

BMJ Open Purchasing high-cost medical devices and equipment in hospitals: a systematic review

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ABSTRACT

Objectives To systematically review academic literature for studies on any processes, procedures, methods or approaches to purchasing high-cost medical devices and equipment within hospitals in high-income countries.

Methods On 13 August 2020, we searched the following from inception: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Registry, EconLit and ProQuest Dissertations & Theses A&I via ProQuest, Embase, MEDLINE, and MEDLINE in Process via Ovid SP, Google and Google Scholar, Health Management and Policy Database via Ovid SP, IEEE Xplore Digital Library, International HTA Database, NHS EED via CRD Web, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science, and Emerging Sources Citation Index via Web of Science, Scopus, and Zetoc conference search. Studies were included if they described the approach to purchasing (also known as procurement or acquisition) of high-cost medical devices and/or equipment conducted within hospitals in high-income countries between 2000 and 2020. Studies were screened, data extracted and results summarised in tables under themes identified.

Results Of 9437 records, 24 were included, based in 12 different countries and covering equipment types including surgical robots, medical imaging equipment, defibrillators and orthopaedic implants. We found heterogeneity in methods and approaches; including descriptions of processes taking place within or across hospitals (n=14), out of which three reported cost savings; empirical studies in which hospital records or participant data were analysed (n=8), and evaluations or pilots of proposed purchasing processes (n=2). Studies emphasise the importance of balancing technical, financial, safety and clinical requirements for device selection through multidisciplinary involvement (especially clinical engineers and clinicians) in decision-making, and the potential of increasing evidence-based purchasing decisions using approaches such as hospital-based health technology assessments, ergonomics and device 'user trials'.

Conclusions We highlight the need for more empirical work that evaluates purchasing approaches or interventions, and greater specificity in study reporting (eg, equipment type, evaluation outcomes) to build the evidence base required to influence policy and practice for medical equipment purchasing.

Protocol registration This review was registered in Open Science Framework: Shokraneh F, Hinrichs-Krapels S, Chalkidou A *et al*. Purchasing high-cost medical equipment

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS STUDY

- ⇒ Broad databases searched covering a comprehensive range of disciplines and study types.
- ⇒ Limited to high-cost equipment which is challenging to differentiate across studies and has no standardised 'value' globally.
- ⇒ Quality assessments of articles not conducted due to heterogeneity of study types.

in hospitals in OECD countries: A systematic review. Open Science Framework 2021; doi:10.17605/OSF.IO/GTXN8. Available at: <https://osf.io/gtxn8/> (accessed 12 February 2022).

INTRODUCTION

Context

The World Health Organization (WHO) has emphasised the essential role of medical devices and equipment for maintaining health system performance.¹ Inadequate selection and distribution of technologies can create inefficiencies and waste,² or create risks to the quality of health services, as experienced in the recent COVID-19 pandemic.^{3,4} To avoid these risks, there are design guidelines to ensure the safety of medical devices,⁵ as well as regulatory requirements to ensure devices are safe enough for the market. Following these steps, devices may be evaluated to understand their impacts in specific healthcare contexts and compared against available alternatives, which encompass the field of health technology assessment (HTA).⁶ However, there has been less attention paid to the next steps: acquiring, purchasing or procurement of these devices and equipment by the health system.

Medical device and equipment purchasing, more comprehensively known as procurement, goes beyond basic contracting between the supplier and health provider; it requires consideration of user needs, technical maintenance, training needs, adequate consumables

and how they can be disposed. Despite the potential role purchasing processes play in promoting patient safety⁷ and efficiency,⁸ studies suggest they are not optimised for efficiency and quality. For example, a study comparing medical device purchasing across five countries found that there is more focus on cost containment, and less on quality and health outcomes.⁹ Empirical studies of purchasers in UK hospitals have shown that there are a wide range of stakeholders potentially involved in purchasing decisions (from clinicians, nurses, biomedical engineers, finance staff and/or managers), but their responsibilities and protocols are ill-defined, their skills and expertise differ,¹⁰ they often work in silos, and make decisions under high-pressure condition.¹¹ Furthermore, the lack of stakeholder analysis as part of purchasing planning processes can result in conflicts and delays in decisions.¹² A recent scoping literature review of the logistics function in hospitals demonstrated that these functions can be highly inefficient and fragmented.¹³

Need for this review

Understanding purchasing processes can help us uncover why these inefficiencies and tensions exist, by exploring the inner workings of the environment, protocols, behaviours and organisation of purchasing staff and their departments, and thereby identifying areas for improved practices. In this review, we sought to identify studies that specifically focus on the purchasing of high-cost medical equipment in hospitals in high-income settings. Specifically, this meant identifying any process, procedure, method or approach used within a hospital to reach decisions about which equipment would be purchased. While there are reviews of good practice in purchasing and supply chain management and their applications in healthcare settings generally,^{14 15} to our knowledge there are no specific reviews that demonstrate existing

approaches, practices and methods used for purchasing of medical devices and equipment in hospitals specifically in high-income settings - to show what works now in practice. The most similar existing reviews that we found so far include a review of methods for procurement of medical devices and equipment focusing exclusively on low- and middle-income countries,¹⁶ a realist review of theoretical and empirical literature on procurement and supply chain management practices more generally¹⁴ and a rapid evidence assessment of literature with lessons from the non-health sector to inform health purchasing and supply chain management.¹⁵ None of these systematically searched for academic studies that focused on the internal workings of a hospital to identify current practices and understand purchasing behaviours, processes and approaches. Two exceptions which do cover activities within hospitals, but with a different scope, are the review by Volland *et al*¹⁷ which examined studies covering materials management and logistics in hospitals, but with a focus on quantitative methods, and Trindade *et al* which focused on the qualitative assessment of devices, not the process of procurement as a whole.¹⁸

Objective and scope of the review

Our research question in this review is framed as: What does the academic literature tell us about the way in which high-cost equipment is purchased in hospitals in high-income settings?

Our review focuses on the steps in hospitals that occur after any HTA exercise, whether it was national-based or hospital-based HTA (sometimes referred to as 'mini'-HTA). Medical device and equipment purchasing sits within other activities in hospitals, including: health technology management, materials management, supply chain and logistics. Our focus is on what is commonly termed the acquisition process, which begins the moment

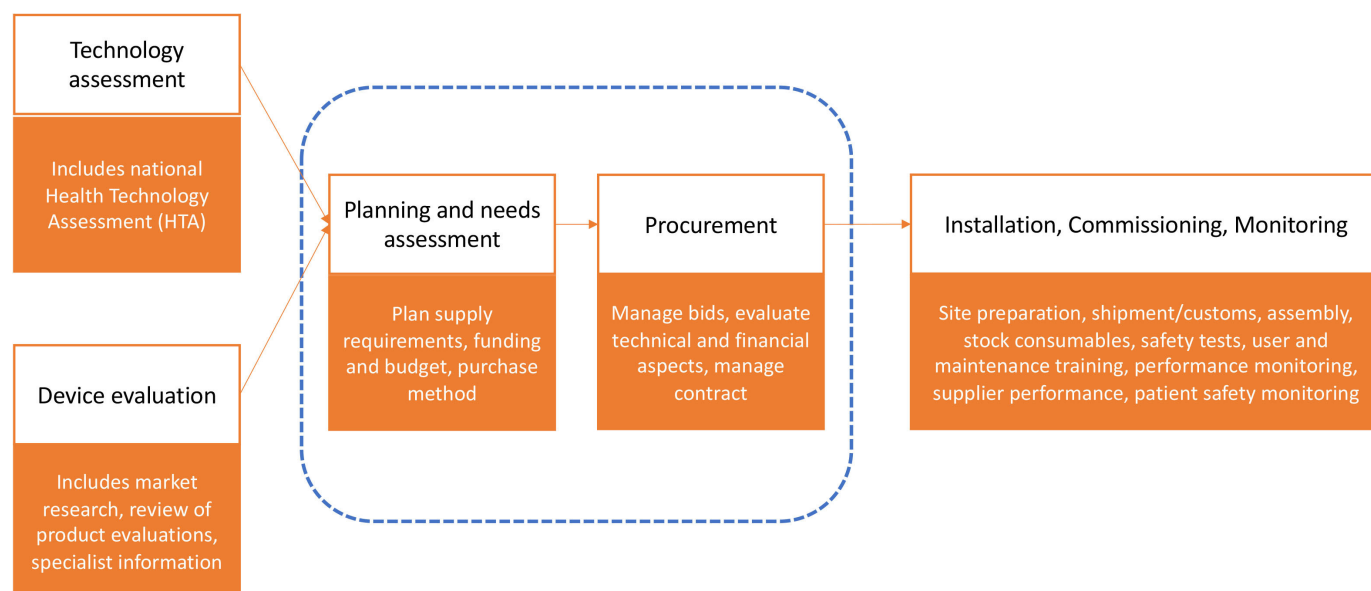


Figure 1 Overview of steps involved in purchasing medical devices and equipment (focus of this review in dashed lines). Items in each step taken from WHO procurement process guide.¹⁹

the need for a new or replacement device or equipment is identified, before the moment it is installed and ready for operation (figure 1). For a comprehensive view of how the medical device and equipment purchasing function of a hospital fits within its wider activities, we refer readers to the WHO procurement process guide.¹⁹

METHOD

We followed Cochrane Collaboration's methods in conducting this systematic review²⁰ and complied with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses.²¹ The full protocol for this systematic review is published elsewhere²² and summarised below.

Search methods

On 13 August 2020, we searched the following from inception: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis Registry, EconLit and ProQuest Dissertations & Theses A&I via ProQuest, Embase, MEDLINE, and MEDLINE in Process via Ovid SP, Google and Google Scholar, Health Management and Policy Database via Ovid SP, IEEE Xplore Digital Library, International HTA Database, NHS EED via CRD Web, Science Citation Index-Expanded, Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Science, and Emerging Sources Citation Index via Web of Science, Scopus and Zetoc conference search. An information scientist designed, tested, revised and ran the searches in collaboration with the review team. The search consisted of three main blocks of setting, product and process. All search strategies for all sources are reported in online supplemental appendix 1.

Eligibility criteria

We included the studies if they met the following criteria:

Process: The study describes the process for the purchase (also known as procurement or acquisition) of high-cost medical devices and/or equipment.

Setting: The study setting is one or more hospitals or departments within the hospital(s) in high-income countries (using Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries as a proxy indicator for high income).

Practice: Studies conducted between 2000 and 2020 to represent 'current' processes reported in hospitals. Studies not explicitly demonstrating influence on purchasing decisions or theoretical models not assessed, piloted nor evaluated within hospital settings were excluded.

Product: The purchased product is a single or a group of high-cost (also known as high value or capital) medical devices or equipment, as stated in the study. Studies that did not specify the type of equipment studied (and therefore no assessment could be made on whether it referred to high-cost equipment) were excluded. Studies that used a general term to describe the studied equipment (eg, 'cardiology equipment') with no specificity were excluded, unless authors referred to the equipment in their study as 'capital' or 'high-cost' equipment.

Studies that did specify the type of equipment studied, but did not explicitly state they referred to 'capital' or 'high'-cost equipment, were deemed eligible according to the following criteria:

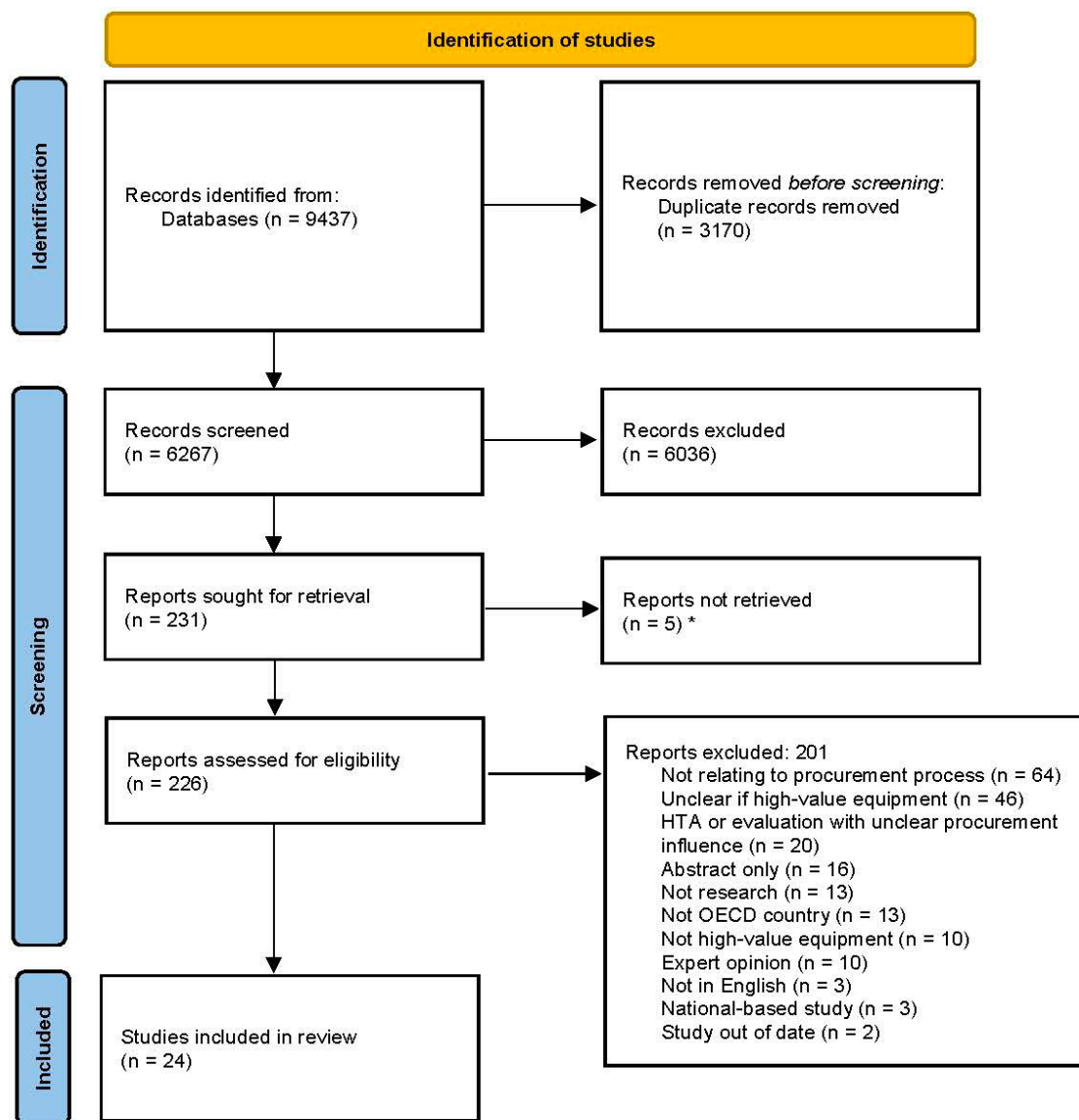
- ▶ Studies in which capital equipment was purchased as part of a larger process which included some lower cost equipment (eg, buying an examination table as well as higher cost scanners) were included, if it could be ascertained that the findings related to the purchase of high-cost equipment. If this could not be ascertained, the study was excluded.
- ▶ Single-use devices were excluded as they were assumed to be lower cost.
- ▶ Bulk or high-volume purchases were assumed to be low-cost devices/equipment and were excluded. In all cases we could not discern if the results related specifically to high-cost equipment, confirming above exclusion criterion.
- ▶ Device and equipment that could be considered 'mid-range cost' (eg, laryngoscopes, or different types of implants) were discussed among the review team. This was necessary for items that were not of very high cost (which tended to include equipment over £5000 in the UK cases which is considered a 'capital' purchase), nor low-cost devices such as thermometers. If no consensus was reached, advice was sought from a group of five practitioners (biomedical and clinical engineers with purchasing and maintenance responsibilities in hospitals in the UK and The Netherlands) to assess their eligibility. These practitioners discerned whether or not the equipment would go through similar purchasing decision-making processes as the very high-cost equipment, and, if so, the equipment was considered high-cost and the study included.

Study selection

We used EndNote to remove the duplicates and Rayyan for screening the titles and abstracts. Two independent reviewers piloted the screening based on eligibility criteria before conducting sensitive screening. Two independent reviewers rescreened these relevant/possibly relevant records from sensitive screening and resolved the disagreements in fortnightly group meetings. We followed dual screening and arbitration by a third reviewer for the full text screening step. We recorded and reported the reasons for exclusion for any excluded paper at full text stage (figure 2).

Data extraction

We designed and tested the data extraction form in a spreadsheet shared via Google Sheets to enter: year in which the study was published, country in which the study took place, number of hospitals included in the study, type of high-cost equipment that is the subject of the study (if specified), purchasing process, approach or method outlined in the study ('intervention'), outcomes, lessons and/or recommendations emerging from the study, research method adopted in the study, limitations of the study as reported by the study authors. One



* We contacted the authors and tried inter-library loan before giving up on retrieving the full texts.

From: Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ* 2021;372:n71. doi: 10.1136/bmj.n71

Figure 2 Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) flow chart (adapted from Page *et al*²¹). *We contacted the authors and tried interlibrary loan before giving up on retrieving the full texts. HTA, health technology assessment; OECD, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

reviewer extracted the information from each study, and the work was double-checked and, if necessary, completed by another reviewer. Any questions were discussed in the fortnightly meetings.

Data synthesis

We summarised the information from the literature in tables and lists. Because of heterogeneity of study designs across the small number of included studies, we did not conduct any quality assessment of the included studies; however, we reported the limitations listed by the researchers for their study.

Protocol registration

This review was registered in Open Science Framework.²³

RESULTS

Out of an initial 9437 retrieved records, 24 studies were selected for inclusion (shown in [tables 1–3](#)). These included research articles (n=21), PhD/Masters theses (n=2) and one book chapter. Countries in which the hospitals were based for these studies were USA (n=10), UK (n=7), Italy (n=2), Mexico (n=2), Canada (n=2) and one

Table 1 Included studies under study type ‘descriptions of processes taking place within or across hospitals’ (n=14)

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/ approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Eagle <i>et al</i> ¹⁴	Journal article	The American Journal of Managed Care	2002	USA	1 hospital	Defibrillators, pacemakers, coronary stents and coronary balloon catheters	To assess the magnitude of savings and develop concepts for ‘best strategies’ in reducing costs in the purchasing of high-technology, high-cost materials used in coronary interventions and electrophysiological treatments.	Description of process (with reported cost savings); case study reporting on experience.	Iterative negotiation following a broad request for proposal sent to a diverse group of vendors; organisations in high-technology areas of cardiology; Product costs and volume usage were assessed before and after the process to estimate annualised cost reduction achieved. Collaborative consensus among physicians, administration, materials management, purchasing and vendors.	Aggressive, collaborative, fair and competitive bidding for high-cost products used for coronary interventions and electrophysiological treatments leads to substantial cost savings and can promote provider–industry partnerships that further enhance product use, provision and tracking.	None listed.
Greenwood <i>et al</i> ¹⁵	Journal article	Journal of Clinical Engineering	2014	Canada	1 hospital	Capital equipment (examples given: table, examination; scanner, ultrasonic, bladder)	To examine the effect of a clinical engineering role change (from equipment maintenance to health technology management).	Description of process (with reported cost savings); case study using experience and data from the previous three 5-year clinical capital equipment plans were collected and analysed.	Development of in-house clinical engineering expertise who develops risk ranking system and long-range technology plan; (1) a theoretical replacement plan, (2) an emerging technology plan, and (3) a fleet equipment plan.	Developing in-house clinical engineering (CE) expertise enables the facility to keep its capital equipment current and keep clinician acceptance high by maintaining a fair and methodical process. Hospital has made its clinical environment safer through the use of planning tools such as fleet management, equipment standardisation and a balanced request scoring system while keeping within its long-range capital equipment budgetary limits. The average age of clinical equipment has dropped substantially to just over 5 years as of the 2011 plan. Annual contingency fund expense for clinical capital equipment no longer absorbs between 15% and 25% of the overall CE budget. It has now been fixed at the relatively small amount of 5% of the overall budget, and this threshold has been reached in only 1 of the last 5 fiscal years.	None listed.
Langenburg <i>et al</i> ¹⁶	Journal article	Pediatric Endosurgery & Innovative Techniques	2003	USA	1 hospital	Surgical robotics	To describe experiences in developing and implementing a programme for computer-assisted, robot-enhanced surgery.	Description of process; case study based on experience.	Defined a core group of individuals who shared vision; paediatric surgeons, our institutional research director, a biomedical engineer and physicist, and hospital chief executive officer. Partnership developed to continue research and development of equipment and surgical techniques. Developed short-term and long-term educational, research and business plans; shared with hospital administration and hospital board of trustees to garner support. The staff of the hospital development office was also involved in generating financial support.	Institutional and private donor support has allowed implementation of a robotic minimally invasive surgical suite in operating room and in research building. Within 1 year of embarking on programme the team performed our first robot-assisted minimally invasive surgery on a patient. Many of paediatric subspecialty colleagues have been using suites for procedure development in their areas of interest. The key elements in developing a new programme are to define a core group of committed individuals, define your vision, create corporate partners and garner financial support with a sound educational, research and business plan.	None listed.

Continued



Table 1 Continued

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/ approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Licona <i>et al</i> ²⁸	Journal article	International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care	2009	Mexico	1 hospital	CT scanner	To demonstrate the experience of a managed network of professionals inputting into equipment management in one institution.	Description of process: case study reporting on experience.	Involvement of a multidisciplinary group (drawn from researchers, undergraduate and graduate students in fields that range from architecture to civil and biomedical engineering) to deal with large and complex issues within the field of hospital engineering. Steps involved specifically in the equipment planning phase include: assessing availability of similar equipment at locations in the vicinity; cost-effectiveness planning; incorporation of data on equipment availability at the state-wide level combined with morbidity and mortality figures, incorporation of information regarding 'plant' installations including electrical, hydraulic and telecommunications. Specifically for the case of the CT scanner purchase: the BME branch of this group analysed the bidding procedures, the contracts, and asked several questions that needed to be answered before the formalisation of the reception could be signed.	During this study, several anomalies were discovered: the equipment being bought was constructed by one of the three major vendors of imaging equipment worldwide. However, they did not participate in the bidding process. A local company won the bid and then proceeded to subcontract the equipment from the major vendor. The questions arose as to who was installing the equipment, because it appeared that the major vendor was providing the technicians, which was a breach of contract (bid-winning companies should provide training and do installations themselves). A second question arose regarding the existence of replacement parts within the winning company's warehouses, and finally, there was a major question posed as to the adequacy of the equipment being bought (64-slice CT specially built for cardiac studies) for a general hospital with no cardiac specialities, as well as the elevated sale price (as much as a MRI scanner). The hospital took these results in hand and acted in accordance with its administrative procedures to correct the anomalies.	None listed.
Madhambudzi and Papanagnou ¹²	Journal article	International Journal of Healthcare Technology and Management	2019	UK	2 hospitals	Diagnostic equipment	To describe analysis of decision-making processes when the public hospitals purchase diagnostic equipment and it discovers how the hospitals use stakeholder identification and salience during the purchase of diagnostic equipment.	Description of process: case studies and semistructured interviews (n=12), narratives of people involved in decision-making on outsourcing laboratory diagnostic equipment), document analysis.	N/A	NHS hospitals fail to identify key stakeholders resulting in possible delays and conflicts. Throughout our research, it was ascertained that NHS hospitals do not tend to apply stakeholder analysis as a part of their project planning process. This has in some cases resulted in leaving out key stakeholders and thereby bringing about conflict and delays in the process. NHS hospitals are bound by strict guidelines in their procurement processes to avoid bias and ensure competition among potential suppliers and get the best deal. Technical personnel, however, came up with some valid reasons why it would be more suitable to upgrade the present equipment than to undertake radical adjustments or changes. It is, therefore, important that at any stage of the process the weight of the stakeholders should be considered in deciding whether their input is acceptable or not.	None listed.

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/ approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Mitchell <i>et al</i> ¹⁰	Journal article	International Journal of Technology Assessment in Health Care	2010	USA	1 hospital in 1st case; 3 hospitals in 2nd case	Cardiac catheterisation laboratory; ICU telemedicine services	To describe two evidence reports from our hospital-based HTA centre which required the integration of local data. Both cases illustrate how local evidence can be used at the institutional level to support the quality, safety and cost-effectiveness of patient care.	Description of process: two case studies (one using qualitative and one using quantitative data); 1st case: equipment service records, and interviews with physicians, technicians and administrative staff; 2nd case: systematic review of effectiveness of service, the hospital's administrative and claims databases (including mortality and length of stay).	Integration of local qualitative and quantitative data into hospital-based HTA to select a new technology or inform a decision on whether to continue services.	Hospital-based HTA using local data can fill gaps in the published evidence, and also improve the generalisability of evidence to the local setting. To take advantage of local evidence, health systems should encourage the development of hospital-based HTA centres, seek out local preference data and maintain databases of patient outcomes and utilisation of services. The use of local evidence to support institutional decision-making can also reduce problems of external validity. In both case studies, important differences among the hospitals within health system were found. These differences affect the prioritisation of different attributes of a technology, and could result in different conclusions being drawn about how the technology should be used at each hospital, even within the same healthcare network; the experience and expertise of local clinicians should be respected when making decisions at the hospital or health network level (it helps decision makers understand possible differences in local patient populations or in processes of care that may affect the cost or effectiveness of the technology, and it promotes 'buy-in' from the clinicians who must implement the decision).	While analyses were done in retrospect (data have to have been collected and available for analysis), the research could not control variables such as changes in staffing or new injection control policies. In analysis of ICU outcomes, the study lacked APACHE scores for ICU patients before the introduction of telemedicine coverage, so the ability to control for patient acuity was limited. The available claims information did not include enough detail to ascertain whether possible lapses in care happened in the ICU or elsewhere. While there was no such problem with availability for the survey data used in cardiac imaging decision, gathering that data required considerable fieldwork.
Mossian ³⁵	PhD thesis	N/A	2016	USA	Multiple hospitals (unspecified)	Orthopaedic implants	To examine the extent to which value-based purchasing is being used to purchase implanted orthopaedic medical devices, and the decision-making processes that are being implemented to support those acquisitions.	Description of process: a survey tool was developed (with input from a focus group with 10 professionals) and responses obtained from two groups of stakeholders, hospital executives (n=29) and orthopaedic surgeons (n=40).	Use of value-based committees: physicians and surgeons make decisions; hospital administrator makes decisions, and bundles corporate purchase agreements, request for proposals issued and group purchasing organisations. Intervention specifically studied: value-based purchasing and knowledge of procurement officers use (rather than HTAs).	Results include: (1) the two most important decision-making attributes for both groups were quality of care and cost containment; (2) most healthcare settings now use decision-making systems more amenable to value-based purchasing than previous ad hoc decisions driven by surgeons; (3) decisions are commonly, but not universally, made by committees with representation from surgeons, administrators and often others, who work together to choose implants; and that (4) their processes are still mostly based on information derived from the clinical experience of clinicians and local knowledge of procurement officers, with less influence from more formalised health technology assessments.	Data based on USA hospitals only; reimbursement entities, patients nor regulators' views not included; general limitations of survey responses noted.
Nisbet and Ward ³³	Journal article	The British Journal of Radiology	2001	UK	1 hospital	Radiotherapy equipment	To describe financial factors affecting decision to purchase or lease radiotherapy equipment in one hospital and to describe technical consideration to be taken into account.	Description of process: case study. Financial analysis (over 10 years to correspond with the assumed economic lifetime of the equipment) and operating lease test.	Overview of the procurement process, including a summary of the advantages and disadvantages of leasing, with the figures from the financial analysis; a detailed description is given of the technical considerations to be taken into account in the financial analysis and negotiation of any lease contract. Comparison of leasing as defined in the Statement of Standard Accounting Practice 21 (SSAP21) and purchase.	It is essential that technical staff are involved in the discussion and detailed negotiations on the content of the lease, and ideally the financial aspects of these considerations should be taken into account during the financial analysis of purchase versus lease.	Larger centres with a rolling programme of replacement equipment would expect to keep up to date with technological advances, and the conclusion reached for this hospital may not apply.

Continued

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/ approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Table 1 <i>a/</i> Vanderbilt case) ³⁶	Continued article	Orthopaedics and Related Research	start of intervention)		medical centre	implants (physician preference items: surgical endomechanical stapling devices, orthopaedic joint arthroplasty, spine internal fixation, trauma internal management implants, drug-eluting stents and cardiac valve implants). In table: endomechanical, total joints, cardiac rhythm management, drug-eluting stents, spine implants, interventional cardiology, cardiac surgery, trauma, abdominal mesh, 2013 report: Closure devices, transcription, oral care and reference laboratory phase I.	implementation and outcomes of cost reduction and product stabilisation of a value-based process for purchasing medical devices at a major academic medical centre.	reported cost savings; case study.	(2008) of a physician-driven facility-based technology assessment committee (=Medical Economic Outcome Committee) that standardised and used evidence-based, clinically sound and financially responsible methods for introducing or consolidating new supplies, devices and technology for patient care. This committee worked with institutional finance and administrative leaders to accomplish its goals.	access to new products, standardised some products, decreased costs of physician preference items 11%–26%, across service lines and achieved savings of greater than \$8 million/year. The implementation of a facility-based technology assessment committee that critically evaluates new technology can decrease hospital costs on implants and standardise some product lines.	study describes the experience of only one institution. Each institution has its own challenges in physician alignment, history and culture. Each institution's process will be unique to its individual characteristics. Second, the institution is an academic setting with closely aligned faculty and hospital. Academic practices that are not directly affiliated with the hospital and community hospital with community-based surgeons will have to establish a mechanism to partner with each other for mutual benefit. Third, the institution established the committee a short time ago, and long-term effects of the process cannot be described. Finally, while other institutions could reproduce this process, it will not guarantee the reproducibility of the effects of this study. Each institution will need to develop and modify the described process to fit the culture, history and geography of their situation.
Olson et al (cases: Vanderbilt and Duke) ³⁷	Journal article	Clinical Orthopaedics and Related Research	2013 (intervention since 2008 and 2010)	USA	2 academic medical centres	Duke: endomechanical, total joints, cardiac rhythm management, drug-eluting stents, spine implants (hardware only), trauma, mesh, heart valve rings, nerve stimulation, kyphovenetral plasty, negative wound pressure, electrophysiology (EP) catheters and accessories, bare metal stents, Duke University Hospital system total, Vanderbilt: endomechanical, total joints, cardiac rhythm management, drug-eluting stents, spine implants, closure devices, interventional cardiology, cardiac surgery, transcription, trauma, mesh, oral care, reference laboratory phase I.	To describe physician-led processes for introduction of new surgical products and technologies; and to inform physicians of potential cost savings of physician-led product contract negotiations and approval of new technology.	Description of process (with reported cost savings); case studies (2).	Duke case: implementation (2010) of medical staff committee with a charge to evaluate equipment, devices and information technology (EDIT) to be brought into the operating room (OR).	A collaborative arrangement should address three objectives in which hospitals must find ways to meet three objectives: (1) collaborate with medical staff leadership to provide surgeons with feedback regarding the financial impact of their implant selection on the cost of an episode of care; (2) ensure that medical staff leadership has an effective means of communication with hospital administration regarding the medical evidence supporting the use of newer, more expensive technologies or implants to benefit patient care; and (3) both the hospital and physicians need a system that allows tracking of the impact of efforts to manage implant use. There are potential disadvantages in setting up a physician-led system as well. For physicians leading such efforts, a substantial amount of time may be required. The value for hospital systems from these programmes is centred around cost savings, whereas the value for surgeons is centred around access to technology and products required for cutting-edge medical care. Thoughtful communication to each of these key groups of stakeholders is necessary to ensure the successful work of the programme is shared to each group.	See Obrembsley et al. ³⁸ . First, there is very little peer-reviewed research and literature in this area. Second, the experiences in academic centres may not be applicable to other environments. Third, to achieve physician participation in these programmes, some higher form of alignment between physicians and hospital or the health system must be in place. Fourth, we have very little published peer-reviewed data on cost savings. Such data will need to be accumulated in the future in a form that can be subject to peer-reviewed publication.

Continued

Table 1 Continued

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/ approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Pandit <i>et al</i> ⁴⁸	Journal article	Anaesthesia	2011	UK	N/A	Airway management devices	To establish a process to create appropriate level of evidence to inform purchasing decisions within hospitals (in UK) with a working party (Airway Device Evaluation Project Team).	Description of process: case study of process developed to support adoption.	Difficult airway society working party advises on how to set up design of a trial appropriate specifically for airway devices and guides hospital in implementation of this trial together with company (who sponsors it); results published for other hospitals and results in final purchase.	N/A—does not report on implementation of proposed procurement process.	(“Weaknesses of strategy”) Airway Device Evaluation Project Team’s (ADEPT) decision to leave many judgements to individual discretion was a pragmatic one, and arguably, there is not enough dictated from the centre. Some trusts may continue to ignore anaesthetic opinion, prioritising instead the financial considerations. Some manufacturers may try to use a non-evidence-based approach to marketing their products.
Satta <i>et al</i> ⁴⁹	Book chapter	Clinical Engineering Handbook (Second Edition)	2019	Italy	1 hospital	Ophthalmic surgery femtosecond laser	To describe a tender of ophthalmic equipment.	Description of process: case study based on experience.	To test a procedure for regional public tender purchase (Ente di Supporto Tecnico- Amministrativo Regionale=ESTAR) including: accessories, consumables needed for sustained use, quantitative/financial evaluation (all included in the contract for true costing, which includes number of interfaces with technicians expressed in days, and limitations set in contract for locking prices over 5 years). User “trial” performed for 10 months to test each option in real-life settings.	ESTAR tender procedure gave an excellent result in terms of quality of equipment and awarded prices but the total time to achieve the result is quite long (~4 years).	During the installation, emerged technical problems could probably be addressed during the tender design phase. Furthermore, the aspects related to the data flow would have the deserved deeper analysis already from the drafting of the specifications and then also during the assessment.
Verma and Peacock ⁴³	Journal article	Ultrasound	2014	UK	1 hospital	Ultrasound imaging	To describe the management structures concerning ultrasound equipment in hospital.	Description of process: case study based on experience.	Use of medical equipment management group.	Medical equipment management group created successes: (1) oversight of ultrasound equipment improves handling financial implications and plans yearly expenditure; (2) consolidating equipment from one manufacturer in a department improves procedures; (3) redistributing equipment within hospital prevents unnecessary buying; (4) buying with research funding; maintenance costs after grand period taken into account.	None listed.
Wong ⁵³	Master thesis	N/A	2007	UK	2 hospitals	Case 2 most relevant: X-ray equipment	To generate a detailed understanding of the relationship between the risks which the private sectors bear and the returns they actually earn, to highlight how risks are allocated appropriately with the stage of the procurement process and to identify how the current risk management model controls and manages public finance initiative (PFI) project risks.	Description of process: two case studies: interviews, questionnaire, document analysis.	Use of PFI procurement.	Risks in PFI contracts are appropriately transferred and mitigated under the current risk management system in technology and equipment management NHS projects. The transfer of technology and obsolescence risks to the private sector is fundamental to the delivery of value for money (VFM) in PFI procurement in health sector. PFI procurement in hospital projects results in a more structured approach to operating, maintaining and replacing medical equipment assets.	None listed.

APACHE, Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation; BME, Biomedical Engineer; HTA, health technology assessment; ICU, intensive care unit; NHS, National Health Service.



Table 2 Included studies under study type ‘empirical studies in which hospital records or participant data were analysed’ (n=8)

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/ approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Calllea et al. ¹	Journal article	Social Science & Medicine	2017	Italy	44 hospitals	Devices for interventional cardiology, interventional neurosurgery and orthopaedics (distinguishing between ‘costly’ and ‘inexpensive’ devices)	To investigate the combined effect of various health technology assessment (HTA) governance models and procurement practices on the two steps of the medical device purchasing process (ie, selecting the product and setting the unit price).	Empirical study (using hospital records): existing survey data, document and literature review, model calculations to investigate effects.	Use of regional HTA and/or hospital-based HTA functions; HTA arrangements for centralised procurement	Regional HTA increases the probability of purchasing the costliest devices, whereas hospital-based HTA functions more like a cost containment unit. Centralised regional procurement reports savings averaged 13.4% for most expensive products. Hospitals located in regions with active regional HTA programmes pay higher prices for the same device (9.8% for costly devices). Teaching hospitals pay higher unit prices than non-teaching hospitals for costly products (84.3%). Compared with independent trusts (public hospital groups), research institutes pay 18.1% less on average for costly devices.	Devices are ‘neither costly nor inexpensive per se’ because the definition relies not on a reference price but rather on the actual unit price paid by the hospitals in the sample. Sample size is only 18% of Italian hospitals. Study assumes costliest device is most innovative which is contested.
Haas et al. ²⁸	Journal article	The Journal of Arthroplasty	2017	USA	27 hospitals	Prosthetic implants	To determine the drivers of variation in prosthetic implant purchase prices for primary total knee and hip arthroplasties (total knee arthroplasty (TKA) and total hip arthroplasty (THA), respectively) across providers.	Empirical study (using hospital records): multivariate linear regressions to identify which variables had greatest influence on purchase price.	Use of a hospital-physician committee for implant vendor selection and negotiation.	The use of a hospital-physician committee was associated with lower purchase prices relative to the hospitals where the physicians selected which vendors to use and the hospital separately negotiated prices with those vendors.	Small, non-randomised sample; retrospective observational study with no longitudinal data; did not assess whether hospitals changed approach during the study year; used self-reported data; not able to examine details of price variations.
Haselkorn et al. ²¹	Journal article	American Journal of Medical Quality	2007	USA	27 hospitals	Unspecified	To assess the structure, processes and cultural support behind hospital committees for new technology planning and approval.	Empirical study (using participants); survey (n=35 responses from 27 organisations).	Technology planning and approval process (described as well-organised, consistent, standardised/centralised process, and with a committee with authority to give direct approval of new purchases).	Having an organisational culture ready and committed to a well-thought-out, structured approach to technology planning and assessment is a crucial component for success.	None listed.
Lindgreen et al. ²⁴	Journal article	Journal of Business Ethics	2009	Netherlands	7 hospitals and 1 private centre	MRI scanning equipment	To investigate how environmental and social dimensions are perceived and how it supports health technology purchasing in hospitals.	Document analysis, focus group, interviews, questionnaire.	N/A	None of Philips Medical Systems’ five ‘green focal areas’ indicators are universally considered important as influences on the purchasing decisions of interviewees. All interviewees identified health and safety as an important influence. Philips Medical Systems was perceived to engage proactively in enhancing safety during usage and equipment maintenance, based on the assumption of duty of care rather than tangible evidence. Both ‘operator comfort’ and ‘patient comfort’ universally are perceived as important, but their influence differs because of the involvement timescale (operators spend their entire working day scanning, whereas patients spend just a fraction of that time). The interviewees consider both ‘ethical production’ and ‘ethical production at the producer’s suppliers’ synonymous, but even though unethical production has high media impact, only 68% of interviewees consider this indicator professionally important; though the majority consider it personally so. Only one interviewee thought product accessibility professionally important. 90% of the interviewees believe the ‘contribute to science’ indicator is important, because they perceive it to mean that the scanner advances the science of diagnosis. The findings highlight that not all indicators can measure performance.	Single-case approach; focus on the purchasing stage, patients as customer stakeholders do not appear in the study, which limits understanding of how their views about indicators such as safety and comfort might influence the opinions of the decision makers and thus prevents commendation about the desirability and practicability of targeting marketing effort to them. Study relies on historical information and interviews’ recall; real-time data collection could identify transitory influences on stakeholders’ views, and longitudinal research might distinguish how these influences have affected company policy.

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Li <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁴	Journal article	Journal of Long-Term Effects of Medical Implants	2015	USA, Canada, Scotland	26 hospitals	Orthopaedic implants	To determine the factors that affect purchasing decisions related to osteoarthritis.	Empirical study (using participants); qualitative electronic survey	N/A	Items related to clinical evidence and cost-effectiveness had a greater influence than those related to a specific individual's personal preference in the process of making purchasing decisions, whether it was the administrator, surgeon or patient. However, surgeon preference did have a higher average ranking compared with device cost reassuring that patients are receiving the most clinically effective care and that the type of treatment that they receive is not heavily influenced by costs. The most important considerations for adopting new technology were whether there was sufficient evidence in the literature, followed by thoughts of key opinion leaders, and cost of intervention/device.	Canadian hospitals were under-represented. Low response rate. Sample was more representative of smaller hospitals serving smaller populations and with a lower number of orthopaedic surgeons on staff. The authors may consider restructuring our survey in order to make it simpler to complete, yet capture all of the same information and hopefully encourage more participants to respond.
Lingg <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁵	Journal article	BMC Health Services Research	2016	Mexico, Germany, Switzerland, UK	N/A Representatives across countries and settings	Orthopaedic devices (high risk)	To better understand the impact of procurement on clinical procedures and outcomes.	Empirical study (using participants); 59 in-depth interviews with stakeholders from Mexico, Switzerland, Germany and UK; orthopaedic specialists, government officials, other experts and social security system managers or administrators	Involvement of orthopaedic specialists in procurement process, and use of postmarket surveillance data to inform decision-making.	Procurement processes for orthopaedic high-risk medical devices (HRMDs) may have an impact on clinical practice and outcomes. Three areas of deficiency were identified: (1) HRMD regulations based on insufficiently robust clinical evidence (mainly noted by European countries); (2) follow-up on HTAs is inadequate (noted by Mexico and European countries); and (3) lowest acquisition price often guides procurement decisions and thus may not align with needs of clinical procedures (noted by Mexico and some European countries).	Microlevel stakeholder (patients or centres) not included in study.
McCue ⁵⁶	Journal article	Health Care Management Reviews	2011	USA	Short-term acute hospitals in state of California (number unspecified)	Unspecified (capital expenditures of equipment included CT scanners, MRIs, picture archiving and communication systems, and surgical systems)	To identify the market, organisational and financial factors associated with capital expenditure projects (of which capital medical equipment was one category).	Empirical study (using hospital records); secondary data analysis: association study using ordinary least squares regression analysis on retrospectively collected hospital capital expenditure data from 2002 to 2007.	N/A	Hospitals located in urban markets with greater share of the market had a greater number of medical equipment purchases per hospital. Hospitals with greater market share had a greater number of medical equipment purchases per hospital. The positive coefficient for hospitals with over 350 staffed beds suggests that these facilities had a greater number of medical equipment purchases per hospital, whereas negative coefficient for hospitals with less than 100 staffed beds had fewer number of medical equipment purchases per hospital. The positive coefficient for system affiliation indicates that hospitals owned by large systems had a greater number of medical equipment purchases per hospital. Hospitals with greater liquidity had a greater number of medical equipment purchases per hospital. Hospitals with an ageing plant and equipment had fewer number of medical equipment purchases per hospital. Hospitals serving a greater percentage of government payers had fewer medical equipment purchases. Teaching hospitals had greater number of medical equipment purchases per hospital. Investor-owned hospitals had fewer medical equipment purchases.	The primary limitation of this study is that the findings can only be generalised to the state of California.

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/ approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Saaid <i>et al</i> ⁶⁷	Journal article	American Medical Journal	2011 (study in 2010)	Australia	4 hospitals	Unspecified	To examine the decision-making processes for acquiring new health technologies in selected hospitals, guided by approaches from a decision-making model and a mini-HTA model.	Empirical study (using hospital records and participants); two studies: (1) a multiple case study method using convenience sampling; document analysis (mini-HTA checklist as a benchmark), and (2) qualitative: in-depth, face-to-face interviews via content and thematic analysis.	Use of business strategy and cost-effectiveness analyses.	Decision-making processes were described as informal in not-for-profit private hospitals and as formal in public hospitals. At the public hospital, HTA is a requirement for new health technology decision-making. Decisions in not-for-profit private hospitals were driven by business strategy and the cost-effectiveness of the technologies. In the public hospital, the main factors were safety and clinical effectiveness although budget also has some impact. The costs of the new technologies determine the complexity of the decision processes. In the public hospital, the ethics and legality of the technologies also affect the decisions. The impact of HTA as a support tool for decision makers at institutional level is still relatively minimal. Decision makers in both types of hospitals were unclear about HTA and its agencies. They also were not aware of mini-HTA, even though they were searching for a suitable support tool for decision-making. The respondents stated that an open and innovative organisational culture was critical as a facilitator for the adoption of new health technologies, whereas limited resources and space were seen as major barriers. Respondents did not view human resources as a factor because staff can be trained and upskilled. Participants from the public hospital believed that bureaucracy is also an important barrier to the introduction of new technologies. Resistance to change among the staff is another barrier. In terms of future improvement, 90% of the decision makers in the private hospitals believe that the decision-making process should be more structured, because structured processes ensure that the decisions are supported by facts and will reduce unfairness and prejudiced responses. Participants also spoke about timely information, they want the information to be there when they need it, because the technologies are rapidly changing and after 1 or 2 years there will undoubtedly be a newer technology available. Participants also believe it would be valuable if they could get information on new technology from an independent body, such as HTA agencies. The participants from public hospitals suggested that the product review committee members in their hospital should have more variation in membership so as to include representatives from doctors, pharmacists and administrators, and not just from nurses.	None listed.

Table 3 Included studies under study type 'evaluations or pilots of proposed purchasing processes' (n=2)

Study name	Type of article	Journal	Year	Country	Setting	Device/equipment	Main aim of paper	Research methods	Intervention/approach	Lessons/outcome	Limitations
Kuper <i>et al</i> ⁴²	Journal article	BMJ	2011	UK	3 hospitals	Oesophageal Doppler cardiac output monitor for fluid administration	To identify barriers to procurement and implementation of oesophageal Doppler monitoring.	Evaluation of process (across hospitals); comparative before (retrospectively available data from matched controls)/after (prospectively collected data from patients' study for anaesthetists' outcome data; qualitative data from survey of anaesthetists and meetings.	A campaign for adopting technology in major surgical specialties explored clinical and managerial barriers throughout the procurement and implementation process. A business case was prepared by each team with support from NHS Technology Adoption Centre, allowing senior management to overcome the unequal spread of costs versus benefits. A survey of anaesthetists revealed concerns about familiarity with the device which we dealt with by clinicians volunteering to 'champion' the technique, supported by standard training provided by the manufacturer. Team encouraged appropriate use of the technology by collecting intraoperative patient-related data and postoperative patient outcomes and by giving regular, timely feedback.	Managerial barriers consisted of silo budgeting, difficulties with preparing a business case and fears about uncontrolled implementation. By collecting outcome data, we convinced senior managers to support and sustain investment. Clinical barriers consisted mainly of scepticism regarding clinical effectiveness and 'worries about training. Clinicians 'championing' the technology took on responsibility for data collection, education, advocacy and spanning boundaries. The project generated a web-based guide to provide tools and resources to support implementation. Patient outcomes improved after managerial and clinical barriers to implementation were identified and overcome.	Non-randomised 'before and after' project. Despite matching for speciality and severity of operation, the control and implementation groups had differences in age and physical status scores. Results could have been confounded by other changes occurring over the same time period. At one site, in elective colorectal surgery only, a multidisciplinary enhanced recovery programme was introduced and may have contributed to the observed improvement. Any implementation study of this type is vulnerable to a Hawthorne effect, whereby performance improves as a result of close observation.
Larios <i>et al</i> ⁴²	Journal article	Technology and Health Care	2000	Greece	1 hospital	Microbiology equipment such as blood analysers, and medical imaging modalities such as CT, MRI, ultrasound and typical X-ray equipment	To streamline the management process related to procurement to increase efficiency using a management information system (Biomedical-equipment Information System, BIS).	Evaluation of process (within hospital); process model development; pilot test conducted to measure time cycle of procurement process.	Proposing a procurement process for new hospital sites or expanding sites using a management information system; addressing the tasks of: (a) defining appropriate biomedical equipment specifications; and (b) supporting the selection of the best bids among a huge range of alternatives on the basis of quality, cost and time efficiency of the process. The proposed redesigned process was evaluated during the assessment of bids during the equipment purchasing process of the Microbiology and Radiology Departments of a large hospital complex in Athens, Greece, as a pilot application. This paper proposes a streamlined decision-making process, addressing the tasks of: (a) defining appropriate biomedical equipment specifications; and (b) supporting the selection of the best bids among a huge range of alternatives on the basis of quality, cost and time efficiency of the process.	The success criteria of the proposed process are time cycle and efficiency gains in the biomedical equipment procurement procedure, consistency gains and information integration, knowledge reuse and shifting the core of the decision makers' work towards operations that are of more judgemental than data-handling nature. Time cycle of the biomedical-equipment procurement process has been reduced from an average of 154 days to an average of 92.5 days.	None listed.



from Australia, Greece, Switzerland, Germany, Netherlands and Scotland, including cross-country comparisons. Most studies were conducted in one hospital, with a few reporting work across 2–44 hospitals. The types of equipment that were the focus of these studies ranged from orthopaedic implants, to diagnostic laboratory equipment, and larger investments such as MRI scanners and surgical robots. We identified a diversity of disciplines represented by the journals where these studies were published, reflecting the diversity in how the subject of purchasing high-cost medical equipment is addressed in academic work. Study types included descriptions of processes taking place within or across hospitals (n=14, table 1), which had no formal evaluations but three of which reported cost savings; empirical studies in which hospital records or participant data were analysed (n=8, table 2), and evaluations or pilots of proposed purchasing processes (n=2, table 3).

Although excluded in our own review during full text filtering, we had identified 20 studies that combined hospital-based HTAs or other assessment methods with decision criteria directed towards a purchasing decision, which we had to exclude because of their lack of clarity on whether these methods had direct influence on the purchasing process or final decision itself within a hospital context. These were not deemed eligible according to our inclusion criteria. Examples include Juříčková and Kraina using value engineering and multicriteria methods,²⁴ Girginer *et al* using analytical hierarchy methods²⁵ and Hospodkov *et al* using hospital-based HTA.²⁶

Key findings from studies

The two most prominent elements of purchasing processes identified across most of the included studies were (a) the roles of various stakeholders involved, and (b) the approaches to balancing technical, financial and clinical requirements.

Stakeholders and teams involved

Table 4 shows the involvement of roles in the procurement process as mentioned in the included studies, representing a combination of roles either involved in the studies themselves, and in the project teams observed in the studies. The studies reviewed were specific and emphatic about the importance of stakeholders as part of the decision-making process, specifying who exactly should be involved and how. Two stakeholder groups in particular were emphasised: clinicians and the clinical engineers, sometimes explicitly as the sole focus of the study, and at other times mentioned implicitly as part of the process. Greenwood *et al* reported on how the role of the clinical engineer in a children's hospital in Canada progressed from a primary responsibility in equipment maintenance to health technology management more generally.²⁷ Madhlambudzi and Papanagnou studied the involvement and salience of several stakeholders in purchasing of diagnostic equipment and found that hospitals fail to identify key stakeholders resulting in

possible delays and conflicts.¹² Haas *et al* concluded that a hospital committee resulted in lower purchasing prices than when physicians selected vendors directly in a study of the selection of prosthetic implants.²⁸ However, committees are not flawless; Licona *et al* described a case study to demonstrate involvement of an interdisciplinary network of professionals in health technology management: despite the involved network several anomalies were identified such as uncertainty of who would install equipment after a bidding process.²⁹

Although not always the primary focus of the study, it was made explicit that some form of approach that unifies how various purchasing stakeholders come together is important: Langenburg *et al*, for instance, describe their new process as developing a 'vision' with paediatric surgeons, research director, a biomedical engineer and a physicist and the hospital chief executive officer, to collaboratively (with industry partners) develop a short-term and long-term education, research and education plan for robotic surgery.³⁰ Haselkorn *et al* also described the importance of an organisational culture as a crucial component for success in the procurement process.³¹ Regardless of it being a cultural or difference in vision, fundamental differences in purchasing projects can be identified. Finally, one study specifically elicited challenges and barriers to effective purchasing: Kuper *et al* identified barriers to procurement and implementation of oesophageal Doppler monitoring in three UK hospitals, noting that silo budgeting and scepticism about new products challenged investment decisions, which were overcome by 'championing' the technology via clinicians while providing evidence of the potential benefits of the proposed technology.³²

Evaluating technical, financial and clinical requirements

The procurement of high-cost, often specialised, medical equipment requires balancing technical, financial and clinical requirements. In some studies, this balancing process was emphasised, but no formalised approaches were followed to achieve it. For example, Langenburg *et al* described a programme combining technical, financial and clinical criteria condensed in a training, implementation and development programme for surgical robotics, and found that cooperation of surgeons, staff and a corporate partner was key to the development of a successful new programme (eg, within 1 year minimally invasive surgery on a patient is performed).³⁰ Nisbet and Ward describe a process in which financial and technical considerations were taken into account to decide on whether to lease or purchase radiotherapy equipment.³³ Li *et al* ranked the factors that influence purchasing decisions and demonstrated that clinical evidence and cost-effectiveness are more important than personal preference, regardless of the stakeholder role.³⁴ Another example of combining multiple disciplines in order to successfully reduce costs is implementing a value-based process.^{35–37}

More formalised approaches to balance these requirements included user trials and hospital-based HTA. Pandit

Table 4 Stakeholders involved in purchasing processes as identified in the studies

Source/role	Engineering and safety			Clinical/end users			Procurement and materials			Finance, management, administration				External			
	Clinical engineer	Risk/safety	Clinician	Operator	Nurse	Materials manager	Procurement representative	Strategic manager	Hospital directorate	Hospital department manager	Hospital administration (unspecified)	Estates	Finance	Audit facilitator	Research representative	Supplier representative	Public institution advisor
Satta <i>et al.</i> ³⁹	X		X														X
Lindgreen <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁴			X	X				X								X	
Langenburg <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁰	X							X							X		
Greenwood <i>et al.</i> ²⁷	X		X														
Girginer <i>et al.</i> ²⁵						X	X	X	X								
Haselkorn <i>et al.</i> ⁴¹	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X				
Pandit <i>et al.</i> ³⁸			X													X	X
Verma and Peacock ⁴³	X	X															
Licona <i>et al.</i> ²⁹	X																
Kuper <i>et al.</i> ⁴²			X						X					X			
Lingg <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁵			X							X							
Saaid <i>et al.</i> ²⁷			X					X	X								
Haas <i>et al.</i> ²⁸			X			X											
Obrnskey <i>et al.</i> ³⁴			X			X	X	X		X						X	
Mossesian ³⁵			X			X				X							
Li <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁴					X		X	X	X	X							
Olson <i>et al.</i> ³⁷	X		X			X			X	X							
Eagle <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁴	X		X			X	X		X	X						X	
Mitchell <i>et al.</i> ⁴⁰	X		X		X			X	X	X							
Machhambudzi and Papanagnou ¹²	X					X		X		X						X	

Not all studies are included in the table as the table is limited to studies describing a decision-making team. The table is not an indication of the size of project teams in the involved studies as specific roles may have been aggregated under overarching concepts. Naming might not be true to their sources. Materials managers might be not differentiated in some hospitals and accommodated under clinical engineers, therefore the two are not mutually exclusive.

et al describe a working party set up nationally to advise on how to set up a 'trial' specifically for airway devices and guides hospital in implementation of this trial together with the company (who sponsors it); results published for other hospitals and results in final purchase.³⁸ The notion of more information or 'evidence' to inform selection is reported in different ways. Satta *et al* conducted 'user trials' for 10 months to test each ophthalmic surgery femtosecond laser in real-life settings before selecting a supplier.³⁹ Other studies reported on the role of hospital-based HTA as a means to bring evidence into decisions. Mitchell *et al* describe how hospital-based HTA provides more reliable data to the selection process by including local data when there is too little peer-reviewed evidence.⁴⁰ According to the study by Callea *et al*, hospital-based HTAs turn out to serve mainly as a cost containment tool in the selection process while at the same time hospitals using this method are found to pay actually 8.3% more for the same equipment.⁴¹

Additional findings: managing the procurement process and supplier relationships

In this section, we report on approaches and processes identified less frequently across the included studies. Less prominent approaches and processes identified in the studies included the need for strategic and long-term planning, streamlining management processes, varied approaches to the tendering process and relationships with suppliers. Greenwood *et al* described a system in which clinical engineers adopt the role of a long-term manager for health technology using three long-term planning variants (eg, theoretical replacement, emerging technology and fleet equipment), resulting in an improvement in safety and continuation of clinician acceptance.²⁷ A suggestion to streamline the management process is the implementation of a management information system described by Larios *et al*,⁴² where necessary information for specification and selection of medical equipment can be documented and it is found to improve timeliness, procedural efficiency, consistency and information integration. For the development of new programmes a business plan is essential, according to two studies,^{30 31} and proper planning and management can result in prevention of unnecessary buying according to Verma and Peacock.⁴³ With regard to tendering, Satta *et al* described a process in which stringent specifications were laid out in a tender specification for an ophthalmic surgery femtosecond laser, but note the disadvantage that their whole process of laying such specific specifications and conducting trials took about 4 years.³⁹ Licona *et al* describe several iterations in the specification process to avoid last minute changes, and discuss that stringent specifications may lead to the selection of products with the lowest technical and qualitative requirements.²⁹ In another study, less stringent tender specifications actually showed to lead to substantial cost savings: instead, an iterative negotiation process with multiple vendors after a broad request for proposals led to an aggressive form of

competition with varying strategies to form a solution.⁴⁴ Finally, there appears to be a reciprocity between industry and hospitals: as clinical trials with equipment have the potential to deliver evidence of functionality for devices, healthcare and industry are incentivised to cooperate in creating and obtaining this evidence.³⁸

DISCUSSION

In this systematic review we sought to identify studies that focus on approaches to purchasing of high-cost medical equipment in hospitals in high-income countries (using OECD countries as a proxy indicator for higher income). Given the heterogeneity of study designs considered in this review, we did not apply formal quality rating system to the studies, and did not seek to find examples of 'best' practices, but rather attempt to identify and describe any empirical work conducted in hospital environments focusing on purchasing processes, to characterise the nature of the academic literature on this topic and types of approaches or interventions reported.

Limitations of this review

We note in our introduction that this review fulfils a gap in current academic literature, which is the evidence on empirical work conducted in hospitals for purchasing medical devices and equipment. We only partly fill this gap because our review is limited to 'high-cost' equipment and to high-income countries, resulting in a limited picture of the purchase of other materials, supplies and devices in hospitals in a variety of contexts. Our main reasoning for this is the very different nature of processes and financial accounting for higher cost equipment in hospitals compared with lower cost devices, consumables and other supplies, which helped give a specific focus to our study. However, we note that studies that did not specify whether they were dealing with high-cost or low-cost equipment were excluded (n=47 during full text review), although some important insights could have been drawn from these.

Overall, we found the distinction between high cost and low cost extremely challenging and consulted expert practitioners involved in hospital purchasing to advise on an appropriate demarcation, and checked for conflicts in inclusion decisions across the review team. These consultations with practitioners highlighted two further issues: first, investment decisions do not only account for the single price of a product, but might be creating a contract of high value through bulk purchases of lower priced devices, which means that the process of purchasing a lower cost item, if bought as a larger contract, might be similar. Second, the single cost purchase of equipment is not always the main factor in deciding which purchasing process takes place, but rather, whether or not the item has implications for full life-cycle costing in terms of maintenance, repair and decommissioning in the hospital's accounts. Items, for example, that are of very high value, but are given to the patient to use in a home or community setting, would not fall in the hospital's budget line. Despite these limitations, through

consultation with our expert practitioners we concluded that these specific demarcations can vary between hospitals within and across countries, and the themes derived from our review are still helpful indications of how these internal hospital processes work for the items we did include.

Conference papers in the field of operations management and supply chains can provide useful insights into current innovations in the field. We did include them if the full text was available for review, but had to exclude those with only abstracts available. We note that we excluded studies not written in English (about 40 studies post-2000) which might have included important lessons of practice and research conducted in various global settings. During our first exclusion step (abstract/title) we came across many articles written by professional and academic experts, with no reported empirical work, but potentially extremely useful experiences to inform future practice. As our study was limited to academic research, these were excluded but could provide the basis for a future targeted review of professional practice. We note that time will have elapsed between the date of our search and time of publication: while we note that the paucity of studies in this area may not have resulted in hugely different conclusions, we still recommend any further studies and similar searches to keep our search dates in mind. Finally, we defined the scope of this review to start when the need for equipment is identified. We note that this leaves out a major factor of influence to the technology management process: how the need is identified, which can influence cost containment and risk assessment further down in the procurement process.

Limitations of the reviewed studies: the nature of 'evidence' in this field

The motivation for conducting this review stemmed from an initial scoping search for literature on how different disciplines and researchers approach the subject of purchasing in hospitals. We sought empirical work (broadened to include single-case studies) in order to provide an overview of the current evidence base for approaches to purchasing of high-cost medical equipment in hospitals. However, only two studies included any form of evaluation of their 'purchasing process' intervention, including one which was a pilot study based on the model developed in the study. The majority of the studies described the purchasing process in the hospital and reported outcomes such as cost savings, but did not fully report how these outcomes were assessed. We concluded that there is not yet a solid 'evidence base' for how to improve the process of purchasing. Conscious that we make this conclusion for studies only of high-cost medical equipment, we propose that more research that encompasses a variety of health technologies in intramural care settings can begin to provide a more comprehensive evidence base. Despite our limited focus, however, our conclusions echo those made by previous studies. A review of non-health approaches to purchasing and supply chain management literature noted that empirical work was limited, and studies 'frequently fail to assess (or describe) the robustness of their methodological

approaches when linking interventions with outcomes, such as cost savings or improved performance'.¹⁵

Conducting strong empirical work in this domain can be challenging: the theories, frameworks and methodologies necessary to address the organisational domain of healthcare (of which purchasing is one component) need to be drawn from fields such as operations research, economics and supply chain management, and include approaches such as decision theory, and systems and design approaches. This presents challenges: first, the fields of purchasing and supply chain management, for example, have in itself been criticised for the lack of strong empirical work⁴⁵ and poor quality of theoretical development and discussion, and coherence,⁴⁶ and second, the application of design and systems approaches in real healthcare settings has also been limited, exemplified by a recent systematic review of application of systems approaches in healthcare.⁴⁷ A recent review on logistical parameters within international research on hospitals noted that 'the international literature does not, by definition, reflect what really happens in hospitals'.¹³ Generally, it has been noted that evidence-based management (if we consider procurement processes to fall under a hospital's management) in healthcare is not yet commonplace and takes various forms.⁴⁸

Implications for practice: lessons learnt for hospital purchasing

Despite the limitations discussed above, there are some repeating actions identified in our studies that have implications for practice. Specifically, the necessity of bringing together a skilled multidisciplinary team for large investment items is highlighted across most of the studies as the key 'intervention' for their purchasing process. We recognise these are not conclusions made based on evaluations, but their prominence in reporting this as a key feature merits its mention. Specifically, the role of the clinician in some form of committee or decision team is emphasised, as well as the clinical engineering team as a genuine stakeholder in the final decision. Studies conducted elsewhere on lower value equipment have also highlighted the role of the clinical engineer, and the WHO's technical series on medical device procurement specifically mentions clinical engineers as the primary role for health technology management in hospitals.⁴⁹ But how seriously this role is taken when it comes to the final investment decision remains unknown in practice and in the academic literature.

The second most prominent theme across the studies is the importance of balancing technical, financial and clinical requirements, specifically by using some formalised method for this assessment. This could be implemented through user trials to gather the necessary evidence on device performance, literature reviews or indeed through a formal hospital-based HTA process. However, we note from some of the other studies we came across on the emergence and progress of hospital-based HTA that there is limited evidence on whether or not these processes end up influencing investment or purchasing decisions (see, for example, Gagnon⁵⁰ and Almeida *et al.*⁵¹), and research suggests that



there has been a low to moderate use of economic frameworks or value-oriented decisions in local hospital technology decision-making.⁵² So while it is not yet clear if such formalised methods are influencing better purchasing decisions, the studies we reviewed imply that some approach to do this is necessary, and this is also a way of incorporating the different expertise from multiple stakeholders in a hospital.

Implications for future research

Based on the limitations and implications discussed above, we recommend where research is needed to improve the evidence base for improving medical equipment purchasing decisions in hospitals. First, the demarcation challenges identified earlier (in our case, between high-cost and low-cost equipment) highlight the importance of encouraging specificity in studies pertaining to any management of technology in hospitals in future research. Some studies simply mention ‘supplies’ or ‘materials’ or ‘technology’ or ‘equipment’, and are insufficient to glean best practices and to ascertain how the lessons learnt from the studies can be applied in both future research and practice. Specificity can also help create other ways of investigating the processes for different types of hospital purchases: in practice, many materials and supplies tend to involve different processes simply depending on their cost (and not unit cost, but cost of the whole purchase contract). Future studies could also investigate how creating processes differentiated by risk (or patient safety or criticality) rather than cost would affect the effectiveness of the purchasing processes in supporting clinical needs. Second, it would be worth investigating the increase in assessment and evaluation methods (such as hospital-based HTA and human factors engineering), and how this connects and affects the ultimate purchasing decision. Connecting hospital-based HTA to final hospital investments in particular has been shown to be limited, the research challenge would be to investigate why this is so, and whether and how barriers need to be overcome to enable more evidence-informed hospital purchases. Further, we feel there could be other future reviews that would provide additional insights in the literature: for example, a targeted search on experiences derived from expert practitioners in the field, which can be found from grey literature, as well as a scoping review of all studies relating to health technology purchasing in general (including high- and low- cost devices, equipment and supplies). Finally, we challenge the research community to increase the evaluation of interventions within hospital’s organisational domain, explore the application of theories from different disciplines (including, but not limited to, operations research, engineering design, systems theory and decision theory) in this domain and use future empirical work in hospital settings to further inform the theoretical advances back into those disciplines.

CONCLUSIONS

In this review, we sought to identify studies that focus on the purchasing of high-cost medical equipment in hospitals in high-income countries. Our 24 included studies point to the

importance of multidisciplinary involvement (especially clinical engineers and clinicians) in purchasing decision-making to balance technical, financial, safety and clinical aspects of device selection, and highlight the potential of increasing evidence-informed purchasing decisions using approaches such as hospital-based HTAs or conducting user ‘trials’ of the device in use before purchase. Our recommendation for future research is to have increased specificity in the types of materials, devices or equipment being studied and reported, given that the diversity of such purchases with and across hospitals globally means lessons learnt in one setting will be challenging to transfer to other settings. Alongside this, we advocate for more intervention-based and empirical work in hospital settings and evaluations to advance the evidence base in this domain.

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