

Joint Taskforce

Supply availability for COVID Response

# Objectives and current status of the action items

## Objectives of the task force

- Support identification of essential items required for COVID response
- Thought leadership on ensuring supply continuity for the critical items and work with Govt to resolve the challenges

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## Status of action items

### Compile list of essential items

- List of essential items compiled. Included items required for testing
- List shared with NITI Aayog, Invest India and GeM

### Identify suppliers for the critical items

- Initial list of suppliers created and shared with NITI Aayog and GeM
- Invest India working with Ministry of MSME to onboard India based suppliers

# List of key items identified and shared with Govt for procurement

## Infrastructure/ Capex related

ABG machines	IV Stand
Ventilators	Laryngoscope with add. Articulated blade
Blood Warmer	Medical Waste Incinerator
BP apparatus	Syringe pumps
Cardiac monitors	Portable x-ray machines
Central Station Monitor	Thermal scanners
SPO2 Monitor	Stretcher
Defibrillator	Crash Cart
ECG machine	Wheel Chair
ETCO2 Monitor	Transport Monitor
Feeding Pump	Transport Ventilator
Patient Warmer	UV tube light for sterilization
Infusion Pump	Ambulance
Intubation Trolley	

\* Details of sample collection kit separately captured and shared

## Consumables

Testing kits	IV Fluid – DNS
Testing: Extraction kit	IV Sets
Testing: VTM and Swab*	Endotracheal tube
N95 masks	Glucometer with strips
Medical masks (surgical / procedure)	Reusable vinyl / rubber gloves (cleaning)
Eye protection (visor / goggles)	Disposable thermometers
Face shield (eye, nose & mouth protection)	Oxygen
Protective Gowns / Aprons	Biohazard bags
Latex single use gloves (clinical)	Medicine – HCQ/ Anti-virals
Hard-frozen Gel Packs	Suction tube
Humidifier	Thermocol box / Ice-box
IV Cannula	First aid
IV Fluid - Dextrose	Alcohol based hand-rub

**Detailed list in excel sheet**



# Taskforce has identified common recommendations to address supply issues across items

## 1. Address on-ground logistical challenges (domestic)

- i. Create nodal point to coordinate logistics of all critical items (incl. raw material movement and other non-COVID critical items, e.g. medicines)
- ii. Work with India post to support inter-state logistics and last mile distribution within states

## 2. Address international logistics challenges

- i. Schedule international cargo flights from common origins for material movement - US, China, Singapore. Publish the flight schedule widely
- ii. Expand understanding of custom officials on the ground - (to ensure on ground understanding is consistent with the central mandate)

## 3. Enhance ease of 'market making'

- i. Simplify GeM registration. Enable registration of consolidators that have existing supply networks
- ii. Enable single point for query resolution/ Trouble ticket system - e.g. by Invest India/ Empowered Groups
- iii. Build a 'unified portal' where companies could donate supplies

## 4. Enable India manufacturing of critical items through resolving supply chain issues

- i. Government push for prompt raw materials and medical equipment shipments from countries like China, US, South Korea and Singapore
- ii. Forum to address capacity constraints for critical item suppliers (e.g. testing kits)

# Task force has prioritized few items for deep-dive

Impact potential through Private sector collaboration

- Simpler equipment: BP apparatus, IV stand, syringe pumps, blood warmer, patient warmer etc...

- Oxygen
- Other consumables: IV cannulas, IV fluids, gel packs, thermometers...
- Medicines

1. Testing kit
2. High end equipment
  - Ventilators
  - Monitors
3. PPE Kits
  - N95 masks
  - Masks/ gowns
4. Ambulance and transportation options

Focus area for task-force effort

Criticality and Expected shortage

# Testing: Current state

## A. Current state of testing in India

1. So far, India has seen low incidence rate despite a more targeted testing approach
  - Testing rate in India at 36/ Mn vs US at 3300 and South Korea at 7600
  - Incidence rate in India at 3% vs US at 17% and South Korea at 2.4%
2. However, incidence rate is increasing
  - Incidence rate over last 2 days has been 4.5% vs at 1.9% until March 20
  - Incidence rate in selective states much higher - e.g. Maharashtra at 6.5%

## B. Need for India to enhance the testing capacity significantly

1. Total demand at 50,000 tests per day
  - Top down: reach 2000/ Mn over 2 months -> ~50,000 tests per day
2. Current testing capacity limited
  - 4 testing kit providers approved with 100% concordance
  - Total capacity of these at 30,000 tests per day
    - MyLabs - 20,000 (supplying ~10,000 currently)
    - Altona - 1,500 (10,000 units imported per week)
    - Existing Inventory - 9,000 (estimated 5.5 lakh tests inventory at hand, spread over 2 months)
    - Seegene and SD Biosenser - NA
3. Testing infrastructure (labs) would also be constrained
  - 183 labs in India - 132 public (incl. in progress for approval) and 51 private
  - Private sector labs so far have done only about 2500 tests (source: press reports)
  - In state wise distribution, 15 states have low testing lab density with more than 5Mn people per testing lab
  - Labs operating with manual extraction; which limits the capacity of tests conducted per day

# Testing: Initial recommendations (1/2)

India could enhance its testing capacity using the following recommendations

## 1. Enhance testing protocol basis case evolution

- Expand testing in hot-spot states and districts - e.g. Maharashtra, MP (Indore), Tamil Nadu, UP, Kerala *<more specific protocol required>*

## 2. Accelerate approval for additional suppliers

- Automatic approvals for CE certified suppliers
- Review current requirement of testing kit approval; enhance approval for additional manufacturers
  - Current guideline requires 100% concordance among both true positive and true negative sample
  - Multiple applications in pipeline: *<to confirm: list of applications>*
  - Companies like Trivitron (Chennai) has already supplied 5 lakh test kits to China. Not yet approved in India
- Approve more suppliers for serological test kits
  - 9/13 approved suppliers are out of China; GOI not importing any testing equipment from China due to quality concerns

## 3. Ramp up capacity of approved suppliers

- Ramp up Mylab's existing production from 20,000 to 50,000 tests per day *<need to address enzyme availability and manufacturing debottlenecking>*
- Accelerate Altona diagnostics imports from 10,000 to 30,000 per week
- Accelerate imports from CE approved kit manufacturers

# Testing: Initial recommendations (1/2)

India could enhance its testing capacity using the following recommendations

## 4. Ramp up testing lab capacity

- Explore automatic extraction machine for increasing sample preparation capacity
- Pooled procurement and capacity creation for reagents/ media/ swab kits and PPE

## 5. Ramp up lab network

- 15 states currently have very low lab network, with high average population per approved lab: incl. Bihar, UP, Jharkhand, Odisha, MP, Punjab, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal (>14 Mn population per lab vs average of 7.5 Mn)
- Improve logistics connectivity for approved labs with other locations to expand testing network
- Approve additional labs (ready with NABL compliant infrastructure) where required

## 6. Address logistics challenge

- Nodal point for logistics coordination for test samples
- Transport of test kits and other testing material (reagents/ swab/ PPE) from manufacturer to lab and sample collection points