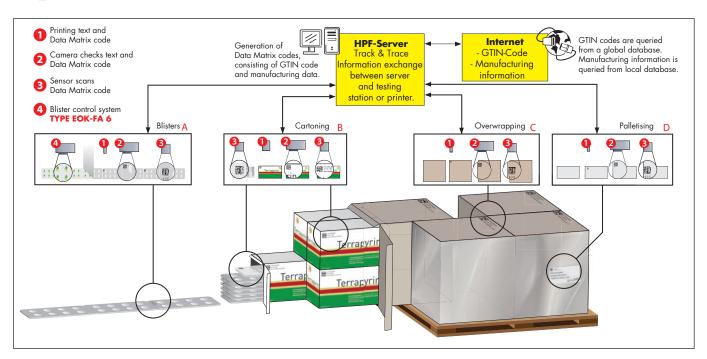
# End-to-end tracking System EOK-TT



New legislation and the growing demands of industry for a reliable value-added chain from producer to patient call for consistent labelling and continuous tracking from start to finish throughout the packaging process.



Blister control system Typ EOK-FA 6

#### The HPF-Track & Trace-System

enables pharmaceutical companies to trace their medicines all the way along the distribution chain.

Firstly, it improves process reliability and product safety at the pharmaceutical manufacturers and, secondly, it enables legal requirements to be met, such as might be laid down by lawmakers in the USA or Turkey, for example.

The packaging units are labelled with a data matrix code which contains all the relevant data and is saved in the tracking database for archiving purposes.

### 21 CFR

# Advantages of the Track & Trace System

- Guaranteed top levels of drug and patient safety!
- Optimised processes through transparent flow of goods!
- Increased protection against counterfeit products!
- Assured conformity with legal requirements and national formalities!
- Protected authenticity and trademarks!
- Secure highly encrypted data exchange with central database!
- Potential product recall processes rendered effective and efficient!





#### We cater for end-to-end traceability of pharmaceuticals

#### The HPF Track & Trace System

begins by <u>checking the filling process</u> for the blister packs which then have a <u>code</u> <u>printed on the covering film</u>.

The <u>data matrix code and the text</u> are then scanned by a camera and linked in the database.



Blisters A (s. Graphic)

When the blister packs are put into boxes the code is printed on each box and checked by a <u>camera</u>. Hence the <u>smallest packaging unit is labelled</u>.



Cartoning B (s. Graphic)

In order to facilitate identification on delivery and distribution, the system labels the <u>boxes</u> when they are processed in the <u>wrap-around packer</u>. The data matrix code is printed on, scanned by a camera and linked in the database.



Wrap-around packer C (s. Graphic)

At the end of the line the boxes run onto a <u>pallet</u> which is already barcoded. The matrix code data are then linked to the pallet barcode data. A camera records the data matrix code and the barcode on the pallet which are linked with each other in the database.



Palletising D (s. Graphic)

## Advantages of 2D coding

- 2D codes can be scanned in any position and direction and at long distance
- Large volumes of data require minimum storage space
- Reliable readouts of badly damaged codes are also possible
- The system is a widely-used information carrier

### Common track & trace codes and systems

- E-Pedigree (USA)
- IFAH (Europe)
- EFPIA (Europe)
- GS1 GTIN code (Eastern Europa)
- Nordisk Varenummer (Scandinavia)
- Spanish Cordigo National
- PZN (Germany)
- PZN (Austria)
- Italian Bollino (AIC -Code)
- French CIP-Code
- Belgian ABP-Code
- Greek EOF-Code
- Portugese Code
- ITS (Turkey)









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