## **Packaging Matters:**

Understanding How Packaging Impacts Lifecycle Costs and the Journey of your Medical Device

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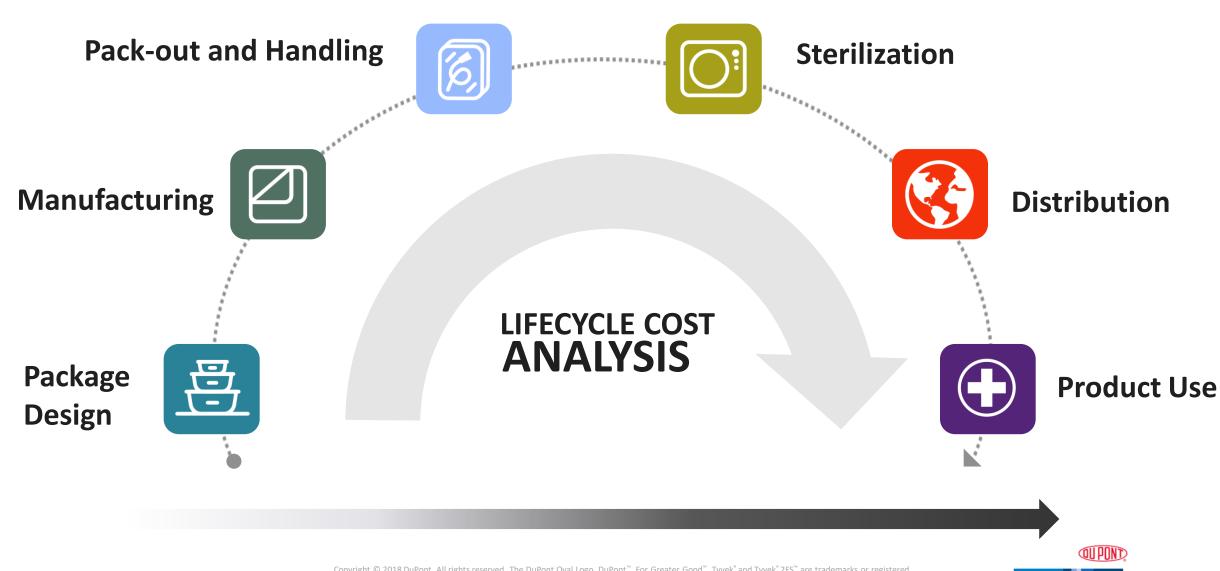
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## Framework for Evaluating Your Overall Lifecycle Costs



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## Lifecycle Framework Helps You Uncover Hidden Costs and Opportunities

#### **Direct Packaging Costs & Considerations**

- Device protection
- Sterile package integrity
- Device and user requirements

#### **Hidden Costs & Untapped Opportunities**

- Manufacturing: throughput and yield
- Pack-out: efficiency and ergonomics
- Sterilization: optimization and inventory management
- Distribution: transportation cost and packaging damage
- Product use: storage conditions and product opening



## Look Beyond the Traditional Packaging Checklist for the Biggest Impact

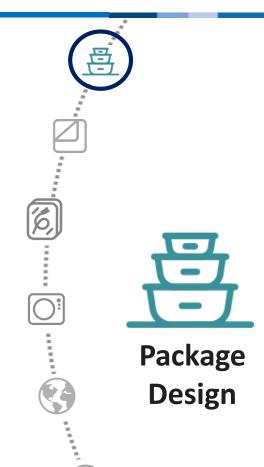


# Traditional Package Design Checklist:

- ✓ Must pass distribution and package testing
- ✓ Meet regulatory requirements
- ✓ Material and design selection

## Best practices:

- Include stakeholders across your organization to understand pain points
- Ask yourself how you can help solve other departments' problems
- Get out and observe



Its not just about picking a package and materials that can pass design validation. Evaluate your product's journey and select materials that reduce your overall product cost.

## Several Manufacturing Metrics Could Be Impacted by Packaging

- Throughput and speed
- Yield and quality
- Machine downtime and changeover

Optimization of manufacturing operations will reduce your overall product costs.



## Pack-out and Handling Phases Can Impact Many Cost Drivers

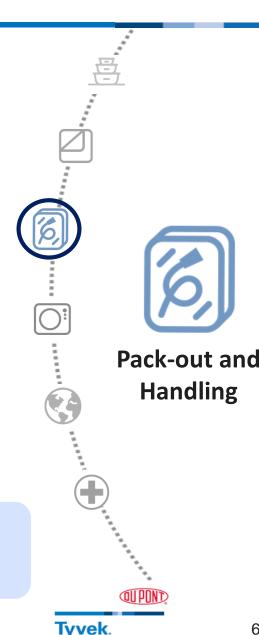
## Efficiency

Speed and loading time

#### Risk of returns or failures

- Handling
- Seal failures
- Material or substrate failures

Material failures that go unidentified in final pack-out could make it to your customer—resulting in returns or damaging your brand.



## Packaging Decisions Affect Work in Progress Inventory During Sterilization

#### Gas sterilization

- Package expansion and headspace
- Cycle optimization and consolidation
- EO off-gassing time; hold time of finished inventory

#### Radiation sterilization

Odor release post radiation sterilization

#### Other considerations

- Case and pallet size and configurations
- Ability to utilize multiple sterilization methods
- Novel sterilization processes

Analysis of the sterilization step can help you avoid several hidden costs including seal failures and high work in progress inventory.



#### Distribution

## Shipping costs are related to overall package size

- Size reduction or increase units per box
- Number of pallets for internal shipment

## Packaging materials are critical to product distribution

- Damage and product returns
- Field action and product recalls
- New and emerging market opportunities

Your products go through a lot, make sure they're protected. Package design decisions can allow you to drive costs out of secondary packaging and shipping without putting your device at risk.



#### Product Use

## Package materials need to survive the product's clinical environment

- Storage and handling
- Unanticipated storage conditions

## Packaging influences your user's experience

- Aseptic presentation
- Product opening and fiber tear

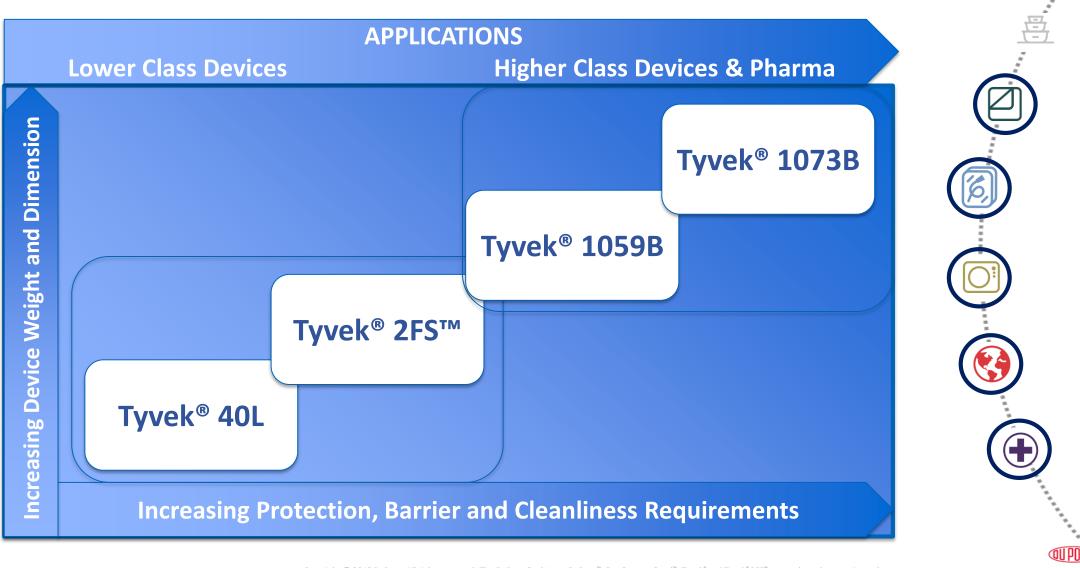
A product package that exhibits tears, seal failures or is hard to open is a product that will be avoided by your customers.







## **DuPont Medical Packaging**



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## Setting the Stage: Focus on Porosity

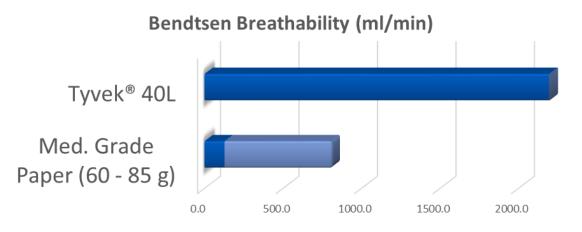
#### The "required" goals of breathable packaging:

- ✓ Sterilize a pre-packaged device
- ✓ Provide and maintain a microbial barrier
- ✓ Allow for any off-gassing required

#### Can we ask more of breathable packaging?

- Pack-out
- Sterilization
- Distribution





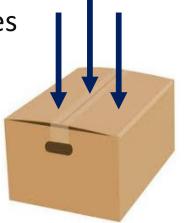


## Scenario 1: Blown Seals During Pack-Out

Scene: The quality manager of your division is talking to you about intermittent customer complaints for seal failures when opening up shipments at their facility. Originally thought to be a random occurrence, there seems to be a trend occurring.

### What to look for:

- How are operators grabbing finished packages
- Is entrained air limiting your pack-out rate
- Are operators using force to close packed boxes
- Are packages bursting during transport





#### Scenario 1: Blown Out Seals

## Paper Blisters 10 seconds



## Tyvek® 40L Blisters 10 seconds

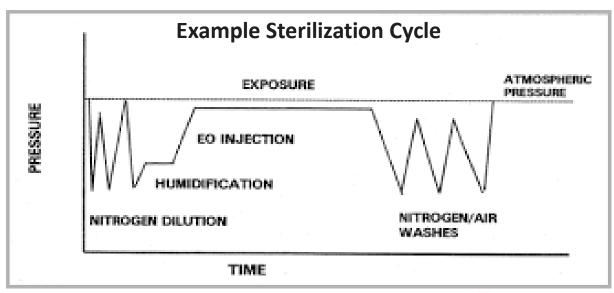


## Scenario 2: Sterilization Costs Are Too High

<u>Scene</u>: You overhear your sterilization group discussing the need to reduce sterilization costs. When attempting to design optimized sterilization cycles they uncover quality issues due to seal failures.

#### What to look for:

- Special cycles due to package material limitations
- Are packages bursting during cycles
- Overall package and sterilization load
- Are you sterilizing empty space
- Long hold times for off-gassing



## Scenario 2: Sterilization Costs Are Too High





#### How much head space are you sterilizing?

- Packaging material requirement
- Cycle requirement

#### Advantages directly tied to pack-out:

- Higher density of devices per box
- Ability to decrease size of secondary packaging

What about the sterilization process itself?



## Scenario 2: Sterilization Costs Are Too High



Tyvek® 40L Blister at -1 Atm



Paper Blister at -1 Atm

#### What happens to your packages during sterilization?

- Packages with low breathability expand rapidly under vacuum
- Seals and packaging materials are stressed

#### Advantages directly tied to breathability:

- Smaller package expansion = reduced seal stress
- Reduced required headspace = more packages/box

#### Is your package ready for the future?

- Novel sterilization methods:
  - Intense pressure changes
  - High humidity
  - Can react with different materials



## Scenario 3: Distribution Cost Change

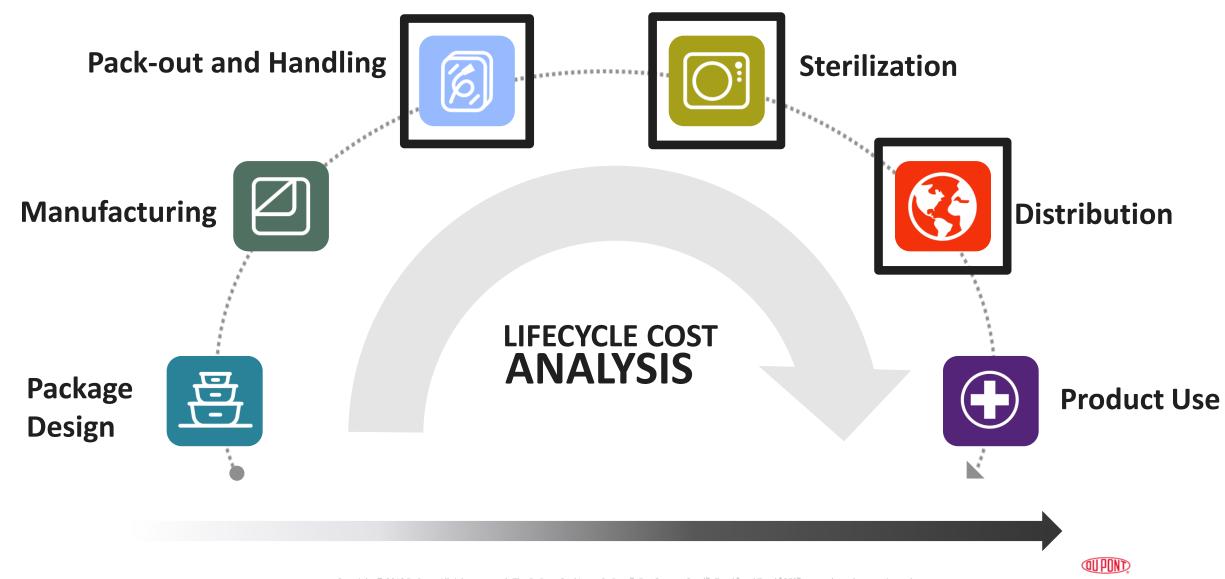
<u>Scene</u>: Your company has an initiative to move manufacturing and you are now shipping over a further distance. The cost associated with shipping this further distance is eating into the site relocation savings.

#### What to Look For:

- Headspace in your secondary packaging
- Number and size of pallets used
- Types of transportation (air, sea, land)
- Increase in package damage (physical and environmental)
- Shorten lifecycle steps prior to transport



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