

September 16-17





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# Assuring Essential Medical Supplies During a Pandemic: Using Federal Law to Measure Need, Stimulate Production, and Coordinate Distribution

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&

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- We have known that:
  - 1. a pandemic was coming,
  - 2. it would deplete essential resources, and
  - 3. replenishing supply chains would fail.
- The shambolic and shameful PPE situation is a failure to plan and a failure to respond

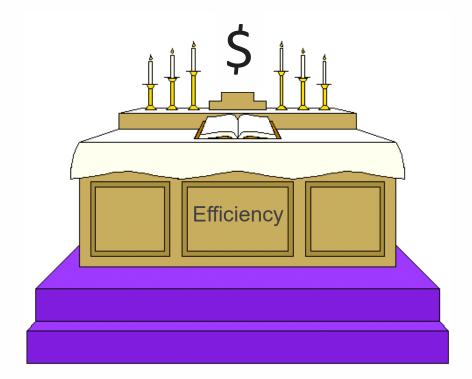


- Key planning failures include:
  - 1. Stockpile failures (e.g., resupply SNS, 'just-in-time' purchasing at hospitals)
  - 2. Inability to track inventory,
  - 3. Confusion about the use of the DPA, and
  - 4. Limited domestic ability to surge supply.

- Key responses failures include:
  - 1. Unwillingness of federal govt. to coordinate tracking, purchasing and allocation,
  - 2. Tepid use of purchase guarantees and loans to remove risk of retrofitting domestic supply chains, and
  - 3. Juvenile abdication to broadly lead.



The business of healthcare in the U.S.



- Misunderstanding of the DPA
  - A tool to coordinate, not to coerce
  - Little evidence that govt. could coordinate nationalization and retrofitting of manufacturing









## Stratospheric Take-Aways

 The neo-liberal paradigm of public management has just exploded right before our eyes



## Stratospheric Take-Aways

#### Premises:

- Markets and companies are managed best that are managed least
- Government should steer but leave the rowing to the private sector

#### The results:

- The private sector won't take on the public good
- Managing health supplies required a serious team of government rowers
- Agencies lead by steerers who have never rowed were not prepared...

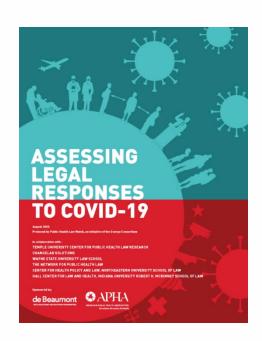
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#### **CRAZY NOTION**

- Public health depends upon a substantial group of well-trained, well-treated, and motivated professionals led by their most excellent peers.
- In good years, the \$20-30 billion annual national price tag may seem like a lot
- This year we'll pay trillions for want of good government



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If you're tweeting from the Summit, remember to use this hashtag to share your insights with Summit attendees and others:

#COVID19PolicyPlaybook

Access the full *Assessing Legal Responses to COVID-19* report or individual chapters at: COVID19PolicyPlaybook.org



#### Addressing the Critical Shortage of Medical Supplies

Michael S. Sinha, MD, JD, MPH Visiting Scholar, NUSL Center for Health Policy and Law

#### March 2020: #WeNeedPPE

BUSINESS INSIDER

WHO: The chronic, global shortage of PPE 'is one of the most urgent threats to our collective ability to save lives'

The New Hork Times

Nurses Die, Doctors Fall Sick and Panic Rises on Virus Front Lines STAT

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Frustrated and afraid about protective gear shortages, health workers are scouring for masks on their own



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# #GetMePPE and #GetUsPPE Enther "STAY HOME" Choo, MD MPH © @choo, xis - Mar 17 Personal protective equipment 19°Cb helps healthcare workers avoid systematic stay point to help us employ that need - our about principle in the point of the protective and and you healthcare workers avoid and you healthcare workers are a standy framed and water standy for models a subject you hand. Further Mark and workers are a standy for models a subject you hand. Further Mark and workers are a standy for the PPE you're in that you need to stay safe tag you congresspeople and 80°0. Use the hashday #GetShePPE Charge Required Clave Mark | Join Us EAQ 80 og About Document of the protective to the protective and protective an





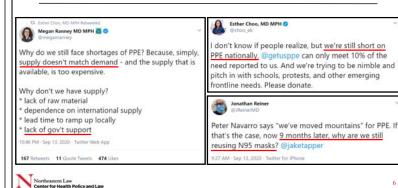
"Two semitrailer trucks, cleverly marked as food-service vehicles, met us at the warehouse. When fully loaded, the trucks would take two distinct routes back to Massachusetts to minimize the chances that their contents would be detained or redirected."

#### **In Pursuit of PPE**



"Before we could send the funds by wire transfer, two FBI agents arrived, showed their badges, and started questioning me. No, this shipment was not headed for resale or the black market. The agents checked my credentials, and I tried to convince them that the shipment of PPE was bound for hospitals."

#### September 2020: #WeSTILLNeedPPE



#### Several consensus reports have foreshadowed our need for PPE during a pandemic...



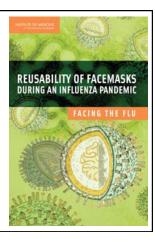




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#### 2006

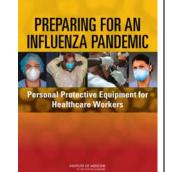
"Disposable medical masks and respirators were not designed for reuse, and there is nearly universal agreement that reuse, even by a single user, should be discouraged except in the most extreme and dire circumstances."



Northeastern Law Center for Health Policy and Law

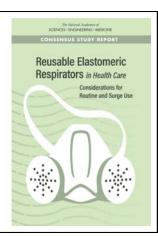
#### 2008

"The varied regulatory, certification, and evaluation requirements for healthcare PPE have largely evolved in a fragmented manner... there has not been a coordinated effort to analyze the entire life cycle of healthcare PPE or the wide spectrum of the user population."



#### 2019

"The committee concludes that urgent action is needed to resolve gaps in knowledge and leadership on reusable respiratory protection in order to protect the health and safety of health care workers, particularly in an influenza pandemic or an epidemic of an airborne transmissible disease.



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#### Legal Authority for EUAs during COVID-19

- On February 4th, pursuant to authority in section 319 of the Public Health Service Act, HHS Secretary Alex Azar declared a public health emergency involving COVID-19
- Included a declaration that circumstances exist justifying the authorization of emergency use of medical devices, including alternative products used as medical devices, pursuant to section 564 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
- Under section 564, the FDA Commissioner may allow unapproved medical products
  or unapproved uses of approved medical products to be used in an emergency to
  diagnose, treat, or prevent serious or life-threatening diseases or conditions caused
  by CBRN (chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear defense) threat agents
  when there are no adequate, approved, and available alternatives.





### Personal Protective Equipment for COVID-19: Distributed fabrication and additive manufacturing

- Nationwide shortages in PPE have resulted from fragile international supply, just-in-time manufacturing, lean inventories, and limited incentives to innovate
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, local fabricators, "makers," and 3D printing communities have stepped up to produce PPE for the front line
- EUAs only needed for certain high-risk categories of PPE (sterilization methods, filtering facepiece respirators) and not for other lower-risk categories (face shields, gowns)



Sinha MS, Bourgeois FT, Sorger PK Am J Public Health. 2020 Aug;110(8):1162-1164. 12



Prototyping alternative PPE

Sterilizing to extend PPE use

Rigorously testing potential solutions

Distributing knowledge through website, pre-prints, and publications

Open-source, clinically vetted designs

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#### **Face Shields**



#### **PAPRs**

#### **Sterilization**













COVID-19: State and Local Responses to PPE Shortages

#### The N95 Mask

- N95: non-oil resistant, filters 95% of particles greater than 0.3 µm in size
- · Regulated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), within CDC

#### 2 Important Considerations:

- Fit: whether the mask forms a tight seal around the face
- Filtration: whether the mask filters appropriately without affecting the user's ability to breathe normally





#### PAN-FAB Filtration and Reuse of N95 Masks

- Sterilization of N95 masks using specialized chambers and ionized hydrogen peroxide (Steramist) preserved filtration for up to 10 cycles
- This was more rigorous testing than the Battelle system underwent before receiving its EUA and \$400 million grant
  - Battelle charges \$3.25 per mask to sterilize; pre-pandemic N95s cost \$1.00
- TOMI, the manufacturer of Steramist, has been unsuccessful at obtaining an EUA (application submitted late April)



#### PAN-FAB Fit of N95 Masks

Filtration may be preserved multiple cycles of sterilization, but other factors may limit reuse

- · Elastic band breakage
- · Poor seal around face
- · Facial injuries from prolonged use
- · Differences among manufacturers/sizing and fit















#### PAN-FAB Quality of Imported FFRs

- Early in the pandemic, an EUA was issued allowing importation of non-NIOSH-approved FFRs
- Seven months after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, over 100 different makes and models of N95-type masks are in the inventory of local hospitals in Boston, as opposed to 2-5 models under normal circumstances
- A substantial number of unfamiliar masks are from unknown manufacturers; many did not perform to accepted standards for filtration testing and are likely to be counterfeit.
- Many of the KN95 masks obtained from China on the New England Patriots plane were rumored to be counterfeit



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#### **Powered Air Purifying Respirators (PAPRs)**

- P100: oil resistant, filters 100% of particles greater than 0.3 μm in size
- Conserves PPE like N95s, does not obstruct the face, easy to sterilize in between uses

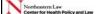
#### Limitations:

- Cost
- Noise
- Battery life
- Unclear approval process





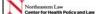
How do we study and regulate these products going forward?

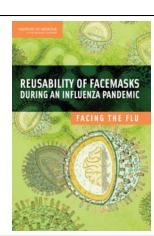


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#### 2006

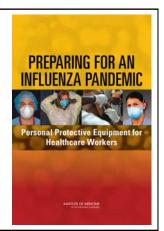
"DHHS should sponsor and/or conduct research on the use of alternative materials, including bioactive fibers, for disposable N95 respirators to allow for extended use (e.g., polyester filter media) and higher durability elastomers for the straps."





#### 2008

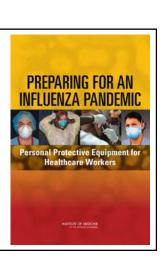
"Federal agencies (e.g., FDA, NIOSH, OSHA) should use standards developed through a consensus-based transparent process that sets specific and clearly defined limits regarding conflicts of interest (financial or other) and involves broad representation of all affected parties."



#### 2008

"Congress should expand the resources provided to NIOSH to further research efforts on the next generation of PPE and to coordinate and expedite the approval of effective PPE."

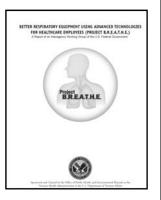




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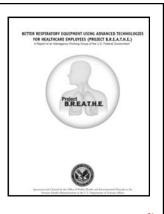
#### 2011

"The Project B.R.E.A.T.H.E. Working Group favors the development of a new respirator class called a 'B95' (Biological N95) which connotes protection against biological particulates."



#### 2011

"Designs should be utilized that prevent respirator-dependent transmission of infectious pathogens, and a test should be developed, validated and standardized that assesses respirator-dependent pathogen transmission in a clinical environment."



#### Other recommendations

- FDA should revisit EUAs and remove authorization from those that fail to conduct follow-up studies of safety and efficacy
- CDC should finalize its "Appendix A" to increase certainty over trustworthy vs. counterfeit FFRs
- NIOSH should update guidance related to innovation of both N95s and PAPRs (it has not done so to date)
- Secretary of HHS should issue an OSHA Emergency Temporary Standard (ETS) to protect front-line workers from exposure to aerosol transmissible diseases (states can do this, but federal action would be more expedient)
- BARDA and DARPA, which have been tasked with research into national security, should research more sustainable forms of PPE, but not guard them as state secrets

