignment is correct and each Unit-of-Measure (UOM) is assigned. |
| **Barcode and label boxes** |
| - Enhance labeling systems to generate GS1 barcodes on product labels. |
| - Enhance distribution systems to utilize GS1 barcode symbols and data. |
| - Implement barcoding and barcode utilization across Manufacturing -> Replenishment -> Distribution (Supply Chain) |
| **Build capability to accept GTINs in Order-to-Cash process** |
| - Suggested EDI transactions using GTIN which can be modified by customer requirement (not in priority order):  
  - Purchase Order (850) |
  - Purchase Order Acknowledgement (855) |
  - Advance Shipping Notice (856) |
  - Sales Reporting (867) |
  - Invoice (810) |
  - Price Sales Catalogue (832) |
  - Product Transfer (844) |
  - Price Acknowledgement (845) |

Table 2: Healthcare Manufacturers Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise (continued on the next page)
Integration of GTINs into current recall process

- Best practice is to use GTIN at every level of recall, and each intermediate case.
- GTINs should also be used in paper documentation. EDI transactions are highlighted in this document, but using GTINs in paper documentation is just as important. The full benefit of GTINs is only realized if products are ordered, invoiced, shipped and received using GTINs. Matching what was ordered to what is received is imperative.
- For those that can not immediately do GDSN, creating cross-reference lists of GTIN (at all unit of measure levels) to catalog number, SKU, or part number could be a short-term expedient. However, initial load and maintenance is a labor-intensive process for all parties. The best practice is to use GDSN, and some providers may only accept GDSN.

Implementation of GDSN

- Determine where the product attributes associated with GTIN will be stored as data element(s).
- Identify product data in core systems today, and determine how they are or will be tied to the GS1 standard attributes.
- Define master data and GTIN allocation processes.
- Operationalize GTIN assignment.
- Integrate GS1 Standards into Order-to-Cash processes.
- Communicate with customers.
- Implement GDSN and establish project plan using GDSN processes with trading partners.
- On-board trading partners.
Distributor Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise

The implementation roadmap provided in this section highlights the key target areas for healthcare distributors, and offers recommendations to help them transition to GTINs by the 2012 GTIN Sunrise date. It is not a chronological list. Rather, the order in which target areas are implemented is left to each distributor to decide. Nonetheless, the first target area for healthcare distributors is the assigning of GTINs to products, and then possibly adding them to the GDSN for data synchronization. Beyond that, some may want to start in the middle of the roadmap while others may need to start at the top. Some distributors may have the GTIN in their databases, but not yet bar-coded on products at every level of packaging. Others may have already done both, but have not yet started their business transaction effort. Although all target areas are important, there is no one correct path, and many target areas may be worked at same time. Use this roadmap as a helpful guide to lay out your implementation plan. This process is expected to be an iterative one between and among the players.

Education and awareness of GS1 Standards

- Develop GTIN policies and procedures, and keep them up-to-date.
- Explain the use of GTIN in business transactions, including the perceived benefit.
- Identify the touch points across the organization that need to be involved, from packaging engineers to IT staff to Help Desk.

Completion of the GTIN Readiness Scorecard to communicate your intent to adopt

- This is absolutely essential to demonstrate your commitment to the standards.

Assignment of GTINs to all product levels *(this should be accomplished before any of the milestones listed below)*

- Assign GTINs in the following order: for distributors that have a manufacturing division.
  - (1) New products
  - (2) Retrofit for existing products
- Verify GTIN assignment and item segmentation, ensuring assignment is correct and each Unit-of-Measure (UOM) is assigned.

Barcode and label boxes

- Enhance labeling systems to generate GS1 barcodes on product labels.
- Enhance distribution systems to utilize GS1 barcode symbols and data.
- Implement barcoding and barcode utilization across Manufacturing -> Replenishment -> Distribution (Supply Chain)

Build capability to accept GTINs in Order-to-Cash process

- Suggested EDI transactions using GTIN which can be modified by customer requirement (not in priority order):
  - Purchase Order (850)
  - Purchase Order Acknowledgement (855)
  - Advance Shipping Notice (856)
  - Sales Reporting (867)
  - Invoice (810)
  - Price Sales Catalogue (832)
  - Product Transfer (844)
  - Price Acknowledgement (845)

Table 2: Healthcare Distributors Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise (continued on the next page)
Integration of GTINs into current recall process

- Best practice is to use GTIN at every level of recall, and each intermediate case.
- GTINs should also be used in paper documentation. EDI transactions are highlighted in this document, but using GTINs in paper documentation is just as important. The full benefit of GTINs is only realized if products are ordered, invoiced, shipped and received using GTINs. Matching what was ordered to what is received is imperative.
- For those that can not immediately do GDSN, creating cross-reference lists of GTIN (at all unit of measure levels) to catalog number, SKU, or part number could be a short-term expedient. However, initial load and maintenance is a labor-intensive process for all parties. The best practice is to use GDSN, and some providers may only accept GDSN.

Implementation of GDSN

- Determine where the product attributes associated with GTIN will be stored as data element(s).
- Identify product data in core systems today, and determine how they are or will be tied to the GS1 standard attributes.
- Define master data and GTIN allocation processes.
- Operationalize GTIN assignment.
- Integrate GS1 Standards into Order-to-Cash processes.
- Communicate with customers.
- Implement GDSN and establish project plan using GDSN processes with trading partners.
- On-board trading partners.
Software Solution Provider Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise

The implementation roadmap provided in this section highlights the key target areas for software solution providers and offers recommendations to help them transition to GTINs by the 2012 GTIN Sunrise date. It is not a chronological list. Rather, the order in which target areas are implemented is left to each solution provider to decide. Because of the 2010 GLN Sunrise and the relative business strengths and limitations of the participants, some parties may be able to start in the middle of the roadmap while others may need to start at the top. Some software solution providers may have the GTIN in their databases, but are not yet able to receive GDSN data. Others may have already done both, but have not yet started their business transaction journey. Although all target areas are important, there is no one correct path, and many target areas may be worked at same time. Use this roadmap as a helpful guide to lay out your individual implementation plan. This process is expected to be an iterative one between and among the players.

SOFTWARE SOLUTION PROVIDER Roadmap

Education and awareness of GS1 Standards
- Develop GTIN policies and procedures, and keep them up-to-date.
- Explain the use of GTIN in business transactions and your applications, including the perceived benefit.

Completion of the GTIN Readiness Scorecard to communicate your intent to adopt
- This is absolutely essential to demonstrate your commitment to the standards.

Creation of a dedicated field for GTINs assigned to products
- Assign GTINs in the following order:
  - (1) New products
  - (2) Retrofit for existing products
- Field should check for consistency with GS1 Standards:
  - GTIN assignment and item segmentation
  - Ensure assignment is correct and each UOM is assigned

Utilization of GTIN in business transactions (sending and/or receiving)
- Build capability to accept GTINs in OTC process.
- Suggested business transactions modified by customer requirement (not in priority order):
  - Purchase Order (850)
  - Purchase Order Acknowledgement (855)
  - Advance Shipping Notice (856)
  - Sales Reporting (887)
  - Invoice (810)
  - Price Sales Catalogue (832)
  - Product Transfer (844)
  - Price Acknowledgement (845)

Integration of GTINs into current recall process
- Best practice is to use GTIN at every level of recall, and each intermediate case.

Implementation of GDSN
- Determine where the product attributes associated with GTIN will be stored as data element(s).
- Define master data and GTIN allocation processes.
- Integrate GS1 Standards into Order-to-Cash processes.
- Implement GDSN.

Table 3: Healthcare Software Solution Provider Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise
GPO Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise

GPOs are a separate case from providers and manufacturers. GPOs, in the majority of cases, do not handle or manufacturer or receive product. Rather, GPOs are focused on contracting and providing information services to their members. As a result, the GTIN sunrise requirements are different for GPOs. Specifically:

- GPOs should have GTINs in their contracts and require GTINs from their suppliers.
- The GTIN attributes found in the GDSN must be shared with the GPO members.

The implementation roadmap provided in this section highlights the key target areas for GPOs and offers recommendations to help them transition to GTINs by the 2012 GTIN Sunrise date. The roadmap is not a chronological list. Rather, the order in which target areas are implemented is left to each GPO to decide. Because of the 2010 GLN sunrise and the relative business strengths and limitations of the participants, some parties may be able to start in the middle of the roadmap while others may need to start at the top. Although all target areas are important, there is no one correct path, and many target areas may be worked at same time. Use this roadmap as a helpful guide to lay out your individual implementation plan. This process is expected to be an iterative one between and among the players.

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### Education and awareness of GS1 Standards
- Develop GTIN policies and procedures, and keep them up-to-date.
- Explain the use of GTIN in business transactions and contracts, including the perceived benefit.

### Completion of the GTIN Readiness Scorecard to communicate your intent to adopt
- This is absolutely essential to demonstrate your commitment to the standards.

### Identification of target business transactions
- Assess where the biggest benefits would be derived.
- Identify related processes and subsystems that would be involved.
- Suggested EDI transactions:
  - Sales Reporting (867)
  - Price Sales Catalogue (832)
  - Price Acknowledgement (845)

### Require GTINs from suppliers
- Use supplier GTINs in business processes.

### Subscription to the GDSN
- Inform suppliers that you need their GTIN data in the GDSN.
- Review and cleanse internal product master data.
- Share GDSN information with your members.

### Implementation of standards to improve business processes
- Spend analysis, accurate location and rebate

Table 4: GPO Roadmap to 2012 GTIN Sunrise
References

General Information

Tools & Resources  http://www.gs1us.org/hctools

- GS1 General Specification *(available to GS1 US Partner Connections Members in the Solution Center)*
- GTIN Allocation Rules for Healthcare
- GS1 Healthcare AIDC Implementation Guideline
- GTIN Industry Readiness Scorecards
- GTIN Adoption by Top Global Healthcare Suppliers
- North American Guidelines for Application of GS1 Barcodes to Very Small Healthcare Items
- American Academy of Pediatrics & GS1 Healthcare US Guideline for Suppliers
- 2012 Sunrise GTIN Marking Expectations

Case Studies  http://www.gs1us.org/hcstudies

- Ice Auger (working)
- Perfect Order and Beyond: How BD and Mercy/ROi Achieve Far-Reaching GS1 Standards Integration

GTINs are assigned to healthcare products

Tools & Resources  http://www.gs1us.org/hctools

- GTIN Tool Kit (Provider and Supplier)
- GDSN Tool Kit (Provider and Supplier)
- GS1 Data Driver
- Transitioning to GS1 Standards for Product Identification
- Healthcare Supplier GTIN Assignment Quick Start Guide

Webinars  http://www.gs1us.org/hcedu
GTINs are marked on appropriate packaging levels

Tools & Resources  
- GTIN Tool Kit (Provider & Supplier)  
- GDSN Tool Kit (Provider & Supplier)  
- 2012 GTIN Marking Expectations document  
- GS1 US Barcode Verification Services

GTINs are used in business transactions

Tools & Resources  
- EDI Quick Guide for GLN and GTIN

Case Studies  
- Perfect Order and Beyond: How BD and Mercy/ROi Achieve Far-Reaching GS1 Standards Integration  
- BJC Healthcare

GTINs are scanned at points-of-delivery to enhance clinical process

Tools & Resources  
- GTIN Tool Kit (Provider and Supplier)  
- U.S. Healthcare Barcode Scanner Acquisition Criteria  
- Responding to Troublesome Barcodes  
- GS1 US Barcode Verification Services

Webinars  
- GTIN 101  
- Barcoding art and science
**GTINs are used in product returns and recalls**

**Tools & Resources**
- http://www.gs1us.org/hctools
- Add GTIN Into Existing Recall Processes
- Best Practice Identify GTIN At All Appropriate Packaging Levels
- GS1 Product Recall Implementation Guide
- GS1 Business Message Standard Product Recall

**GTINs are registered in a GS1 GDSN-certified Data Pool**

**Tools & Resources**
- http://www.gs1us.org/hctools
- GDSN Tool Kit (Provider and Supplier)
- Simple GDSN Implementation document (working)
- GTIN Attributes for Healthcare Products (an interactive spreadsheet that contains attributes codes and definitions approved by the healthcare industry)
- Sample GTIN Attribute Data for GDSN (download examples of how data can be published in the GDSN)
- List of GDSN-certified Data Pools

**Case Studies**
- http://www.gs1us.org/hcstudies
- GDSN in Healthcare: Experiences of Early Adopters in the United States
- Global GDSN Healthcare Initiative Implementation - Phase 2 Report:
- DOD Healthcare GDSN Pilot Report

**Webinars**
- http://www.gs1us.org/hcedu
## Appendix: EDI Business Transactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EDI Business Transactions</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>850 Purchase Order</td>
<td>Purchase order submission form from buyer to seller; also accommodates stand-alone, consignment and blanket order business scenarios</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>855 Purchase Order Acknowledgement</td>
<td>Response from seller to buyer on processing of the purchase order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>856 Advance Ship Notice / Manifest</td>
<td>Identification of product in a pending shipment from the seller to the buyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810 Invoice</td>
<td>Request for payment from the seller to the buyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>867 Product Transfer / Resale Report</td>
<td>The transaction set can be used to: (1) report information about product that has been transferred from one location to another; (2) report sales of product from one or more locations to an end customer; or (3) report sales of a product from one or more locations to an end customer, and a demand beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>832 Price / Sales Catalog</td>
<td>Exchange of product and product price information from the seller to the buyer; may also be used to load a product catalog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>844 Product Transfer Account Adjustment</td>
<td>An exchange of data in the form of a debit, credit or request for credit relating to pre-authorized product transfer actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>845 Price Authorization Acknowledgement / Status</td>
<td>A vendor or manufacturer transmits data relative to the status of or changes to outstanding price authorizations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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